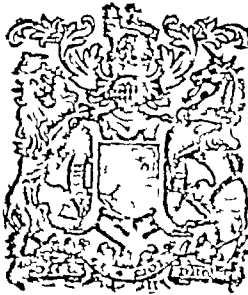


CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921
VOLUME XI

CENTRAL PROVINCES
AND
BERAR

PART I—REPORT

BY
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NAGPUR
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1923

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INTRODUCTION

There were no changes during the decade 1911—1921, in the external boundaries of the area administered by the Government of the Central Provinces, which constitutes one territorial unit for the purpose of the census organisation, and except for a rearrangement of the Balaghat, Bhandara and Nagpur districts internal arrangements were little disturbed. This report therefore, as at the census of 1911, deals with the 18 British districts of the Central Provinces, the four districts of Berar, and the 15 Feudatory States

CHANGES AFFECTING THE
CENSUS ORGANISATION

The decennial census of this Province was taken for the sixth time on the night of the 18th March 1921, and a detailed account of the method of enumeration of the people and of the co ordination of the figures so obtained will be found in a separate report called the Census Administration Report. In dealing with a population containing over 95 per cent of illiterates, it is impossible to adopt the method, which obtains in many civilised countries, of calling upon the head of each household to fill in a form giving particulars of the inmates of his house on a particular night. Indeed, the first difficulty which confronts the authorities consists in determining what constitutes a house. Even in towns an orderly row of habitations is seldom found, while in the country structures ranging from the superior edifice of the village headman are mingled with ephemeral huts which form the habitation sometimes of cattle and sometimes of human beings. The first step, therefore, is to number the houses, and care has to be taken that new structures, which may spring up like mushrooms in a night, are continually added to the list. About 50 houses are then formed in a block under one enumerator who may even, if no literate resident can be found, live at some little distance, and the blocks again are formed into circles under a Supervisor and the circles into charges under a Charge Superintendent, the scale which experience has found to be most convenient being 12 blocks per circle and 15 circles per charge. In the Central Provinces and Berar, rural areas are, for the purpose of administration, divided into the Revenue Inspectors' Circles for the census, and the Revenue Inspector is invariably the Charge Superintendent and his circle the charge. Below the Revenue Inspector is the *patwari*, who in the Central Provinces is in charge of a circle which makes a convenient census circle, while in Berar where the *patwari* is generally a hereditary official for a village, which will frequently be too small for a census circle, more or less arbitrary divisions of the census charge have to be made. In both areas the Revenue Inspectors and *patwaris* under the immediate supervision of that useful officer, the Tahsildar, form the backbone of the census organisation, and as many of them have experience of one or more censuses, they form an extremely efficient staff. Above the Revenue Inspectors come the Tahsildar, the Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. The last-named official may, if he can spare the time, take the whole of the census arrangements under his personal care, but he usually deposes one of his assistants as District Census Officer. The remaining assistants are responsible for the work in the portion of the district known as a Sub-division which is administered by them and in addition one or more of them may be put in charge of those portions of the operations, such as the railway census or the enumeration in large cities, fairs or industrial centres, which call for special supervision. Each Sub-division contains according to its size one or more tahsils under a Tahsildar, who, while the census operations are in progress, is continually on the move checking the actual work done and seeing that the Charge Superintendents keep the lower census officials up to the mark. In addition to this, other touring officials in a district are given a simple set of instructions, and asked to check the enumeration in the places through which they pass. It will thus be seen that the census organisation follows that of the district very closely, and each official of the district staff has to supervise the census work of his immediate official subordinate and not only is he by this means able to exert sufficient authority to keep his subordinates up to the mark, but practically the whole of the supervision in rural areas is done without any extra cost to Government by the district officials on their ordinary rounds of duty.

In many of the Feudatory States one or two charges suffice for the whole of the State but in Bastar there were as many as 20. Where there is a regular land revenue system as in the British districts, the revenue units coincided with those of the census. Elsewhere, arbitrary divisions similar to those of the

preceding census were formed and put under the various State officials. It was here that literate enumerators were sometimes difficult to find, and it was occasionally necessary to combine two blocks under one enumerator.

In urban areas the work is done through the municipal authorities under the supervision of Government officials deputed for the purpose. If the town is large enough it constitutes a separate charge. The other census divisions have to be made arbitrarily though it is often possible to make the circle coincide with municipal ward under the ward member. With a larger proportion of literates than in the country there was not the same difficulty in obtaining sufficient literate enumerators from Government and municipal servants pensioned officials and the general public. The total census staff for the Province was 95,830 Enumerators, 8,770 Supervisors and 689 Charge Superintendents or in all 105,289.

The organisation of census divisions and staff occupied the hot weather and rains of 1920 but it is probable that an unnecessarily long period was allowed for these preparations, which might be curtailed by about three months. Local operations began with the house-numbering at the end of the rains by the supervisors with the assistance of the enumerators. The structural definition of the house was again taken in this Province, and was extended to the five Chhota Nagpur States which were transferred from Bengal prior to the previous census at which the *communal* family was there taken as the unit. The structural definition is generally more suited to the habits of the inhabitants, and there is considerable administrative advantage in retaining the definition familiar to many of the census staff from the preceding census. At the time of house-numbering, the supervisor prepared a house-list for his circle showing every house and head of a family. A copy of this served the enumerator as a block list. The circle register was then prepared, and served as a record for the circle organisation, subsequent changes being entered in it as they occurred. The statistical information contained in the circle register was used to check the issue of forms from Nagpur which had previously been roughly calculated on the population of the previous census.

With the touring season in the cold weather of 1920-21 the bulk of the work in connection with the census began. House-numbering was first checked, and corrected where necessary, and the numerous staff had to be trained in its various duties. Conferences were called at convenient centres by the district officers and personal instruction on the spot was continuously given. Special arrangements had to be made for fairs, railways, the more important industrial concerns and for any places where an unusually large concourse of people might be expected. The operations were further complicated by the famine conditions prevalent over a large part of the Province, which, apart from the extra burden they threw on the district official, caused a considerable portion of the populace to leave their homes in search of employment. After the enumerators had been thoroughly trained, they entered the particulars required to be given in the census schedules having in most cases prepared them beforehand on blank slips of paper. The schedules were ready about a month before the census and they constituted the preliminary record, which continued to be checked by every official who could be made available until the final night of the census.

The final census was taken between 7 p. m. and midnight of the night of March 18th which was selected so that the light of the moon would assist enumerators in their movement from house to house. Each house was visited in turn and the preliminary record was brought up-to-date by striking out absentees and entering the details required for new-comers. The usual halting places were then searched for travellers and those who could not produce a pass showing they had been enumerated elsewhere were included in the block in which they were found. In spite of the large areas of wild and jungle country contained in the Province, it was nowhere found necessary to omit the final enumeration, though it was taken during the day-time of the 16th, 17th or 18th March in certain tracts.

As soon as the schedules were ready the enumerators met at appointed places, and prepared statements showing the number of the houses and the population of their blocks. The figures were then compiled by the supervisor into a summary for his circle and taken to the charge superintendent, who compiled a similar summary for his charge and sent it to the district head-quarters, where the

totals were added together and reported by telegraph. Very elaborate arrangements were made beforehand for the collection of the totals at convenient centres, and they worked with such success that it was possible to issue in the Provincial *Gazette* of March 26th—only eight days after the census—a statement showing the population of the whole of the Central Provinces. The totals of the Sarangarh State were collected so expeditiously that they were despatched at 3-55 a.m., within four hours of the completion of the schedules. Raigarh State was the next to telegraph its figures at 6-30 a.m. Up to midday of March 19th, the totals of the Kawardha, Nandgaon and Sakti States and of the Narsinghpur district had been despatched and the Khairagarh, Makrai and Chhuikhadan States followed suit by the evening. Within four days of the census, the totals of 31 districts and states were received. Raipur and Akola were the last to telegraph their figures on March 25th.

The census staff of the Sarangarh state must be congratulated on the promptness and accuracy of their figures, in that, notwithstanding the expeditiousness with which the figures were telegraphed, there was an insignificant difference of only 22 or 01 per cent in the provisional and final figures. The difference in most of the districts and States did not exceed 2 per cent, but it was most marked in Raipur (1.6 per cent), Chanda (9 per cent), Khairagarh (6 per cent) and Nagpur and Yeotmal (5 per cent). It did not, however, exceed (0.2 per cent) for the Province as a whole.

From the preliminary stages of the census up to the taking of the final census the non-cooperation movement gave rise to considerable anxiety. As at the preceding census, enumerators were asked to do their work out of public spirit and without any monetary reward. It was, therefore, not difficult to persuade a number of them that a ready occasion for embarrassing Government had presented itself. It was only towards the close of the operations that the leader of the movement announced that non-cooperation should not interfere with the census, and as Mr. Gandhi actually held a political meeting in Nagpur at the unusual hour of 11 p.m. on the census night, when it was important for the accuracy of the census that the bulk of the population should remain in their houses, it can be imagined that the rank and file of his followers were passively, if not actively hostile. Arrangements were made beforehand for approximate figures to be obtained in the event of any organised refusal to give information, but such refusals were little in evidence. The inhabitants of one village in the Bhandara district insisted on describing themselves as non-cooperators in the occupational columns, and a few of the Nagpur Kistis or weavers, who, only a few days after the final day of the census, broke out into open riot, declined to give particulars of themselves and their families. In Kamptee the inhabitants of one *mohalla* during the preliminary enumeration declined to answer questions, but they were ultimately won round by the district officials. The *patwaris* of the Chhindwara and Chanda districts went on strike shortly before the census day, but completed their census work under threat of the penalties of the Census Act. In general the attitude of the public, in those places where political propaganda hostile to Government were most powerful, was more one of apathy than of actual hostility, and the constant efforts of the district officials were necessary to keep the census staff up to the mark. As the work was voluntary, prosecutions under the Census Act were kept as low as possible and only numbered 31, but the number of people who either declined to act as enumerators, or after agreeing to act gave somewhat transparent excuses for ceasing to do so, was considerable, and it was only by providing a liberal reserve of enumerators that the final enumeration was ultimately carried out successfully. It may, however, be doubted whether this would have been possible if the census had been taken a few months later.

For the abstraction of the information in the schedules, two central offices were constituted—at Jubbulpore for the Hindi schedules and at Nagpur for the Marathi books. The slip system of abstraction, which is undoubtedly superior to the tick system, was again adopted. The only other system, whereby the tabulation is done by means of an ingenious American electrical machine, would undoubtedly be much more costly and less expeditious in India. The information in the schedules has to be transferred to specially prepared cards on which it is represented by a number of holes punched thereon. The punching of the cards alone would probably take as

long as the combined operations of slip copying, sorting and compilation by the present method. Once the cards are punched, the system works with great rapidity, and, where the information given in the schedules is more detailed than is possible in India, the machines will tabulate a large number of tables with expedition. For India, however where the standard of education is low and it is necessary to include only the simplest information in the schedules the slip system is undoubtedly the best as yet invented. It was originally intended to have the slip-copying done locally by the revenue staff but the outbreak of famine and the consequent pressure of ordinary work on the staff prevented the execution of this plan. Under the slip-system each entry in the census schedules is copied out on to a slip which denotes religion by its colour and bears a symbol for civil condition. With the use of abbreviations to denote terms of common occurrence in the schedules an efficient copyist can turn out more than 600 slips a day. The copying of the slips occupied three months and a half and the staff employed at one time reached 597. The next process is that of sorting: each sorter was given two boxes for males and females containing about 400,000 slips and he sorted the slips out into bundles according to the information required for the table under preparation and entered the results in tickets, which corresponded in form with the Imperial Tables. As soon as the sorting for the earlier tables was complete compilation of the information in the sorters' tickets began, and proceeded *pari passu* with the sorting. At Jubbulpore the work was retarded by a number of unexpected obstacles. The office was at first situated in the temporary buildings of the War Recruiting Organisation which had not been dismantled. The census staff however, was discontented, largely owing to the distance of the office from the town and after a good deal of grumbling went on strike during the hot weather. The office was then removed to the town. Unfortunately in the middle of the rains plague broke out in Jubbulpore with almost unprecedented violence and the temporary staff fled in large numbers. It was impossible to move elsewhere because of the risk of spreading infection, and the work had to proceed as best it could until the disease abated.

The Hindi population is nearly twice as large as the Marathi, and it would therefore be advisable in future to have two Hindi offices and one Marathi. This would undoubtedly curtail the work and effect some saving in expenditure. As it was the tabulation of the last Imperial Table was not completed until the close of August 1922 Mr Abdul Khaliq who held charge of the Nagpur Abstraction Office throughout devoted unremitting care and attention to the work of preparing the figures for final publication while Mr T. G. Matangay who took charge of the Jubbulpore Office at very short notice owing to the illness of his predecessor laboured hard to restore discipline among a somewhat unruly staff and to complete the work expeditiously. My administrative office under the Head Clerk Mr V. R. Bhagwat worked hard and efficiently and contributed materially to the success of the operations.

In conclusion, I desire to place on record my sense of obligation to all district officers whose efforts, in spite of the difficulties due to the hostility of political propaganda, and at a time when famine conditions required their constant care and attention, cheerfully undertook the extra burden of work thrown on their shoulders by the organisation of the census.

CENSUS REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

CHAPTER I

Distribution and Movement of the Population

Brief Description of the Province and its Boundaries

The territory under the control of the Governor of the Central Provinces has an area of 131,000 square miles and a population of nearly 16 million persons. It is situated in the centre of the Indian peninsula between latitudes $17^{\circ}47'$ and $24^{\circ}27'$ North and longitudes 76° and 84° East. There was no change during the decade preceding the census in the boundaries of the area, which consists of 18 British districts in the Central Provinces, the 4 Berar districts which are leased out by His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and administered by the Central Provinces Government, and 15 Feudatory States clustered together in the south-east of the Province.

2 With the introduction of the reforms in India in the year 1919, the post of Chief Commissioner was abolished, and his administrative duties were entrusted to a Governor and Council. As at last census, the Province is divided into five administrative divisions, each subject to the control of a Commissioner. New tahsils have been formed in the Mandla, Chhindwara, Balaghat and Bilaspur districts, and the territory of the Bhandara and Balaghat districts redistributed. The net result is an increase of 4 tahsils in the Central Provinces districts. At the previous census the Province was divided for statistical purposes into five natural divisions, which are retained at the present census. They are—

- (1) The Nerbudda valley division, which is mainly a wheat-growing tract situated in the basin formed by that river and extending into the higher ground on either side,
- (2) The Maratha plain division, containing the wealthy cotton-growing plains of Berar and Nagpur terminated to the east by the rich rice-growing valley of the Wainganga,
- (3) The Plateau division, containing that portion of the country known as the Highlands of Central India, where forests predominate in broken country and a still backward population earns its existence by cultivating the more fertile and low-lying ground,
- (4) The Chhattisgarh plain division, consisting of a central rice-growing plain drained by the Mahanadi and stretching south nearly to the Madras coast through the wild and almost unexplored territory of the Bastar State, and
- (5) The Chhota Nagpur States, which were transferred to the Province prior to the census of 1911, and support a population physically and ethnically in many ways more akin to that of the Onya tracts to the eastward than to their neighbours in the plain of Chhattisgarh.

A more detailed description of these 5 divisions and of the administrative and territorial changes prior to that year will be found in the census report of 1911.

Area population and density

3 The statistics of the area and population of each district and state are given in Imperial Tables I and II while Provincial Table I which will be found at the end of the Imperial Tables in Part II of this report gives figures for smaller areas. Of the seven subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter Number I shows density of population correlated with water supply and the area under the main crops, Numbers II III VI and VII classify the population according to density Number IV shows the variation in natural population, Number V compares the actual population with that deduced from vital statistics and Number VII gives statistics of houses. As the census schedules were brought up to date on the night of the census by the exclusion of absentees from and the addition of new-comers to the list already prepared the statistics give the *de facto* and not the resident population, except for the non-synchronous areas which form less than 25 per cent of the Province. It must be remembered that much of the non-synchronous area is very thinly populated in fact 40 per cent of it consists of forest in the Chanda district with a population of 4 000 persons. The main sources of error will therefore be inaccuracy in the preparation of the schedules, failure to enumerate travellers failure to exclude travellers absent on the census night from the schedules and the failure to take into consideration changes occurring in non synchronous areas between the actual date of enumeration and the census. As only 9 per cent of the population has been classified as urban and in the country the enumerator would generally be able to fill up the schedules from his own knowledge without making house-to-house enquiries the percentage of error arising from incomplete schedules is insignificant. Except on railways where special arrangements were made for the enumeration of the travelling public if the inhabitant of this Province travels by night, he puts up at a well defined halting place such as may be seen in almost every village on an established trade route and failure to enumerate him could only be due to culpable negligence on the part of the enumerator. The non-synchronous tracts are usually wild and undeveloped offering few inducements to attract people from outside and many of the inhabitants during the whole of their existence never stray 50 miles from their homes the proportion that change their residence during a period of a few days is for statistical purposes *nil*. In towns the population is far more mobile and the enumerator has not the same knowledge of the inhabitants of his block though he would be much more informed in this respect than in a European country he is generally however more acute than his confrère in the country and with the small proportion which the urban population bears to the total it may be said with some confidence that the statistics of population compare not unfavourably in accuracy with those of other countries.

4. The Central Provinces and Berar extend over 131 052 square miles and contain 15 979 660 persons, of which the Central Provinces (British districts) and Berar with a population of 13 912 760 occupy 99,876 square miles. Feudatory States form the remaining area of 31 176 square miles which is rather less than one fourth of the total and have a population of 2 066 900. The Central Provinces in point of area comes sixth among the Provinces in India and seventh in population.

For the sake of comparison the area and population of a number of other

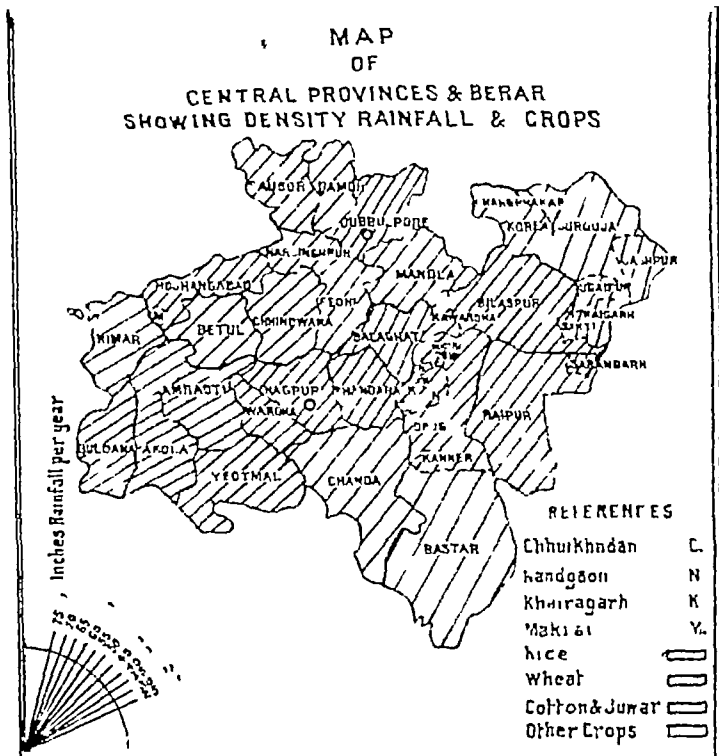
	Area.	Population.	
The United Kingdom	—	45,407,037	countries are tabulated in the margin
Argentina	—	8,990,098	The pressure of population approximates to that in the less developed parts of Southern Europe. It is very considerably greater than that found in America or Australia but does not approach that
Egypt	—	8,600,000	
Finland	—	3,300,000	
France	—	42,000,000	
Italy	—	38,000,000	
Mexico	—	6,700,000	
Norway	—	2,000,000	
New Zealand	—	1,800,000	
Romania	—	17,000,000	
Spain	—	21,000,000	

obtaining in the more populous parts of India or in other oriental countries like Egypt and Japan.

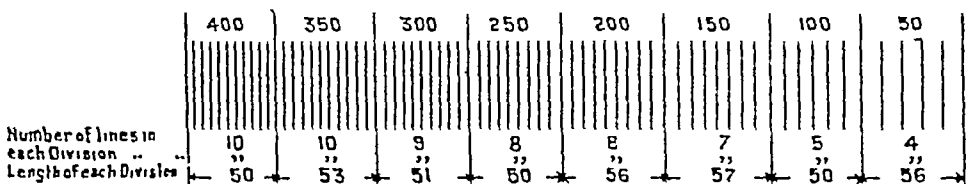
- 5 The Nagpur division, with 22,760 square miles of territory, is the largest of the political divisions, and Berar, with 17,767, the smallest. The Chhattisgarh division, however, with 3,381,687 inhabitants, comes first in point of population, and the Nerbudda division comes last with 2,013,021. The average size and area of the administrative divisions is compared in the table in the margin with the corresponding divisions for other Provinces in India

Provinces	Average area	Average population.
Assam	13,254	1,901,557
Bengal	15,362	9,339,107
Bihar and Orissa	16,632	6,800,438
Bombay	24,708	3,858,744
Burma	21,639	1,464,350
Central Provinces and Berar	19,975	2,782,552
Punjab	19,969	4,137,005
United Provinces	10,649	4,537,579

Density



Persons per Square Mile



- 6 The mean density per square mile in the Central Provinces and Berar is 122 persons comparative figures for other parts of India and some other countries are given in the marginal statement. The greatest density of 154 persons to the square mile is found in the cotton country of the Marathi plain division, and concentrates particularly in and around the city of Nagpur. The Nerbudda valley comes next with 132 persons, and here again the city of Jubbulpore swells the density in its neighbourhood though Narsinghpur, which is largely a rural district, is, apart from the influence of large towns, the most thickly populated. The Chhattisgarh plain comes next with a mean density of 114, but the inclusion of the sparsely inhabited but extensive state of Bastar, which differs in physical features from the plain country which it adjoins, has reduced the density from 150, which figure must be taken as a truer index of the characteristics of the division

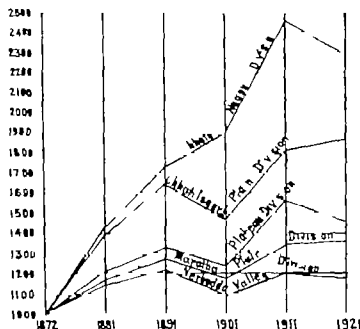
The other divisions of the Province are more sparsely inhabited, the Plateau districts recording only 95 per square mile, while the Chhota Nagpur States division has a density as low as 61. Apart from the small state of Chhambhakar where only 24 persons are found to the square mile, the state of Bastar with 36 is the only area of any appreciable size where the inhabitants are so few and far between.

Variations in the population at previous Censuses

- 7 At the first census in the year 1866 the population of the

DIAGRAM

Showing the variations since 1872 per
thousand of the population in the natural Divisions



Central Provinces was 9,036,983 and by 1872 in spite of a severe famine in 1869 it had risen to 9,223,534. As a result of certain interchanges of territory in 1905 with what was then part of Bengal but is now included in Bihar and Orissa, the adjusted figures of population in the Central Provinces in 1872 were 8,651,730 and to these must be added 2,227,654 persons enumerated in Berar in 1867. The next 20 years represent a continuous period of prosperity and increasing population, only set back by some years when

scarcity prevailed at the end of the eighties, culminating in a very unhealthy year in 1889 and at the two censuses of 1881 and 1891 increases were recorded in Berar of 20 and 8.4 per cent in the Central Provinces of 20 and 9.5 per cent and in the Feudatory States of 49 and 23 per cent. During the next decade calamity befalling with unexampled rapidity culminating in the famine of 1900 following on severe scarcity in the previous year. This famine which even now stands out so clearly in the minds of the inhabitants that events of that time are dated by their occurrence so many years before or after the big famine took a heavy toll of life, and at the census of 1901 the population had fallen by 9.2 per cent in the Central Provinces districts by 5 in Berar and by 4.8 in the Feudatory States.

8. During the following decade the Province recovered from the disasters of the preceding 10 years. Up to the harvest of 1907 there was no general crop failure although the rice crop failed in the Wanganga valley in 1904-05 and in 1905-06 in part of Chhattargarh and in the former season also the wheat crop in the north of the Province was considerably damaged by frost. The period however was marked by some extremely good harvests those of 1903-04 and 1906-07 being particularly fine and the effects of the great famine disappeared. A set back however occurred in the following year owing to the early cessation of the monsoon but though distress appeared it was due more to high prices than to actual shortage of food stocks. The remaining two years were ones of prosperity in spite of scattered epidemics, and at the census of 1911 the population of the Province had increased to 16,033,310 or by 17.9 per cent. In times of stress the aborigines and other backward tribes are the first to suffer and their recovery is correspondingly quick. It is not therefore surprising that in the Feudatory States the population during this period increased by 29.8 per cent. In Berar and the Central Provinces the increase though not so marked amounted to 11.0 and 17.8 respectively.

9 The history of the agricultural and economic condition of the people during the decade 1911—21 is one of considerable complexity, and had a marked effect on the census statistics. For the first two years the crops gave a satisfactory outturn, but in the next year the total outturn was only 75 per cent of the normal, the rice country and the north of the Province being particularly affected. In 1914-15 the autumn harvest was again good, but wheat in the Nerbudda valley was disappointing, and the excellence of the cotton crop in the Maratha plain was counteracted by a slump in the price consequent on the outbreak of the war. The next year was favourable, and 1916-17 particularly so, though cotton, which by now had risen to an unprecedented price, was much damaged by heavy rain which fell just before picking commenced. Up to this point the high prices incidental to the war coupled with favourable seasons had an undoubtedly beneficial effect on a province so largely dependent on agriculture. There was, however, a setback in 1917-18, when excessive rain during the monsoon caused much damage to the cotton and juar in the west of the Province, while its absence during the winter months was inimical to the wheat in the north, and the total harvest was only estimated at a little more than three-fourths of the normal. The next season opened with a favourable monsoon, and at the beginning of September a bumper crop seemed assured, but the rains ceased abruptly, resulting in widespread scarcity, an account of which will be found in the Financial Commissioner's report on famine and scarcity in the year 1918-19, from which an extract is given below —

"The scarcity of 1918-19 was, as in all previous failures, due to the abrupt cessation of the rains in September 1918. The early monsoon was, on the whole, well distributed, though a long break in the rains after the first week in July delayed kharif sowing and the transplantation of rice. Up to the second week in September, all the kharif crops promised a heavy outturn, but the monsoon then receded abruptly, and there was practically no rain until almost the end of November, as a result, the kharif crops deteriorated everywhere, though the outturn varied largely from village to village in the same district, as local showers in September and October made enormous differences in the outturn. The result was that, generally speaking, the kharif crops of the Central Provinces and Berar taken together yielded less than half the normal crop.

Owing to the prolonged drought, the land which had been prepared for rabi sowings hardened fast and it was impossible for the whole of the seed to be got into the ground. The rabi area consequently shrank by more than 2½ million acres and was 30 per cent less than that of the previous year, though, as a result of favourable winter rains, a normal wheat crop was obtained in the districts of Saugor, Damoh, Seoni, Hoshangabad and Nagpur, and a bumper crop in Narsinghpur, and the only districts in which there was practically a failure of the rabi crops were Buldana and Yeotmal.

Though the failure of crops was, in many parts of the Province, severe, the distress would certainly have not been so great as proved to be the case, but for two important causes, which aggravated the situation. In the first place, the large export of grain in the previous years had exhausted the greater portion of the reserve stocks held in the province, with the result that prices had already reached what in previous times would have been considered a famine level. The second cause was the serious outbreak of influenza, which had reduced the earning power of the labouring classes and the resisting power of the agricultural classes. These causes, coupled with the failure of the crops, produced distress, which in certain parts deepened into famine."

10 Distress was much aggravated by the appearance of the fatal influenza epidemic, which began in September 1918 and extended well into the next year. The following passage taken from the official report written before the epidemic had entirely subsided indicates the severity of the disaster.

"A fulminating epidemic such as this one is altogether without parallel in the records of the Province. It appeared in two waves, the first of which occurred in July and was so mild that it does not appear to have penetrated into some of the districts at all, while in others it probably passed unnoticed and in only a few did it register its mark. The second wave, however, which started late in September struck the Province with lightning suddenness and violence, spreading rapidly and leaving behind it a melancholy wake of decimated villages and destitute orphans. Traces of the disease still exist (28th of January 1919) in some of the remoter parts.

The total mortality attributable to influenza up to the 30th November is 790,820. Practically all this occurred in the two months of October and November, and it amounts to 56.83 per thousand of the population, taken as 13,916,308 according to the Census of 1911 or to 52.59 per thousand of the population deduced up to the 1st January 1918 as 16,037,257.

A reference to previous heavy epidemic mortality in the Central Provinces and Berar shows that the highest on record is that for cholera in the famine year 1900. The figure

is 80,144. The heaviest recorded mortality from all causes occurred in the previous famine year 1897 when 797,313 deaths were registered in the year. The influenza epidemic alone, which has not yet spent its force has produced calamity in two months which is practically equal to the total mortality for the whole of this most disastrous famine year.

The total plague mortality since 1896 when the first cases occurred up to date is 380,308 which affords an interesting comparison between the results of 22 years of plague and 2 months of influenza.

An analysis of the effects of the epidemic which was particularly fatal to those in the prime of life, will be found in paragraph 15. It is sufficient to state here that the deaths were undoubtedly much more numerous than reported as the reporting agency broke down in places under the stress of the disease.

The combination of high prices influenza and failure of crops aggravated as it was by heavy railway traffic in connection with the war and the inadequate supply of waggons produced a crisis which the Province weathered with a wonderful power of resistance. Famine was declared in an area of 12,841 square miles with a population of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and scarcity in 38,333 square miles inhabited by five million persons.

11. Fortunately the following year was one of abundant harvests everywhere but food stocks were depleted and a 98 per cent crop brought little reduction in prices, which now pressed with unexampled severity particularly on the urban population. With but the short space of one year in which to recuperate the monsoon again failed and in 1920-21 famine was declared in 3 and scarcity in 12 districts. Over the Province as a whole nearly 12,000 square miles with a population of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions were declared to be under famine, and 35,000 square miles with a population of over $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions under scarcity. The following extract from the famine report indicates the extent to which the agricultural population was affected.

From this time (September 1920) onwards, however the rain came to an abrupt stop and except for a few light showers in certain districts no further rain was received anywhere from October 1920 to the latter half of January 1921. The result as on all previous occasions, was a severe failure of the kharif harvest. The monsoon rainfall was 18.43 inches against the average of 45.17 inches.

The prolonged drought, coupled with the excessive heat, hardened the soil and caused a great contraction of the area sown with spring crops. The total rainfall was 30 per cent less than 1919-20. The want of moisture in the soil which was responsible for the decrease in sowing, coupled with the absence of all rain till late in January prevented satisfactory germination on light soils, and general failure of the rabi harvest resulted. The combined outturn of both harvests over the whole province amounted to only 42 per cent of the normal crop against 53 per cent in the two scarcity years 1907-08 and 1918-19. The Jabalpur and Berar divisions still led the most. In Second and Mandla the combined outturn of all crops did not exceed 25 per cent of the normal, while in Saugor less than 10 per cent of the normal. In the Jabalpur division the combined outturn exceeded 53 per cent of the normal. In three districts of Berar the outturn was between 26 and 37 per cent of the normal and in the fourth district only reached 40 per cent. Other divisions were more favoured, but only in comparison with the worst afflicted tracts. In the Nerbudda division the outturn was 47 per cent of the normal. Chhindwara and 37 per cent in Betul. In the Nagpur division it was 38 per cent in Bhandara and 42 per cent in Balaghat; while in the Chhattisgarh division the outturn in Durg was only 37 per cent of the normal and in Raipur, the most favoured district of the division did not exceed 52 per cent. In only three districts of the province did the outturn reach more than 80 per cent of the normal. The crop failure was more serious than any which has occurred since 1899-1900.

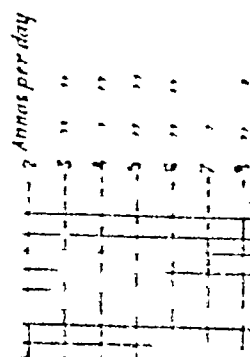
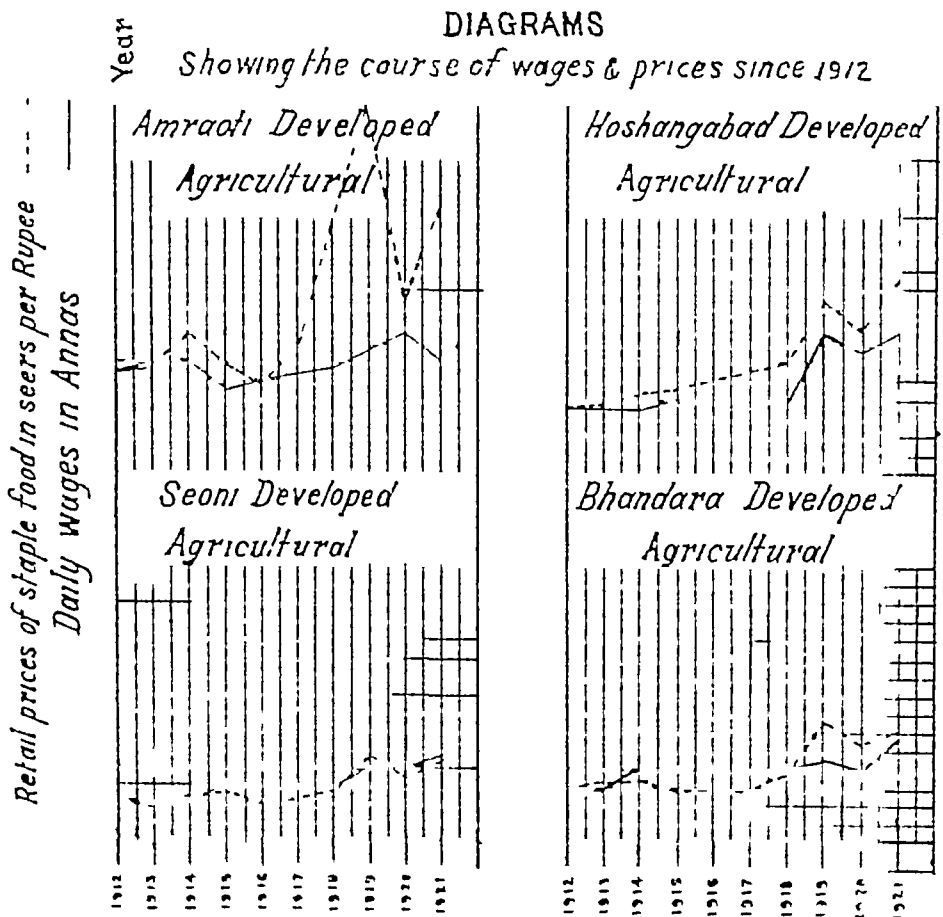
The perfection of relief measures as a result of the experience gained from previous famines has to a large extent mitigated the primary effect of famine on the population statistics. On the present occasion famine was at its height when the census was taken, and in consequence there was some abnormal migration but the report already quoted shows that it was comparatively insignificant.

"Immigration.—The seasonal movements of labour both within and from outside the province in search of employment, are to the cotton picking in Berar to the rabi harvesting in the Nerbudda valley and the northern districts, and to the manganese or coal mines. In seasons of famine these movements are intensified, but except for a considerable rush of poverty-stricken labourers from the Rewah State to a less degree from the Feudatory States there was little else to chronicle in the year under review. The lurch from Rewah, which took place early in 1921 at first proved rather a severe strain on the resources of the Jabalpur district but the cement works and the railway construction in that neighbourhood were able to absorb the greater number. In Bilaspur some 4,000 Gonds from the Saugor State came into the Mandla and Katghora tahsils, where more than half of them are reported to have settled down, especially in the Korta Zamindari.

"*Emigration*—Readiness to emigrate outside the province becomes each year more marked as the people go further and further afield in search of employment. In the year under report the migration of Chhattisgarhis to Jamshedpur and the coal-fields of Bengal was greater than before, and some 35,000 to 40,000 persons are believed to have left the Chhattisgarh districts alone. The influx into Jamshedpur and its neighbourhood was so great as to overstock the labour market—numbers of the emigrants had to return without finding work, and some mortality resulted. In future it will be necessary to provide some means of supplying the district authorities with prompt information as to the demand for labour in the iron works and mines in order that they may check emigration in good time. On the other hand, fewer coolies migrated to Assam than might have been expected, due to the depression in the tea industry, the numbers being 10,731 compared with 31,365 in 1918-19. Of these, moreover, two thirds were residents of adjoining Native States and not of British India."

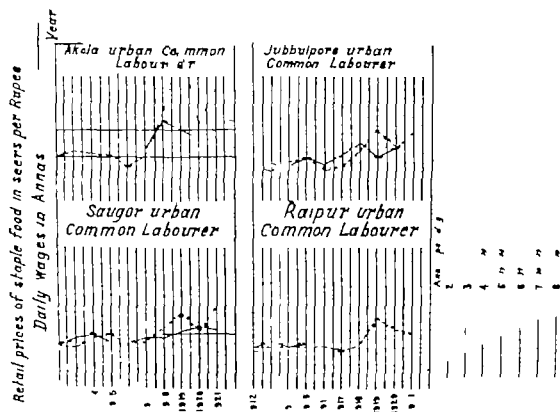
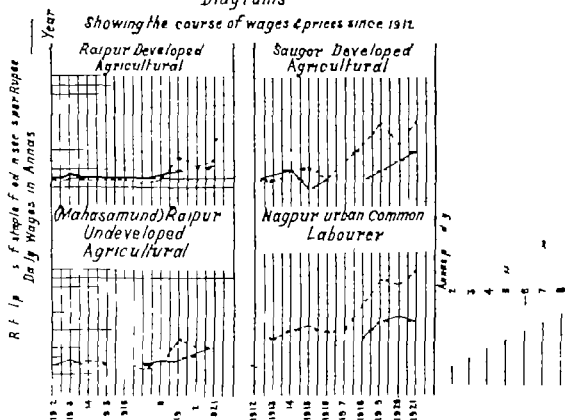
12 • With the abnormal conditions prevailing in the decade, prices and the cost of living fluctuated widely. While there is at present in this Province no official computation of the

cost of living by means of index numbers, expenditure on food and clothing absorbs so large a portion of the incomes of the inhabitants that the tables given below give a very good comparison of the cost of living and the trend of wages in a number of places to which they relate, which are typical of the conditions in various parts of the Province.



Diagrams

Showing the course of wages & prices since 1912



In the rural area of the Amraoti district the rise in wages has failed to approximate to the increased cost of the staple food grain, and there is a marked difference both in 1918 and 1920. It must however be remembered that supply and demand have more effect on the price of labour in Berar than in the Central Provinces, and at times of scarcity prices of food rise abnormally as it has to be imported from without. In 1919 the wage curve is not far below the price curve, and will approximate to it with good seasons. In Hoshangabad in the developed rural area the wage curve sags below the price curve, but follows its shape closely. In Seoni the wage curve has actually overtaken the price curve, while in Bhandara it is not far below it at the end of the decade. In Saugor wages have risen appreciably, but have not been able to overtake the rise in prices due to the famines, while in Raipur both in the developed and undeveloped parts wages have fairly kept level with prices, except in 1918. In Nagpur urban wages have undoubtedly moved against the labourer, and the same is the case to a lesser extent in Akola, where, however, during the earlier years of the decade prices fell while the cost of labour remained the same. In Jubbulpore and Saugor, except in times of famine, wages have fairly kept pace with prices.

13 Some of the main statistics connected with the material expansion of the Province are given in the accompanying table —

Year	Rail borne traffic excluding treasure and animals		Net cropped area in acres	Land revenue demand Rs	Length of roads		Length of rail way in miles	Migration to Assam
	Weight in maunds	Value in rupees			Metalled	Unmetalled		
1911-12	60,736,000	36,59,31,000	25,018,772	1,86,40,588	3,289	4,623	1,981.36	5,710
1912-13	66,736,000	35,49,64,000	24,621,352	1,87,57,674	3,360	4,563	1,981.36	6,133
1913-14	74,738,000	38,83,52,000	24,478,603	1,90,65,180	3,402	4,715	2,104.74	11,072
1914-15	56,495,000	28,64,43,000	25,110,522	1,92,45,555	3,565	4,268	2,241.88	8,249
1915-16	70,283,000	35,53,94,000	25,418,770	1,90,56,769	3,602	4,240	2,352.24	4,635
1916-17	70,176,000	38,29,77,000	25,286,730	1,91,79,991	3,754	4,137	2,352.24	1,940
1917-18	63,156,000	41,96,03,000	24,234,085	1,95,50,813	3,671	3,800	2,419.77	1,171
1918-19	68,172,000	47,27,15,000	23,261,379	1,98,56,812	3,894	4,099	2,425.52	31,365
1919-20	65,930,000	59,53,21,000	23,669,683	2,00,57,378	4,112	3,980	2,428.52	17,281
1920-21	78,055,000	47,76,61,000	23,139,706	1,99,94,001	4,199	3,902	2,428.52	10,731

The railway traffic during the decade would be a fair index of the trade of the Province year by year, were not the results obscured by a number of unusual factors. The outbreak of the war momentarily paralysed trade, and accounts for the sudden drop both in value and in bulk. Subsequently the difficulty arising

from the shortage of railway stock and the impossibility of replacing it while the war was in progress, prevented the expansion, which was due to the demand for India's products being fully displayed in the statistics. A system of preferential booking had to be instituted and there is no doubt that if facilities had been available the figures during the war and immediately after it would have been considerably swollen. Extensive grain traffic occurred owing to the famines of 1918-19 and 1920-21 and the figures have yet to return to the normal. The net cropped area depends largely on the character of the season but the fall at the end of the decade reflects, in addition to the results of the two famines, a real decrease in cultivation due to the decimation of the agricultural population by influenza. The extension of communications by railway was abruptly stopped by the outbreak of the war and there are several schemes whose completion still awaits the provision of further railway material. Slow but steady progress has been made in the construction of roads metalled tracts having replaced unmetalled ones over a length of 900 miles.

14. The system of registration of vital statistics has been fully described in paragraph 42 of the census report of 1911 and it is only necessary to indicate any changes that have been introduced during the decade. The method of registration has remained unaltered except that in towns from the beginning of 1920 deaths of children under one year of age have been sub-divided into smaller age periods. Some improvement has been effected in the method of checking the statistics by the utilization for this purpose of the vaccination staff whose work entails a good deal of house-to-house visitation but the opinion expressed in 1911 still holds good that whereas the reporting of actual occurrences is fairly accurate the classification under the diseases which caused death is very untrustworthy. The Feudatory States must, however be excepted, as a perusal of the very small number of reported births and deaths displayed in Subsidiary Table V demonstrates. For the purpose of the present census, however the vital statistics must be accepted with reserve as the reporting broke down hopelessly during the influenza epidemic and for a period of nearly six months beginning from September 1918 the machinery of registration was out of gear.

15. The statement in the margin compares the increase in the population since the last census and the vital statistics records. The difference is due to two reasons, inaccuracy in the record of births and deaths and migration. The vital statistics were undoubtedly affected by the influenza epidemic when many deaths were not registered while the statistics of migration were temporarily dislocated owing to the famine (1) by the influx from neighbouring states and provinces into the north of the Province for the wheat harvest of labourers who came in exceptionally large numbers, and (2) by the exodus to the industrial centres to the east from Chhattisgarh of petty cultivators, many of whom returned to the fields in June 1922 when the next monsoon broke. Of the wheat labourers or *charkaras* as they are called 38,857 were enumerated as having been born outside the Province.

COMPARISON BETWEEN VITAL STATISTICS AND CENSUS POPULATION.		Persons.
Decrease in population according to census statistics	—	23,690
Excess of births over deaths	—	254,431
Total variation	—	+230,741

16. The population of 1911 contained 749,985 immigrants and if we assume that two-fifths have died on a uniform death-rate of 40 per 1,000 nearly 450,000 will survive. This figure is probably below the mark because of the excessive mortality due to influenza and the fact that immigrants would be above the average in age. As 609,563 immigrants were enumerated in 1921, there would be a balance of 159,000, which would be the number who immigrated during the decade. A similar calculation shows that the province has lost about 106,000 by emigration in the same period and there is therefore the very large discrepancy of about 390,000 between the population as it is and that which might be expected from a consideration of the recorded births and deaths and the balance of immigration. This is due to a great extent to defective registration of deaths at the time of the influenza epidemic and it seems probable that about one quarter of the total number of deaths at that time escaped registration. A fuller discussion of the statistics of migration will be found in Chapter III.

Mortality due to particular diseases

Year	Cholera		Small pox		Dysentery and Diarrhoea		Fever		Plague.		Influenza.
	Total	Ratio per mille	Total	Ratio per mille	Total	Ratio per mille.	Total	Ratio per mille.	Total	Ratio per mille	Total
1911	2,998	22	1,714	12	43,777	3 15	234,489	16 85	27,938	2 01	
1912	34,313	2 46	4,556	33	58,825	4 23	270,162	19 41	19,199	1 38	
1913	15,286	1 10	6,416	46	34,660	2 49	195,534	14 05	512	0 4	
1914	20,345	1 46	4,581	33	48,045	3 45	234,528	16 86	896	0 6	
1915	5,662	41	7 151	08	46,122	3 31	237 834	17 03	20,264	1 46	
1916	39,205	2 82	339	02	40,467	2 91	254 785	18 31	28 629	2 06	
1917	691	05	452	03	35 483	2 55	226,204	16 26	48,036	3 45	
1918	3,351	24	2,186	16	42,953	3 02	1,146,770	82 41	11,093	80	914,830
1919	62,089	4 46	7,342	53	44,612	3 21	304,742	21 90	9,219	66	33,852
1920	3,491	25	2,176	16	39,281	2 18	146,276	24 88	14,374	1 03	
1921	58,331	4 19	1,787	13	43,486	3 13	327,930	23 57	5,467	39	
Total	239,762	1 7	32,700	2	468,711	3 4	3,779,254	2 72	185,627	1 3	948,682

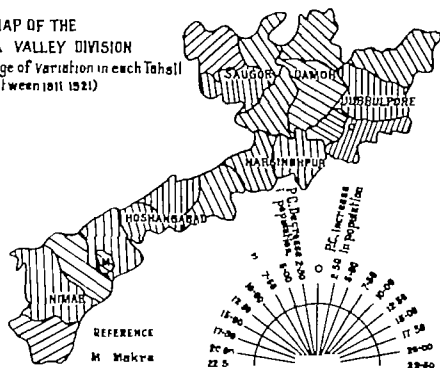
17 In discussing the mortality from particular diseases, it must be borne in mind that the true cause of death is frequently not known, and that the report is made through the agency of an individual who cannot recognise any but the most distinctive diseases. Even the deaths from influenza have to be estimated from the departure from the normal of the figures under the comprehensive head of fever. A certain degree of accuracy, however, can be attained in the case of easily recognised diseases like cholera, small-pox and plague. Cholera is sometimes confused with an irritant bowel complaint caused by the consumption of unsuitable food at the time of famine, but it is also a concomitant of famine, and is often due to the contraction and consequent fouling of the water supply at such times. Deaths from this disease were therefore highest in 1919 and 1921, when the totals of 4 46 and 4 19 per mille were reached, as against a decennial average of 1 35. In addition 1912 and 1916 were unhealthy years, while in 1917 the exceptionally low figure of 05 per mille was returned. Small pox is sometimes confused with chicken pox, as the vernacular term for both diseases is the same, but, as the latter complaint accounts for few deaths, the disturbance of the statistics from this cause will be small. The average decennial death-rate from small-pox was 22 per mille, and the most serious epidemics occurred in 1913 and 1919. The most severe outbreak of plague occurred in 1917, when 48,036 persons succumbed, giving a death-rate of 3 45 per thousand. Other years of high mortality were 1916, 1911 and 1915. In spite of the local intensity of outbreaks, mortality from this cause taken over the Province as a whole is not very high when compared with that due to other diseases, and it appears that, with the spread of inoculation and the increased readiness of the inhabitants to vacate infected areas at the earliest opportunity, the virulence of the epidemic is subsiding. The statistics of deaths by fever, as has been stated, are notoriously unreliable. The returns under this head, however, give a general indication of the popular health during the year. The feature of the statistics, apart from the heavy mortality due to influenza in 1918, is the increase in the deaths subsequent to that year. This may be due to general loss of vitality, and the unfavourable effect of the epidemic on the age constitution of the people.

18 Now that the general factors by which the growth and movement of the population is determined, have been set forth, I proceed to examine their effect on the distribution of the population during the decade. The variations prior to the year 1911 have already been analysed in previous census reports, and the discussion will therefore be confined to changes subsequent to that year. It will be convenient to examine the alterations by natural divisions and the areas into which they are subdivided before proceeding to summarise the results for the Province.

VARIATION IN POPULATION

Nerbudda Valley Division

MAP OF THE
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION
Showing percentage of Variation in each Tahsil
(Between 1911-1921)



Persons per Square Mile



19. The valley of the Nerbudda river which flows westward through the Jabhulpore Narsinghpur Hoshangabad and Nimar districts has long been famous for its fertile alluvial soil and the excellent wheat crop it produces. The division, however also includes to the north the two districts of Saugor and Damoh which are situated on the border of the Malwa or Vindhyan plateau at an average height of 2 000 feet above sea level while in the extreme west portions of the Nimar district are more closely allied to the Maratha plain country.

The population figures of the districts of the Nerbudda valley division are obscured to a certain extent by the presence of large numbers of labourers known as *chastikaras* who were moving from place to place at the time of the wheat harvest. At the census of 1911 which was taken 8 days earlier in March this disturbing factor was not present to the same extent as the wheat harvest that year was a late one. Instructions were issued to the census staff that the word *chastikara* should be entered in the census schedules against all such persons and the information was collected in the census offices. It is exhibited in the table given below—

Table showing the temporary movement of labour for the wheat harvest. To

Place of Enumeration	Number of Immigrants.							Total	Number of emigrants.	Net gain.
	Jabhulpore.	Saugor.	Damoh.	Narsinghpur.	Hoshangabad.	Nimar.	Elsewhere in Central Provinces.			
Jabhulpore	—	480	2,633	94	3	—	245	10,495	5	14,063
Saugor	87	—	833	7	—	—	—	2,509	12,726	+ 8,198
Damoh	45	870	—	—	—	—	—	2,151	4,988	+ 885
Narsinghpur	—	195	848	—	458	333	973	2,336	2,053	3,371
Hoshangabad	19	33	903	352	—	60	2,774	4,464	649	8,317
Nimar	—	—	—	—	185	—	817	836	443	+ 33
Total	151	2,588	4,488	634	649	403	6,234	31,857	36,469	+ 45,78

It is clear that these figures will be below and not above the mark, for while an enumerator would not enter in the census schedules any one as a *chaithara* who was not, he might omit to make the necessary entry

It will be seen that the Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Saugor districts received an appreciable accretion to their population of a purely temporary kind

20 Though not lying in the Nerbudda valley, these two districts find in the Sonar valley a good alluvial soil, and 40 per cent of the area is under wheat. The population in Saugor is concentrated round the town of that name, which is the fourth largest in the Province, and the density of the Saugor tahsil is returned at 176 persons per square mile. During the decade the population fell by 13,030 persons, and, as the district was badly hit by the famine of 1900, the population is now little in excess of that of 1872. As a matter of fact, the decrease in the present decade is actually greater, as there is a net gain of 8,198 *chaitharas*. The excess of deaths over births was registered as 13,521, but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate returns during the influenza epidemic, this figure must have been much higher, and the close approximation of the real decrease to the expected decrease is obviously due to the temporary immigration referred to above. From 1911 to 1916, except in 1915 when malaria reduced the birth-rate, there was a steady excess of births over deaths, but in 1918 the death-rate owing to the influenza epidemic reached the unprecedented figure of 72,253, or more than 50,000 in excess of the normal, while in the following year the birth rate fell to 17,627, or 277 per mille, which is the lowest figure recorded during the decade. In Damoh the country is somewhat more broken and less fertile than Saugor, and owing to the absence of large towns the density is as low as 102 per square mile. The history of the vital statistics is somewhat similar, but there was an actual excess of deaths in 1916, and in the influenza year there was a recorded death-rate of 159 per mille as against 133 in Saugor, while the low birth-rate persisted for the two subsequent years instead of one. The population therefore fell by 45,921, or 13.8 per cent, which is one of the largest decreases recorded in British territory.

21 The Jubbulpore district is somewhat composite in character. The Murwara tahsil resembles the Vindhyan districts of Saugor and Damoh in its general characteristics, and in the rest of the district to the west the rice growing country gives place to the wheat-growing valley of the Nerbudda, from which the division derives its name. The density therefore varies considerably from 142 in the Murwara tahsil to 257 in the Jubbulpore tahsil. The Jubbulpore tahsil contains the city of that name, but its rural density amounts to 150. The population during the decade remained stationary, but the excess of registered deaths over births was no less than 40,073. This was due partly to *chaitharas*, and partly to the flow of normal immigration, as the total excess of immigrants over emigrants during the decade amounted to about 65,000.

22 Practically the whole of the Narsinghpur district lies in the basin of the Nerbudda valley, and the cultivation consists largely of wheat and other winter crops. As the soil is particularly retentive of moisture, it suffers less from the vagaries of the seasons than many other districts, at the same time it possesses excellent railway communications, and is within easy touch of the markets of India. It is therefore surprising to find that its population has decreased by 3.2 per cent during the decade and that it is about 26,000 smaller than in 1872. Normally, the birth-rate is little higher than the death-rate, and indeed was below it in 1912, when plague and cholera took a heavy toll. The district suffered heavily from influenza in 1918, when the death-rate was 66.76 per mille, and its effects had not passed away in 1919, when the death-rate was higher and the birth rate lower than the normal. In the following year relapsing fever, which is a form of mild influenza, appeared and there was again an excess of deaths. The natural decrease of the population according to the vital statistics was 19,300, or some 8,000 more than the actual decrease. This was due partly to the presence of *chaitharas* but permanent immigration is also responsible as the district now contains nearly 7,000 more immigrants than emigrants whereas in 1911 there was a balance of 4,000 on the other side.

The factors enumerated above do not sufficiently account for the failure of the district to increase in population in the last 50 years and it is probable that the reason for this phenomenon is to be found in the fact that as soon as the cultivator has attained a certain standard of comfort he does not seek to add to his resources. Population does not wish to press on the means of subsistence. The district is similar in population and physical features to Hoshangabad in the west, and the following quotation from the Hoshangabad Settlement report of 1913 is holds good of Narsinghpur

The number of persons which 100 acres of cultivated land supported at last settlement and at the present revision was as follows—

Taluk	At last Settlement	At revision
Sohagpur	48	3
Hoshangabad	47	40
Seoni-Malwa	4	39
Hazda	41	30

the Hoshangabad cultivator will need no assistance in forming the obvious conclusion. Making all due allowance for the fact that the standard of living is low in the east of the district than in the west, and for the additional source of income which the forest of the Sohagpur tahsil furnishes there is no doubt that the western tahsils could support a population of between 60 and 70 per 100 acres without any difficulty.

In common with other areas in the Nerbudda valley recovery from the famine of 1900 was very slow before that famine the wheat growing areas were able to bear a comparatively high assessment of land revenue but once a land of cultivation, it became overgrown with *lass* grass a weed which when it is established requires much labour and capital to eradicate. At the same time cotton began to be a much more profitable crop to cultivate, and the centre of fertility of the Province shifted from the Nerbudda valley to the Maratha plain. This was recognised in Hoshangabad when after the end of the wheat boom of the eighties a cycle of lean years culminating in the famine of 1900 set in, the effect of which is briefly described in Mr Gowan's settlement report.

Briefly it may be said that in 1901 the productive capacity of the district had fallen by roughly one-sixth to one-fourth in the *harad* tracts of the Hazda, Seoni and Sohagpur tahsils, and by one-third in the Hoshangabad tahsil and in the riverine and submontane tracts of the other tahsils. To meet this fall a permanent reduction of Rs. 71,000 was made in the village assets, Rs. 92,000 going in relief of ordinary tenants, Rs. 12,000 in relief of the protected tenants and Rs. 67,000 being deducted from the bonafide farm situation. The corresponding reduction in revenue was Rs. 82,000. In order to compensate for the contraction of the cropped area and the deterioration of the character of the crops temporary abatements averaging 18½ per cent to the reduced assets were granted for three years, and in 1904 some of these abatements, mostly in villages of the Hoshangabad tahsil, were continued for the term of the settlement. In 1903-04 debt conciliation proceedings were taken and 62 lakhs were remitted by award, and 12½ lakhs by the voluntary act of creditors. Finally, to allow the people a lengthened period free from the unsettling effect of changes in the demands, the term for which the abated rents and revenues would remain in force was extended till 1915-16. The facts given in subsequent chapters will show the extent to which these measures aided by a series of more favourable seasons restored the district to a very large measure of its former prosperity.

In Narsinghpur conditions were not dissimilar when the question of resetting the district was examined in 1916 it was found that the district which had benefited by the wheat boom of the eighties, had not yet regained the position it had before the famine of 1900 as is shown by the following quotation from a letter from the Local Administration to the Government of India dealing with the question:—

The Narsinghpur district profited greatly from the wheat boom of the eighties, but a sharp reaction set in after the failure of the harvests and the district has recovered very slowly from the effects of those famines. In some villages abatements of land revenue were granted and though these abatements are no longer in force an examination of the agricultural statistics of the district shows that complete recovery up to the standard of the last settlement, which was completed in 1894, has not yet taken place. Though the

area occupied for cultivation shows a slight rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the gross cropped area is below the settlement figure by 4 per cent, while old fallows, which at settlement represented only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the occupied area, now represent $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of that area. More serious is the change in the character of the cropping. Wheat is the staple crop of the district, but the area under this crop has fallen from 238,000 to 145,000 acres, or by 39 per cent. This great decrease of area under a valuable crop is due largely to bad harvests in 1914 and 1915, and to the impossibility of procuring seed at reasonable prices in the autumn of 1915, but, though a recovery may confidently be expected in the current year, there can be little hope of any figure approximating that of settlement, for even in 1912, after two very good harvests, the wheat area was only 193,000 acres. Further evidence of the deterioration in cropping is an increase of 17 per cent in the minor millets, kodon and kutki, which are of no commercial importance, and an increase of 16 per cent in miscellaneous crops which are not staples of the district. The number of plough cattle has increased by 33 per cent, but this is probably largely due to the sub-division of holdings, the average size of which has much decreased."

23 As has already been stated, the natural features of the Hoshangabad

HOSHANGABAD

district are akin to Narsinghpur, except that the district extends further into the plateau to the south, while in the Harda tahsil to the west the more profitable cotton has, within the memory of the writer, pushed its way into the wheat country. The causes which have led to the decline of the Narsinghpur population hold good for Hoshangabad, though the decline is not so marked. From 1911 to 1917 the natural growth of the population was maintained, except for a setback due to cholera in 1912. But owing to deaths from influenza there was a decrease of 30,000 in 1918, and in 1919 the low birth-rate which followed the disease caused a fall of 4,600. During the decade the population decreased by 25 per cent, but is now some 10,000 more than in 1872. The natural fall is only 7,338, but the district had a favourable balance of no less than 18,000 *chautharas* for the wheat harvest, so that the resident population is considerably less than that shown. The Hoshangabad tahsil has the greatest density of 165 per square mile, and the lowest, of 100, is found in Sohagpur, while in the cotton growing country of Harda it is only 115. The higher density in Hoshangabad, however, is due to the comparative absence of forest.

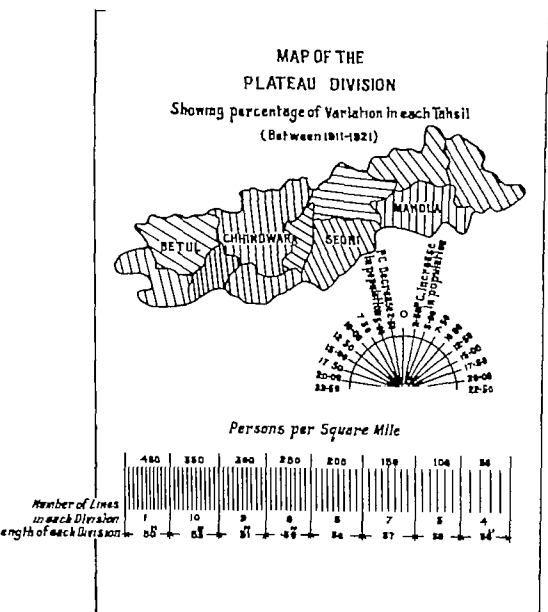
24 Though the Nerbudda flows along the northern boundary of the

NIMAR

district, wheat has nearly everywhere given way to cotton, and only occupies 4 per cent of the cropped area. The district possesses a large amount of uncultivated land, for the low forest-clad hills on the north of the Tapti valley run through the district from west to east. The density is therefore only 94 per square mile, which is the lowest in the division, although 38 per cent of the soil is under cotton. This low density, however, is partly due to the presence of a large area under forest, particularly in the Harsud tahsil, where the population numbers only 55 per square mile. Nimar is the only district in the division which registers an increase of population during the decade and in this respect it resembles the neighbouring Maratha plain country. Although few *chautharas* are recorded as having migrated to Hoshangabad for the wheat harvest, the District Census Officer reports a decrease of 10,119 or 14 per cent between the provisional and final figures of the Harsud tahsil. This he ascribes to migration, and it is probable that it is due to an unusual exodus to Indore in search of work. The recorded deaths exceeded the births by nearly 10,000, owing to plague, from which the district suffered severely in the years 1911-1912, 1916 and 1917, and to influenza in 1918 and 1919. In the face of these figures it is surprising to find that there was a recorded increase of over 5,000 during the decade, and the District Census Officer is driven to the conclusion that the population of 1911 was not properly recorded owing to the prevalence of plague and the consequent evacuation of houses. In support of this he points to an increase of nearly 9,000 in the town of Burhanpur, where a recensus was taken at a later date in 1911. The fact that many deaths must have escaped registration at the time of the influenza epidemic is adduced in support of this contention. The writer, however, who was serving in the Nimar district at the census of 1911 can testify that every possible precaution was taken to ensure that the population was correctly enumerated in the places to which they had migrated, and although the urban population is smaller than usual, a very large portion of the migrants who left their houses encamped in temporary huts near

the infected areas with the result that there was a corresponding rise in the rural population. The true explanation is probably to be found in the extraordinary immigration from Khandesh owing to the scarcity of water. One such immigrant on being questioned stated that there was no water within a radius of 5 miles of his village the inhabitants of which had moved in a body into Nimar until the monsoon of 1921: this is borne out by the fact that the immigrants from Khandesh number 17 000 or 33 per cent more than in 1911.

Plateau Division.



25 The plateau division contains the four districts of Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni and Mandla, and with the exception of the Sausar tahsil of Chhindwara which lies below the ghats and is more akin to the Maratha plain country it occupies a plateau formed by the Saipura hills at a height of more than 2000 feet above sea level. There is a fair amount of wheat cultivation in the more fertile soils which lie in the valleys that intersect the hilly ridges which are a marked feature of the country but many of the inhabitants are aborigines and prefer to grow the lesser millets which require less careful methods of cultivation and are more suited to the somewhat poor soil that is generally found.

26 The population of Betul declined by 26,649 or 68 per cent, though there is an increase of nearly 5,000 according to the vital statistics. The population increased rapidly during the first four years of the decade, and to a lesser extent until 1918, when the influenza epidemic caused more than 30,000 deaths. This, as in other districts, was followed by a low birth-rate in 1919, and there was a further loss of 6,000 persons. In the following year, however, births increased, though they have still to reach normal figures, and there was an excess over deaths of 2,000. Even making allowance for omissions to register deaths during the influenza epidemic, it is probable that the district lost heavily by migration. Famine was prevailing at the time of the census, and there was in consequence an unusually large exodus of *chautharas* to the Nerbudda valley, while in 1911 large numbers of coolies were employed on the construction of the Amla-Itarsi Railway. The density is much the highest in the Multai tahsil, where it averages 157 persons per square mile, or more than twice as much as in the rest of the district.

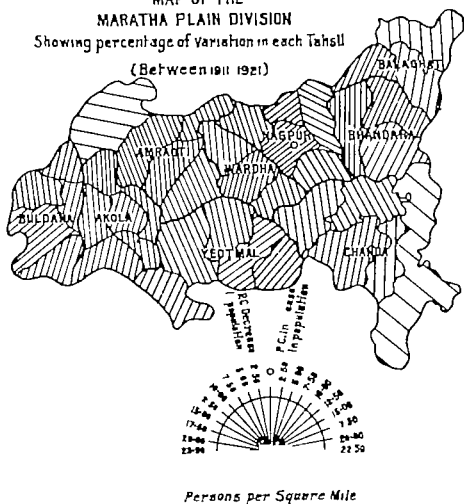
27 The Chhindwara district falls naturally into two portions, for while the greater part of it lies on the plateau, the Marathi-speaking Sausar tahsil in the plain has all the characteristics of the Maratha plain country. The density of the district is 117 per square mile, but it contains much sparsely inhabited country in the Jagirdaris which lie to the north, while in Sausar a density of 133 per square mile is found. With the exception of a somewhat unhealthy year in 1916, the population made good progress until the influenza epidemic of 1918, when the deaths exceeded the births by 24,000. The birth-rate was low in the following year, but the fall was not so marked as elsewhere. In 1920, however, the district suffered severely from the relapsing fever which accompanied the second, but milder, outbreak of influenza. During the decade the population fell by 27,000, although there was an increase of 11,000 according to the registered statistics of births and deaths. In spite of the fact that 18,000 less immigrants were found in the district at the beginning than at the end of the decade, there is still a balance in favour of immigration, and it is apparent that the reporting of deaths at the time of the influenza epidemic was peculiarly defective.

28 Seoni has a density of 108 persons per square mile, and is less thinly populated than the other districts of the plateau division, the population is concentrated in the wheat-growing country round Seoni, the density of the Lakhnadon tahsil being only 83. The vital statistics show a steady increase until the year 1918, but owing to influenza in that year, and famine and relapsing fever in 1920, 20,000 more deaths than births were recorded during the decade. The deduced population, however, was 24,000 less than that recorded at the census, and this is ascribed by the Deputy Commissioner to migration of *chautharas* for the wheat harvest into the Nerbudda valley, but the figures show that the loss is due more to a deficiency in immigration than to an excess of emigration.

29 Mandla is the largest and most sparsely populated district in the division, and has a density of only 76 persons per square mile, which is lower than any other district in the province except Chanda. It has poor communications, the only railway being the branch line from Nainpur to Mandla, and good roads are equally rare. The inhabitants are mainly aborigines, and the cultivation is of a low order. Owing to the fertility of the aboriginal tribes the population increased rapidly in times of prosperity, and has gone up by 81 per cent since 1872. The present decade however saw a decrease of 19,000, owing to influenza in 1918 and again in 1920. In the latter year the district suffered more than any other in the province from famine, and the population being little inclined to migrate elsewhere in search of work and communications poor, the effect on the population is more pronounced than elsewhere. Vital statistics show the population to have been practically stationary during the decade, the increase of the first seven years being counterbalanced by the decrease in the last three. The net gain is less than 400. The population, however, actually decreased by 19,000, and as migration is a comparatively unimportant factor, this will approximate to the number of deaths not registered in the influenza epidemic of 1918.

The Maratha Plain Division.

MAP OF THE
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION
Showing percentage of variation in each Tahsil
(Between 1911-1921)



Number of Lines
in each Division
Length of each Division

30 The Maratha plain division contains the cotton country consisting of the four districts of Berar excluding the Melghat taluq of Amraoti which is a wild hilly tract similar to the country found in the adjoining plateau division, and the districts of Wardha and Nagpur to the east of this lies the Wainganga valley containing rice country of considerable fertility, while in the south-eastern corner of the division lies the sparsely populated district of Chanda, in which rice is the principal crop. In spite of the inclusion of the Melghat and Chanda and the hilly tahsil of Baihar in Balaghat the division is the most thickly populated in the province, and has a density of 154 persons per square mile. The greater portion of the four Berar districts lies in the valley of the Purna river and the black soil found there is famous for the production of cotton. To the south no ever portions of the Buldana Akola and Yeshwantpur districts lie on a plateau standing about 1000 feet above the plain and gradually sloping towards the Hyderabad border. To the north of the Amraoti district lies the Melghat taluq which stretches into the Satpura hills and is entirely different to the rest of Berar. The climate is dry and hot, but on the whole healthy. Cotton is the main crop covering 45.0 per cent of the cultivated area and jwar with 33.5 per cent, is the

staple food-crop. The cultivation of cotton, however, makes the local food-supply insufficient, and grain has to be imported, with the result that the general level of prices is higher than in the Central Provinces. Berar is the most prosperous portion of the province, and no less than 83·7 per cent of the cultivable area is under crops. Indeed the uncultivated area is barely sufficient for the other needs of the people.

31. The Amraoti district has a density of 176 persons per square mile, or, excluding the Melghat, 249. Unlike the rest of Berar the population during the decade declined by 45,000 persons. The vital statistics show a decrease of only 6,800 for which the appalling mortality during the year 1918 of 92,645 was responsible. The large difference between the actual and deduced population indicates that the registration of deaths was very defective, particularly at the time of the influenza epidemic, for Berar was at the time of the census not nearly so affected by the crop failure, and there was considerable temporary immigration in search of work, the effect of which is obscured in the statistics by the fact that the older immigrants who came in with the development of Berar are now dying off. The district recovered quickly from influenza, and by 1920 the excess of births over deaths was well above the average for normal years.

32. With the exception of one unhealthy year in 1916, when plague was prevalent, the population increased steadily until 1918, when the influenza epidemic brought the number of deaths to 94,625, or 61,000 in excess of the births. There was a further decrease of the population by 2,000 in the following year, but by 1920 normal conditions were re-established. The decrease in population according to the registration of vital statistics amounted to 16,000 in the decade, but according to the census the population had increased by 8,500. This was due undoubtedly to the effects of immigration, for there is no falling off in the number of those born outside but enumerated in the district comparable with that which occurred in the neighbouring district of Amraoti, although both districts must have been developed about the same time. The density of the district is 194 to the square mile, ranging from 152 in the Mangrul taluq to 225 in Akot.

33. During the decade the population increased by 30,000, which is about 17,000 in excess of the natural increase. The district adjoins the Hyderabad State, and for this reason probably alone among the Berar districts shows an increase in the number of those born outside the district. With the exception of 1912, the population made steady progress until 1918, when deaths exceeded births by 50,190, but the influenza epidemic was not quite as severely felt as in the rest of Berar, and the birth-rate did not fall off to such an extent in 1919, with the result that there was an excess of births in that year. The density varies considerably within the district, being 205 in the small but wealthy taluq of Jalgaon, but in the less fertile uplands of Chikhli and Mehkar it only amounts to 174 and 145.

34. In spite of an increase of population of 24,000 during the decade, Yeotmal has a density of 144 per square mile which is considerably less than the rest of Berar, there is, however, a good deal of sparsely populated country in the Pusad taluq, where the density is only 126. The years 1912 and 1916 were unhealthy, the latter particularly so, and the influenza epidemic of 1918 was exceptionally virulent, no fewer than 96,909 or 13·3 per cent of the population, dying that year, and births fell to two-thirds of the normal in the following year. There is, however, an increase of 3,500 in the deduced population in spite of a decrease during the decade of over 29,000 in the number of immigrants. This is probably accounted for by the fact that, compared with the rest of Berar, portions of the district are not so fully developed and the earlier immigrants are still existing in larger numbers.

35. Wardha is a small but wealthy district very similar in its physical features to the neighbouring districts of Berar. It has a density of 191 per square mile, as compared to 189 at the last census. The country is mostly open and 81 per cent of the area is

cultivable. There is in fact very little land available for extension of the population. Plague in 1912 and 1916 caused the deaths to exceed the births and in 1918 the population decreased by 26 500 owing to influenza. The deduced population, however rose by 6 000 during the decade, which is about double the actual increase. The district, however is one which owing to its wealth at all times attracts immigrants, and owing to famine conditions in the province there was a temporary stream of immigration passing through Chanda northwards and there is a slight gain in population to the district on the balance of migration. There do not, however appear to have been so many omissions to report deaths from influenza as elsewhere.

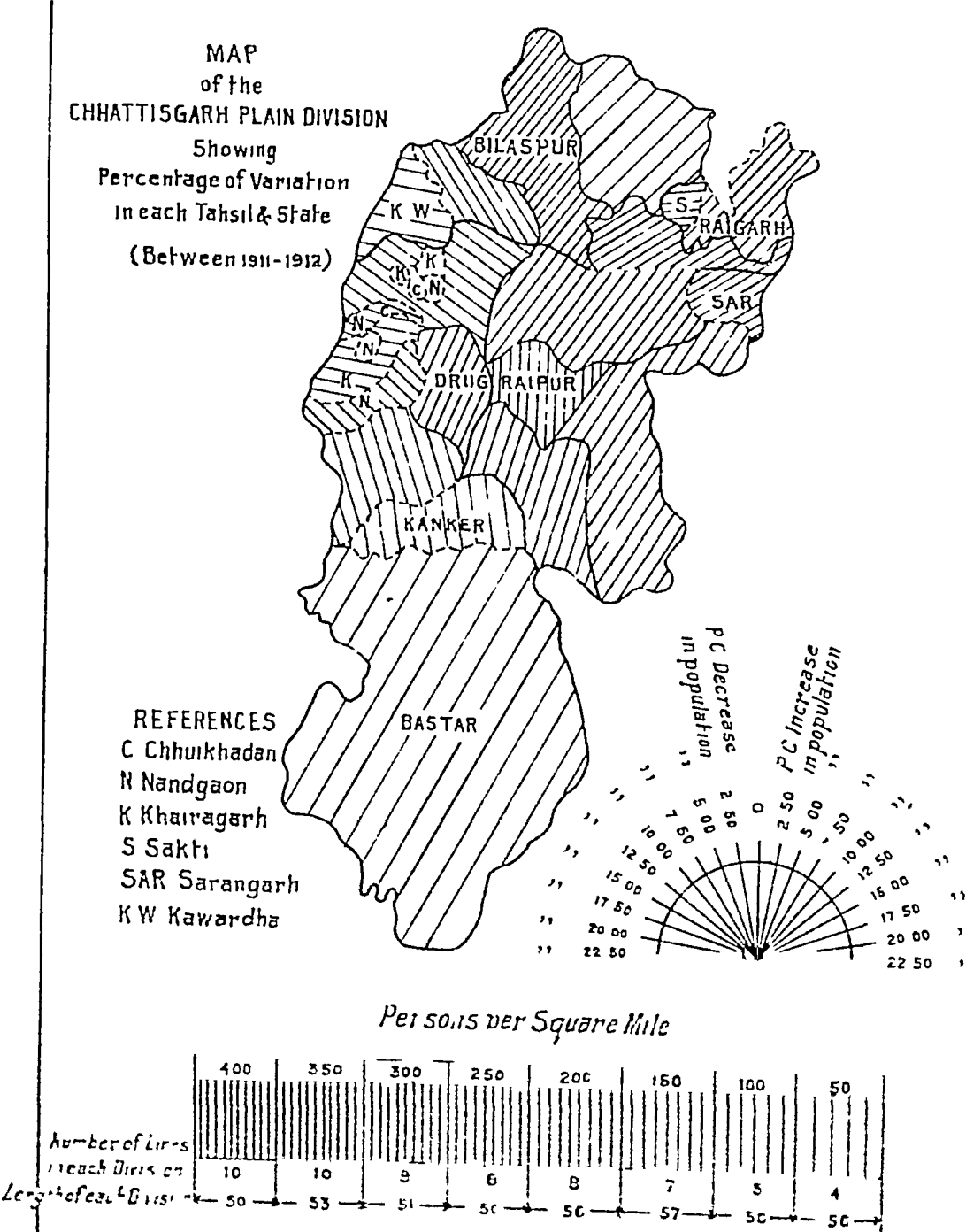
36. The west of the Nagpur district lies in the cotton country but as we proceed eastward the rainfall becomes heavier and cotton ceases to be so profitable a crop. Its place is taken by wheat gram linseed and other winter crops. Owing to the presence of Nagpur city the density is 207 per square mile as against 211 at last census but the tahsil density is less being as low as 137 per square mile in the Ramtek tahsil. The natural population decreased by about 24,000 the somewhat indefinite term fever in 1910 and plague and cholera in 1916 being responsible for heavy mortality. In the influenza epidemic of 1918 69,000 persons died, or 36 000 more than the births and in the following year the birth rate was exceptionally low. The population actually however only decreased by 16 000 and now stands at 792 521 which is 25·6 per cent in excess of the figures of 1872. In spite however of the fact that the district attracts labour from without to its industrial centres, there is a decrease of 4 000 during the decade in the number of those born outside the district which may partly be attributed to the fact that at those places the older immigrants are now beginning to die off and are replaced by their children born in the district.

37. Chanda possesses few of the characteristics of the other districts of the Maratha plain. In the north the country is open and fertile but in the south there are large masses of jungle, except for a fertile tract on the borders of the Madras Presidency and only 14 per cent of the total area is cultivated. The chief crop is rice, which occupies 29 per cent of the cropped area. The district has the lowest density in the province, 71 per square mile and in the tahsil of Sronecha it is as low as 20. The vital statistics show a steady increase of population until the year 1918 when in the influenza epidemic the deaths exceeded the births by 38 000 and in the following year the low birth rate caused a further decrease of nearly 10 000. The deduced population shows an increase of 32 000 during the decade whereas actually there was a decrease of 17 000. It is obvious that in the influenza epidemic the inaccuracy in the vital statistics was greater than elsewhere—a result which is to be expected in so large a district. The factor of migration is a much less important one than in the rest of the division but the balance of population has moved against the district the inhabitants of which appear to be attracted to the more prosperous cotton country.

38. These districts lie mainly in the Wanganga valley which is a rice-growing country somewhat in advance of the other rice districts in its methods of cultivation. They also contain very considerable manganese mines to which labour naturally gravitates when agricultural conditions are unfavourable. The Balaghat district extends to the north-east to the Buhar plateau, which is the home of aboriginal tribes and differs widely in natural conditions from the rest of the district. Though the figures in the census tables are adjusted for changes of area, it is convenient to consider the two districts together in reviewing the vital statistics owing to a considerable redistribution of territory between them which occurred during the decade. Both districts increased steadily in population during the decade until 1918 when influenza took a large toll the disease being more severe in Bhandara than in Balaghat. In spite of this there was a large increase of 84,000 in the deduced population of the districts, which compares with an actual increase of 68 000. The presence of the manganese mines doubtless causes an influx of labour and it does not seem probable that the deaths during

the influenza epidemic failed to be reported to the same extent as elsewhere Since the year 1872 both districts have increased steadily in population, except for the decade 1891—1901, when the famines caused a decline, and the population is now 30 per cent in excess of that in 1872 In Bhandara the density is 198 which is high, seeing that it possesses no large towns, while in Balaghat the low density of 55 in the Baihar tahsil brings the district average down to 144 per square mile Bhandara has a large number of emigrants compared to immigrants, and the reverse is true of Balaghat As, however, a large area was transferred from the former to the latter during the decade, it is probable that some confusion arose in the minds of the enumerators as to how they should record the birth-place of individuals who were born in a place which subsequently was added to the district in which they lived at the time of the census

Chhattisgarh Plain Division



39. The Chhattisgarh plain is a large land locked plain bounded on every side by more or less rugged country and almost up to the end of the 19th century had very little connection with the outside world. Even now many parts of it are not within easy access of the railway and road communication is far from good. Parts of the Raipur district and the Bastar State lie beyond the confines of the plain and are very wild and broken. At the present day communication with the outside world is much improved and Chhattisgarh is one of the favourite centres for the recruitment of labour for the Assam tea gardens and the manganese and coal industries of the province and large quantities of agricultural produce are in favourable years exported for external consumption.

40. The Raipur district falls naturally into two portions into which it is divided by the Mahanadi river. To the west lies the more open country containing the whole of the Raipur and the greater portion of the Baloda Bazar and Dhamtari tahsils. This portion is open flat country devoted mainly to the cultivation of rice and is thickly populated the Raipur tahsil having a density of 250 per square mile. The Mahasamund tahsil in the eastern portion of the district is much more sparsely inhabited and the open cultivated tracts alternate with larger expanses of jungle until on the borders of Orissa again a long strip of open and prosperous country is found. In this part there are a number of large Zamindars actually forming part of British India, but often differing little in political history from the neighbouring states the rulers of which have attained the status of Ruling Chiefs. The density of the Mahasamund tahsil is only 107 per square mile, and there is considerable scope for an increased population. The number of the inhabitants of the Raipur district as now constituted has except for a slight set back due to the great famines at the time of the census of 1901 increased steadily since 1872 and has more than doubled in fifty years. During the present decade there was an annual excess of births over deaths ranging from 14 000 to 27 000 until the influenza epidemic of 1918 when there were 101 000 reported deaths as against 59 291 births. In 1919 the birth rate fell by about 25 per cent, and as the epidemic had not yet spread to the more distant portions of the district by the end of the previous year deaths again reached the high figure of 73 047. With scarcity conditions prevailing in 1920 the death rate was still high and births were slightly in defect. There was in the decade an increase of 82 000 in the deduced population, while the increase in the actual population was some 5 000 more. The census statistics show a very large increase in the natural population after adjusting the figures as a result of migration but this is probably incorrect. Raipur is the railway centre at which many emigrants from the adjoining feudatory states entrain and consequently in places not adjoining those states there would be a tendency to give Raipur as the district of birth while at the same time there would be a tendency to give the head-quarter district of Chhattisgarh as the birth-place of an individual who said he hailed from Chhattisgarh.

41. Like Raipur the Bilaspur district is essentially a rice-growing district with a fair portion of open country but containing a number of Zamindars still in a very undeveloped state. The density of the district is 162 per square mile, varying from 181 in Bilaspur tahsil to 68 in Katghora. The population has nearly doubled during the last 50 years and 85 542 persons or 7·5 per cent were added to the total during the decade. The vital statistics show a similar increase and followed exactly the same course as in Raipur. The Deputy Commissioner considers that 50 000 Chamars temporarily emigrated owing to the adverse agricultural conditions in 1921 but in view of the fact that 225 336 Chamars were recorded in the census of 1921 as against 214 321 in 1911 the figure appears to be much in excess of the actual and, as the number of emigrants declined by 10 000 during the inter censal period, it is probable that the temporary emigrants had by the date of the census begun to return to their homes.

42. The Durg district is an offshoot of Raipur having been separated from that district in 1906. It contains less rice than the other districts of Chhattisgarh, only 37 per cent of the

cultivated area being devoted to that crop, and there is a fair amount of good wheat-growing soil. The district has made much less progress in population during the last 50 years and the inhabitants now number 743,246 or 22 per cent more than in 1872. This is probably due to the fact that there is less room for expansion, for the net cultivated area is 49 per cent of the total against 34 in Bilaspur and 33 in Raipur, and the density is 160 per square mile. The vital statistics show the population to have increased by 31,000 since 1911, while actually there is a fall of 32,000. It appears that the difference is to a large extent due to the effect of emigration.

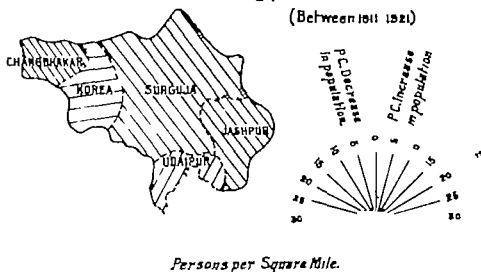
43 Kanker State lies on the southern boundary of the Dhamtari tahsil of the Raipur district, and divides it from Bastar. The former state contains some fairly open country, but its communications are poor, as the capital is situated 40 miles from Dhamtari, whence there is a narrow-gauge railway to Raipur. Kanker has increased in population since 1872, and now contains nearly three times as many inhabitants, but there was a slight falling off in the present decade owing to the influenza epidemic, and the population is even now only 87 per square mile. Bastar, although it now has nearly six times the population of 1872 is, with the exception of the small state of Changbhakar, the most sparsely populated area in the province, having a population of 36 per square mile. Only seven per cent of the area is cultivated, and vast masses of forest intervene between the villages. The inhabitants are very primitive, and the only communications are two roads, one connecting with Raipur through Kanker and Dhamtari, and the other with the Madras coast. Vital statistics have been registered in the state during the last 10 years, but they are obviously unreliable, as the birth-rate based on them is less than 20 per mille, whereas the aboriginal tribes are notoriously prolific, and it would appear that less than two out of every five births are registered. There is little migration to or from the state, and the increase in the population is almost entirely due to the course of nature.

44 The four states of Nandgaon, Khairagarh, Chhuikhadan and Kawardha are situated on the extreme west of the Chhattisgarh plain. The country is level and open, but a portion of the Kawardha state lies on the spurs of the Satpuras and consists almost entirely of forest. Its density is therefore only 77 against 170,133 and 170 in the other three states. Nandgaon State has its capital on the Bengal-Nagpur main line from Calcutta to Nagpur, and the other states are within easy reach of the railway. There was in consequence of famine conditions and easy railway communication a very marked temporary migration to the industrial centres of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa during the year of the census, and the population of these states is with the exception of Khairagarh less now than in 1872, but a considerable number of emigrants returned within three months of the census, so that the figures do not give a true picture of the permanent population. The proportion of the cultivable area that is under crops varies from 74 in Chhuikhadan to 93 in Khairagarh, and this indicates that these states are not declining to any great extent in population. The statistics of migration do not show an increase in the number of emigrants corresponding to the actual fact quoted above, and we are driven to the conclusion, which has already been mentioned in the case of the Drug district, that the enumerator outside the Province has given Raipur as the birth-place of a number of individuals who described themselves as Chhattisgarhis.

45 These three states lie on the east of the Chhattisgarh plain. Their cultivation consists to a very large extent of rice, and there is a good deal of irrigation from tanks. Sakti, which is a very small state with little forest area, has the highest density in the Province, of 301 persons to the square mile, and Sarangarh follows next with 218. These states have developed rapidly in the last 50 years, and they have from 3 to 4 times as many inhabitants as in 1872, they all received an appreciable increment during the decade. There is little room for further expansion, unless they develop some industries, such as the lime-stone works recently opened in Sakti, as the percentage of cultivable area which has come under the plough varies from 85 in Sarangarh to 98 in Sakti.

The Chhota Nagpur Division.

MAP OF THE
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION
Showing percentage of Variation in each State
(Between 1911-1921)



46 The five States of Surguja, Jashpur, Udaipur, Korea and Changbhabkar were transferred to the Central Provinces from Bengal in 1905. The country is very wild and broken and thickly wooded and the inhabitants are primitive tribes, with few needs and but little versed in the art of cultivation. They burn down patches in the jungle, and for 2 or 3 years until the ash manure is exhausted the soil which is merely scratched by their ploughs, gives a moderate return. When it is exhausted they move on elsewhere. No railways pass through this tract and roads are almost non-existent. The states are consequently very undeveloped there is little migration and except for some immigration from Raipur to Surguja, the greater portion of the movement of the population is probably due to exchange of inhabitants between neighbouring states. The population owing to natural fertility has increased between two and three times since 1872 but is still very sparse the density ranging from 24 per square mile—the lowest figure for the Province—in Changbhabkar to 79 in Jashpur. During the present decade, however, owing to the influenza epidemic and emigration due to scarcity there was a fall in the total population of these states though Korea and Udaipur increased by 27.5 and 9.7 per cent respectively given normal conditions it may be expected that they will expand rapidly.

47 The most noticeable feature about the housing of the rural population in this Province is the fact that there is in every village a definite area set aside for building purposes. The cultivator does not live on his farm, nor do the well-to-do surround their residences by grounds or gardens. When a village is established a site is selected near the water supply but sufficiently high to avoid the monsoon floods and in this site every cultivator of the village has the right to house room. Owing to the manure they receive the fields round the *abadi* as it is called in course of time become the most fertile and if the village develops into a prosperous one it quickly becomes very congested. The result is that it would be impossible for the cultivator even if he had the will, to build pretentious buildings. When the village site is completely filled, or where for social reasons any class such

which may be situated at some little distance from the main *abadi*. These hamlets for all administrative purposes, including that of the census, are treated as portions of the main village, of which indeed their inhabitants are accepted as a portion of the population. In the larger villages, where some traders and money-lenders congregate, there may be found solid two storied structures of stone, where the owners reside with their families and goods, but what architectural beauty they possess is obscured by the narrow lanes and mean huts that press them in on every side.

In villages where the commercial class is only represented by the petty shop-keeper, the most pretentious dwelling belongs to the head-man. As the allotment of the village sites is in his hands, considerations of space are not so important, and if he is a man of substance he may have a compound 50 or 60 yards square. The house will usually be built round three sides of the central space usually called the *chauk*, and at the other end there will be sufficient room for sheds for cattle and the implements of agriculture. The smaller cultivator is generally content with two huts, one for himself and one for his cattle. The materials of which the dwelling places are built vary with the locality and the means of the inhabitants. In the wealthier cotton tracts they may be built of brick or stone, while elsewhere the ordinary cultivator will be satisfied with mud walls. Further afield, where the forests are more frequent, and the soil poorer, the houses are little better than sheds with thatched roofs carried by poles, the spaces between which are filled by strips of bamboo plaited together like a basket, and even less permanent structures, consisting of a few rags or some grass and twigs fixed over a pole like a tent, with a maximum height of 3 or 4 feet, form the dwelling places of various gipsy tribes, who settle in one spot for a few weeks and then continue their wanderings. With the variety of houses to be found and the ease with which new ones spring up almost in a day, it is not a matter of surprise if the census official sometimes finds it difficult to decide what constitutes a house.

48 For the purposes of the census in India a house may be defined either

THE DEFINITION OF HOUSE

as a separate structure, or as the abode of all members of a family who dine together at the common *chulha*. The commensal definition is open to the objection that houses may have in them a large number of *chulhas* and difficulties would arise at the time of preparing the house list. The structural definition has always been adopted in this Province, except in the five Chhota Nagpur States which were transferred from Bengal in 1905. At the present census this definition was everywhere adopted. It runs as follows—"By a house is meant a building which has a separate main entrance from the common way, space or compound and is used as a dwelling place of one or more families." The chief difficulty in connection with the definition lies in deciding what is or is not a separate main entrance, but in practice I found that the definition worked very well, and majority of district officers undoubtedly prefer it to the *chulhawari* definition. The effect of the structural definition is to increase slightly the number of houses, and this must be borne in mind in comparing statistics of houses in this Province with those of other parts of India.

The average number of persons per house at the present census is five and is the same as at the two previous censuses. In British territory the average varies from 4.7 in Jubbulpore to 5.1 in Chhattisgarh, but in the Feudatory States, presumably on account of the larger families among more primitive people, the figure reaches 5.4. The highest averages are found in Bastar State, 6.0, and Sarangarh, 6.5. It will be noticed that there is a slight tendency for the figures to increase during the decade, and it seems probable that but for the influenza epidemic which decimated the populace towards the end of the period the increase would have been much more marked.

49 The question of the pressure of population on the means of subsistence

GENERAL REMARKS

is one of considerable importance, and is of peculiar interest to the student of census statistics. In his study of the population problem in India, Mr P. K. Waiyal from an examination of the census figures of 1911 has come to the conclusion that in most parts of India

as the untouchable castes are required to live apart small hamlets are formed the pressure of population on space is becoming acute. It is true that, as far as this Province is concerned it is held that this pressure on space has not become acute except in the Maratha plain and portions of the Nerbudda plain divisions, but elsewhere the room for expansion is not very great. We will first examine shortly the statistics so far as they relate to space which are given in a convenient form in Subsidiary Table I. The percentage of cultivable area is shown as 56 per cent as against 65 in 1911 but this difference is purely a nominal one and is due to the inclusion of statistics for the Bastar state and some of the Chhota Nagpur states which were not available at the previous census. Figures for individual districts and States show little variation. The non-cultivable area includes forest area and the amount of forest that the country could afford to take under cultivation is a matter for observation rather than for detailed calculation. It is undoubtedly small in the Maratha plain division except in Chanda and Balaghat but is obviously considerable in many of the Feudatory States. In Bastar the cultivable area is only 7 per cent. Of the other districts Mandla and Raipur are known to contain large areas which could be brought under cultivation with the improvement of communication. The percentage of net cultivated area has fallen from 39 to 34 per cent but here again the variation is purely a nominal one and is due to the extension of the land revenue system to sparsely inhabited areas. Even if all allowance is made for the exclusion of land which is at present so far from the margin of cultivation as to be hardly included in the category of cultivable areas, it is obvious from the figures in Subsidiary Table I that there are very large areas in certain districts and states which it would be profitable to cultivate if any real pressure on the food-supply occurred. We may conclude that there is still some room for extension of the area under cultivation. As regards the method of cultivation it may be said with some confidence that the pressure of population has scarcely yet begun to cause intensive agriculture. The double-cropped area is 5 per cent and the largest figures come from the rice-growing districts where the second crop consists generally of a catch crop of linseed or pulse, sown shortly before the rice comes to maturity and producing only a few pounds per acre. This is not properly speaking a second crop at all. Indeed, it is common knowledge that in the Chhattisgarh division after the monsoon crop is gathered, there is very little employment for the agricultural population until the approach of the next monsoon. The percentage of irrigated area is only 2.8, and it is well known that, given the necessary capital an extension of irrigation has enormous possibilities particularly in the rice areas. The actual method of cultivation is still very primitive in spite of the efforts of the agricultural department, and a more scientific system of crop rotation would revolutionise agriculture as it did in England. There can be no possible doubt that given any real pressure of population on the food supply the application of more capital to the land, and an improvement in the methods and knowledge of the cultivating classes the possibilities of extension of the means of subsistence are very great indeed. From the industrial point of view little need be said. Industrially the province is in its infancy although it possesses considerable potential mineral wealth. It has valuable deposits of coal and manganese and there are large areas which could be exploited for their mineral wealth with the opening up of further railway communications. If we turn to the population figures we find that the mean density per square mile is only 122 persons—a figure which is very low for a semi-tropical country. That the population even under present conditions has not reached the limit that can be supported is proved by the enormous mortality of the influenza epidemic which must have removed at least 6 per cent of the inhabitants. This epidemic was not one of those diseases which nature is supposed to bring from time to time to equate the population in overcrowded areas to the means of subsistence but a fortuitous infection of the population, which spread over the world. If the population before the epidemic could be supported it follows that even under present conditions the reduced population has room to expand at least up to the limits it had reached before the epidemic occurred. The conclusion appears irresistible that, if economic pressure really called into being a struggle for existence in this province which provided a stimulus to the population to seek for a real increase in the means of subsistence the time is still far distant when the economic law of decreasing returns would come into operation.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—DENSITY, WATER-SUPPLY AND CROPS

District and Natural Division	Mean density per Square Mile	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA OF		PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVABLE AREA OF		Percentage of gross cultivated area which is irrigated	Normal rain, fall	PERCENTAGE OF GROSS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER				
		Cultivable	Net Cultivated	Net Cultivated	Double-cropped			Rice	Wheat.	Cotton	Juar	Other Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	122	56	34	61	5	2.8		22	12	15	15	36
NERBUNDA VALLEY DIVISION	132	68	37	54	2	7		6	30	9	9	46
1 Saugor	133	75	36	48	1	7	46.35	2	44	1	11	42
2 Damoh	103	59	30	50	2	7	48.14	10	40		16	40
3 Jabulpore	191	76	40	52	6	7	55.85	15	25	1	3	56
4 Narsinghpur	159	80	46	58	2	4	40.81	7	22	5	4	62
5 Hoshangabad	121	69	39	57		3	43.49	1	46	5	6	43
6 Nimar	94	54	32	59	1	12	30.43	1	4	38	22	35
7 Mukrai	63	39	29	76		4	45.00	2	34	20	11	33
PLATEAU DIVISION	95	65	30	46	2	1.4		8	22	4	11	55
8 Mandla	76	53	21	40	5	1	53.44	16	14			70
9 Seoni	109	73	38	52	2	2.5	52.23	13	33	2	4	49
10 Betul	94	63	29	46	2	1.9	43.42	2	22	3	18	55
11 Chhindwara	107	74	34	45	1	1.1	41.09	1	20	9	22	48
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	154	65	44	68	3	4.2		10	7	35	29	21
12 Wardha	191	81	65	80		4	41.64		12	39	29	20
13 Nagpur	207	78	54	70	1	2.0	46.06	2	17	22	34	25
14 Chandni	71	40	14	35	2	16.4	50.25	29	7	8	25	31
15 Bhandara	168	81	38	47	12	18.8	54.11	45	10		8	37
16 Balaghat	144	49	20	41	13	13.3	64.31	54	5		1	40
17 Amritoli	176	64	55	87		5	30.86		4	52	30	14
18 Akola	104	84	73	87		3	28.04	1	5	47	34	13
19 Buldana	187	70	66	84	1	1.0	31.85		6	42	32	20
20 Yeotmal	141	66	53	78		2	40.97		3	39	38	20
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	114	40	27	6	12	2.8		51	6			43
21 Kupur	144	60	33	55	13	3.3	50.63	58	2			43
22 Bilaspur	162	68	34	50	11	3.5	49.05	57	5			38
23 Durg	160	79	40	63	16	2.3	46.79	37	10			53
24 Bastar	36	7	7	97	3	2	60.00	56			1	43
25 Kanker	87	23	22	93	4	5	55.50	43	13			44
26 Nandgaon	170	78	60	77	13	4	52.00	24	12			54
27 Khairagarh	133	58	54	93	7		50.00	26	19			55
28 Chhuikhadan	170	77	57	74	5	3	46.00	21	20	1		55
29 Kawardha	77	27	22	80	0		40.00	20	13	3		64
30 Sakti	301	54	53	68	2	6.5	62.07	9				6
31 Raigarh	161	40	35	87	1	4.6	70.00	74		1		25
32 Sarangarh	218	48	41	85	12	11.1	50.00	74	3	3		20
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	61	10	14	7	3	1.8		73	3	2	1	21
33 Chharghakar	24	24	22	65	3	4.8	50.00	76	5	5	2	12
34 Kore	40	10	8	83	2		55.00	85		1		7
35 Surgu	61		Figure not available				60.00	Figure not available				
36 Udaipur	67	22.1	18.1	83.1	3		63.73	58.1		1		40
37 Jajpur	70		Figure not available				73.67	Figure not available				

NOTE—(1) The figures show the average for years 1911 to 1919 for the Central Provinces and Berar district. The figures for states and normal figures were furnished by the State Government.

(2) The normal rainfall represents the average of 25 years of all Central Provinces districts except Durg for which it represents the average for 40 years. For the Berar district the average is for 26 years. The figures for states are normal figures, and were furnished by the State Government.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DENSITY

District and Natural Division.		TAKHLS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF							
		Under 50.		50-99		100-149		150 and over.	
		Area.	Population [1000 omitted].	Area.	Population [1000 omitted].	Area.	Population [1000 omitted].	Area.	Population.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR		92,463	7,028	36,230	7,365	2,354	789	—	—
		7073	476	277	435	178	49	—	—
NERAUNDRA VALLEY DIVISION	—	1,263	278	1,468	251	—	—	—	—
		730	814	204	386	—	—	—	—
1. Bargar	—	2,208	31	664	187	—	—	—	—
2. Damoh	—	2,208	207	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Jabalpur	—	—	69	2,728	277	—	—	—	—
4. Narsinghpur	—	1,068	53	908	207	—	—	—	—
5. Hamirpur	—	2,007	318	774	26	—	—	—	—
6. Narsing	—	1,297	207	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Narsing	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLATEAU DIVISION	—	1,754	1,439	909	5	—	—	—	—
		27	204	58	96	—	—	—	—
8. Mandla	—	1,087	280	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Seoni	—	2,208	249	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Bilal	—	903	—	207	52	—	—	—	—
11. Chhindwara	—	378	403	—	—	—	—	—	—
MARATHI PLAIN DIVISION	—	2,208	268	205	443	8	28	—	—
		474	273	208	68	270	45	—	—
12. Waranan	—	—	—	2,434	264	—	—	—	—
13. Nagpur	—	2,008	220	1,127	253	8	28	—	—
14. Chanda	—	2,405	277	207	240	—	—	—	—
15. Bhandara	—	531	14	2,072	204	—	—	—	—
16. Balaghat	—	1,190	87	208	428	—	—	—	—
17. Amravati	—	537	4	2,147	287	—	—	—	—
18. Akola	—	—	61	789	—	—	—	—	—
19. Buldana	—	1,087	149	2,707	528	—	—	—	—
20. Yavatmal	—	3,212	428	1,200	219	—	—	—	—
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	—	20,020	279	9,223	25	541	261	—	—
		719	209	224	224	37	7	—	—
21. Raipur	—	658	280	2,065	621	—	—	—	—
22. Bilaspur	—	4,008	260	2,008	277	—	—	—	—
23. Durg	—	3,208	282	204	201	—	—	—	—
24. Raipur	—	3,082	264	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Kanker	—	143	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Kanker	—	—	—	87	145	—	—	—	—
27. Kanker	—	831	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Chhindwara	—	—	62	24	26	—	—	—	—
29. Kanker	—	708	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Sakri	—	—	—	1,480	248	36	4	—	—
31. Raipur	—	—	—	240	8	—	—	—	—
32. Raipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	—	2	281	—	—	—	—	—	—
		200	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Chhindwara	—	200	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Kanker	—	24	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Raipur	—	2,015	278	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Raipur	—	243	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Raipur	—	203	54	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—Figures in italics indicate the proportion per cent, which the area and population of each density group bear to the total area and population of the Natural Division or Province.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—VARIATION IN RELATION TO DENSITY SINCE 1872

District and Natural Division	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+) AND DECREASE (—)					Net variation percent 1872 to 1921	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE					
	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1872 to 1881		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1872
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	- 0.3	+17.9	-7.9	+10.7	+22.5	+46.9	122	122	104	113	102	83
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	- 2.8	+10.7	-10.4	+ 6.2	+ 14.0	+ 16.8	132	139	122	137	129	113
1 Saugor	- 2.4	+15.3	-20.4	+ 4.8	+ 7.0	+ 5	133	137	118	149	142	133
2 Damoh	-13.8	+16.7	-12.4	+ 4.0	+ 16.1	+ 6.5	102	118	101	116	111	95
3 Jabulpore	- 0.3	+ 9.6	- 9.0	+ 8.9	+ 29.9	+41.0	191	191	174	101	176	135
4 Narsinghpur	- 3.2	+ 3.2	-14.5	+ 4	+ 7.7	- 7.6	159	165	160	187	186	173
5 Hoshangabad	- 2.5	+ 2.4	- 9.6	+ 6.4	+ 6.7	+ 2.4	121	124	121	134	126	118
6 Nimar	+ 1.4	+19.5	+14.3	+12.7	+ 13.1	+76.6	94	93	77	68	60	53
7 Makrai	-14.8	+15.2	-29.7	+10.6	+ 22.8	- 6.2	83	97	84	120	108	88
PLATEAU DIVISION	- 6.9	+27.3	- 7.2	+ 9.8	+ 20.6	+45.6	95	102	80	86	79	65
8 Mandla	- 4.6	+27.3	- 6.5	+13.0	+ 41.5	+81.4	76	80	63	67	60	42
9 Seoni	-11.9	+20.7	-11.6	+10.4	+ 16.9	+21.3	108	123	102	115	105	89
10 Betul	- 6.8	+35.6	-11.9	+ 6.4	+ 11.2	+31.9	94	101	74	84	79	71
11 Chhindwara	- 4.9	+26.7	+ 1	+ 9.3	+ 18.0	+55.6	107	113	89	89	81	69
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	+ 8	+13.9	- 6.8	+ 8.1	+ 16.6	+ 35.1	154	153	134	143	132	114
12 Wardha	+ 0.6	+19.4	- 3.0	+ 3.5	+ 9.2	+30.4	191	189	150	165	159	146
13 Nagpur	- 2.0	+ 7.7	- 8	+ 8.7	+ 10.5	+45.7	207	211	196	197	182	164
14 Chanda	- 2.5	+26.9	-14.6	+ 6.2	+ 15.2	+29.2	71	73	57	67	63	55
15 Bhindara	+ 4.7	+16.7	-10.7	+ 8.6	+ 21.1	+43.4	108	189	162	182	167	138
16 Balghat	+ 2.5	+10.0	-14.1	+11.7	+ 10.1	+35.1	144	134	112	131	117	106
17 Amraoti	+ 5.2	- 8.2	- 4.8	+ 6.2	+ 15.2	+23.0	176	186	172	180	165	143
18 Akola	- 1.1	+ 4.6	- 1	+ 3.2	+ 20.4	+30.6	194	192	184	185	179	149
19 Buldhana	+ 4.5	+ 8.9	- 9.5	+ 5.7	+ 21.9	+32.7	187	179	165	182	172	141
20 Yestmal	+ 3.4	+25.5	- 5.6	+17.9	+ 24.6	+80.1	144	139	111	117	99	80
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	+ 3.0	+23.3	-10.2	+17.1	+ 39.6	+ 86.6	117	111	90	100	95	61
21 Raipur	+ 6.2	+20.8	- 2.5	+13.6	+ 41.4	+100.9	144	175	112	115	101	72
22 Bilaspur	+ 7.5	+24.8	-12.2	+18.8	+ 41.8	+ 68.1	162	170	121	137	116	82
23 Durg	- 4.2	+14.7	-16.5	+10.3	+ 21.2	+ 22.3	160	167	146	175	159	131
24 Bastar	+ 7.2	+41.4	- 1.4	+58.4	+148.9	+488.0	36	31	23	24	15	6
25 Kanker	- 1.8	+22.7	+25.6	+29.5	+ 46.1	+186.4	87	80	72	58	45	30
26 Nandgaon	-11.6	+32.4	-31.3	+11.9	+ 10.7	- 4	170	192	145	211	189	170
27 Khairagarh	-20.2	+13.0	-21.1	+ 5.1	+ 35.9	+ 1.4	133	167	148	195	178	131
28 Chitrukhadar	-16.1	+18.1	-27.3	+10.0	+ 11.5	- 11.7	170	202	171	236	214	192
29 Kawardha	-20.4	+35.1	-17.4	+ 6.3	+ 14.4	- 18.1	77	97	72	115	109	65
30 Sakli	+20.3	+54.9	-12.1	+11.2	+171.8	+395.0	301	250	162	184	165	61
31 Raigarh	+10.4	+25.1	+ 3.8	+30.7	+103.7	+251.7	167	147	118	113	87	43
32 Sirangarh	+15.4	+27.7	- 4.0	+16.7	+ 92.2	+217.5	218	189	148	154	152	69
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	- 0.7	+20.4	+ 8.7	+21.2	+ 42.4	+17.0	61	65	50	45	36	26
33 Changbazar	-10.6	+24.9	+ 5.5	+7.6	+ 51.0	+144.7	24	27	22	20	15	10
34 Korai	+27.5	-70.0	- 3.1	+21.4	+ 41.5	+274.8	27	29	22	21	14	17
35 Surguja	-11.9	+22.1	+ 8.2	+20.1	- 4.5	+106.6	62	71	58	54	45	30
36 Udaipur	+ 0.7	+42.9	+20.0	+10.5	+ 2.5	+146.7	67	61	47	75	32	26
37 Jashpur	-11.6	+31.1	+16.3	+25.9	+ 3.5	+153.3	79	89	67	48	45	34

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION

District and Natural Division.	POPULATION IN 1921				POPULATION IN 1922				Variation per cent 1921-22 in natural population, increase or decrease	
	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Net total population.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR	15,970,660	609,304	405,736	15,774,809	16,033,319	749,985	318,371	(a) 15,505,693	+	
NERBUDI VALLEY DIVISION	2,73,443	290,435	54,433	509,442	2,09,563	259,498	79,045	2,39,563	-	
Sargol	598,969	11,754	43,818	516,535	541,410	54,400	45,008	535,876	-	
2. Dandak	267,267	24,941	20,370	271,838	233,047	34,003	25,814	281,236	-	
3. Jabalpur	1,54,535	22,335	65,311	1,11,559	1,45,809	99,034	70,860	1,75,701	-	
4. Khandaghar	5,16,629	29,800	1,035	5,46,494	5,38,877	46,131	28,800	5,16,629	-	
5. Hazaribagh	44,773	47,780	3,460	92,093	457,305	46,131	78,515	406,919	-	
6. Nirmar	300,554	80,641	25,743	355,452	39,407	1,083	80,115	300,554	+	
7. Mahara	12,803	3,653	8,00	4,453	5,02	4,040	3,700	12,803	-	
PLATE DIVISION	2,80,819	44,099	77,460	2,47,458	2,90,891	24,097	72,445	2,45,443	-	
8. Mandla	260,446	23,870	1,95	284,211	408,234	41,069	20,139	368,095	-	
9. Sonol	34,871	80,550	30,431	85,090	39,110	37,130	28,732	39,110	-	
10. Betal	263,757	5,449	26,298	242,908	296,960	20,977	6,909	290,051	-	
11. Chhindwara	49,835	334	21,598	48,571	5,7109	5,695	23,008	49,835	-	
MARATHA PLAT DIVISION	6,22,541	222,479	125,106	5,19,904	6,100,155	257,082	29,477	(b) 5,843,600	-	
12. Wardha	463,506	954	52,577	411,883	460,775	5,078	64,087	4,03,700	-	
13. Nagpur	729,319	23,530	14,555	738,294	808,023	28,000	44,419	793,604	-	
14. Chanda	660,690	40,454	66,046	635,098	675,514	36,055	59,717	680,801	+	
15. Bhandara	717,747	44,899	22,058	739,588	795,470	48,848	32,790	811,528	-	
16. Balaghat	1,45,434	78,265	35,704	1,88,995	47,5084	37,546	21,54	47,5084	-	
17. Amravati	785,624	52,320	22,135	815,809	872,533	4,485	57,428	860,520	-	
18. Akola	700,544	1,104	60,148	739,700	789,00	330	64,458	733,074	-	
19. Buldana	600,430	80,417	27,000	653,847	680,878	8,408	32,483	649,395	+	
20. Yavatol	743,958	1,40,047	36,000	847,905	7344	70,840	424,0	877,090	+	
CHHATTISGARH PLAT DIVISION	4,73,8	26,271	24,228	4,75,873	4,59,308	21,408	27,5	(c) 4,55,813	-	
21. Raipur	1,406,678	67,078	18,478	1,355,278	1,384,705	8,405	1,734	1,384,705	-	
22. Bilaspur	123,755	26,055	15,024	134,786	1,46,233	60,440	20,777	1,25,459	-	
23. Durg	745,449	65,7	26,578	786,528	772,088	28,005	57,323	729,065	-	
24. Bastar	264,427	25,5	7,787	286,929	425,31	24,005	7,628	4,03,543	+	
25. Kanker	24,226	890	405	24,711	27,64	28,023	8,600	26,023	-	
26. Nandgaon	47,005	29,001	15,438	61,438	67,366	46,477	32,790	61,438	-	
27. Khatanga	24,008	4,50	20,205	28,713	33,07	33,18	43,008	28,713	-	
28. Chikmagalur	26,28	7,037	2,470	31,787	3,50	10,	8,0	31,787	-	
29. Kawangon	61,783	12,140	2,000	71,923	77,454	8,418	2,17	77,454	-	
30. Bakti	4,544	14,007	4,54	19,007	24,517	5,07	3,007	19,007	-	
31. Raipur	24,634	24,635	24,635	24,635	24,635	24,635	24,635	24,635	-	
32. Bargarh	17,08	28,71	2,428	27,107	27,107	27,107	27,107	27,107	-	
CHHOTTISGARH DIVISION	742,974	708,7	26,20	716,754	745,12	27,805	28,129	728,725	-	
33. Chongabhar	836	14	25	825	836	836	836	836	-	
34. Kora	78,159	27,945	530	81,564	82,07	80,200	930	81,564	-	
35. Barga	377,579	41,17	43,523	375,173	375,173	375,173	375,173	375,173	-	
36. Udaipur	71,84	8,743	6,381	74,202	64,85	4,31	7,5	74,202	-	
37. Jashpur	34,80	12,143	9,205	25,638	25,638	25,638	25,638	25,638	-	

(a) The difference of 34,635 is due to those persons having been returned as emigrants to other provinces under Central Provinces unspecified.

(b) The difference of 530 is due to those persons having been returned as emigrants to other provinces under Bihar (District unspecified).

(c) The difference of 214 is due to those persons having been returned as emigrants to other provinces under Chhattisgarh's State (State unspecified).

(d) The difference is due to the fact that 25,044 persons were returned as emigrants to other provinces under Central Provinces unspecified and 2,400 persons enumerated in the Central Provinces with the birth district unspecified.

(e) The difference is due to the fact that 2,077 persons were returned as emigrants to other provinces under Bihar unspecified.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—COMPARISON WITH VITAL STATISTICS

District and Natural Division	In 1911—1920, TOTAL NUMBER OF		NUMBER PER CENT OF POPULATION OF 1911 OF		Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of Births over Deaths	INCREASE (+) OR DE- CREASE (—) OF POPULA- TION OF 1921 COMPARED WITH 1911	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		Natural popu- lation	Actual popu- lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR							
	6,861,650	6,627,417	43	41	+ 234,233	+ 181,196	— 53,650
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION							
	1,299,270	1,416,253	46	50	— 116,977	— 134,240	— 78,070
1 Saugor	252,288	255,809	47	49	— 13,521	19,540	— 13,030
2 Damoh	153,953	183,072	46	55	— 29,119	— 44,032	— 45,921
3 Jabbulpore	336,416	376,489	45	50	— 40,073	— 46,281	— 207
4 Narsinghpur	147,815	167,167	45	51	— 19,352	— 21,319	— 10,515
5 Hoshangabad	211,219	217,859	46	48	— 6,640	— 33,373	— 11,662
6 Nimar	191,608	199,361	49	51	— 7,663	+ 32,322	+ 5,481
7 Makrai	5,887	6,496	39	43	— 609	— 2,017	— 2,218
PLATEAU DIVISION							
	702,914	705,683	41	41	— 3,769	— 55,113	— 118,005
8 Mandla	156,331	156,058	39	39	+ 273	+ 337	— 18,788
9 Seoni	157,128	177,271	40	45	— 20,143	— 39,040	— 47,294
10 Betul	169,692	164,942	43	42	+ 4,750	— 11,302	— 26,649
11 Chhindwara	219,763	208,412	42	40	+ 11,351	— 5,108	— 25,274
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION							
	2,824,638	2,733,690	46	44	+ 90,948	+ 75,072	+ 55,389
12 Wardha	210,619	204,574	46	44	+ 6,045	+ 463	+ 2,921
13 Nagpur	352,044	375,899	44	46	— 23,855	— 41,829	— 16,401
14 Chanoa	290,440	266,040	44	39	+ 32,500	+ 8,019	— 16,914
15 Bhandara	134,711	282,883	51	41	+ 64,828	+ 45,055	+ 31,919
16 Balaghat	181,030	164,979	39	35	+ 18,051	— 5,759	+ 35,710
17 Amraoti	380,650	306,481	45	45	— 6,831	— 760	— 45,129
18 Akola	370,016	285,997	47	49	— 15,081	+ 6,704	+ 8,583
19 Buldana	327,203	315,236	49	47	+ 11,867	+ 17,743	+ 30,151
20 Yavatmal	144,025	340,601	47	47	+ 3,424	+ 40,855	+ 24,519
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION							
	1,930,643	1,668,317	—	36	+ 262,326	+ 336,363	+ 137,604
21 Raipur	607,222	525,267	46	40	+ 81,955	+ 101,104	+ 81,579
22 Bilaspur	527,578	428,418	46	37	+ 59,160	+ 157,003	+ 85,442
23 Durg	376,340	315,227	49	45	+ 31,113	— 23,051	— 32,442
24 Bastar	92,871	82,363	21	19	+ 10,478	+ 3,504	+ 31,007
25anker	90,170	71,572	—	25	— 1,442	+ 18,504	— 2,236
26 Nandgaon	80,505	72,093	48	43	+ 8,202	— 27,330	— 10,456
27 Kharaggarh	64,292	55,631	41	39	+ 4,661	— 21,618	— 31,461
28 Chhulkhadan	17,417	11,747	40	38	+ 4,670	— 4,653	— 5,028
29 Kawardha	33,060	34,047	47	44	— 957	— 11,510	— 15,871
30 Sakti	15,664	11,055	45	32	+ 4,566	+ 7,665	+ 7,007
31 Raigarh	11,675	40,179	24	18	+ 11,556	+ 10,504	+ 27,774
32 Sarangarh	9,589	25,475	38	26	+ 12,404	+ 6,117	+ 15,710
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION							
	10,177	10,772	14	14	+ 1,755	— 5,517	— 10,568
33 Chhagbhakar	4,205	4,769	15	17	+ 27	+ 168	— 2,405
34 Koria	12,601	17,072	24	28	— 2,611	+ 9,543	+ 17,062
35 Surguja	25,541	22,077	0	9	— 314	— 6,312	— 21,014
36 Udaipur	17,002	14,525	25	21	+ 3,004	+ 11,041	+ 6,271
37 Jabalpur	5,997	27,375	17	16	+ 1,579	— 14,527	— 23,322

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—VARIATION BY TAHSILS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DENSITY

(a) ACTUAL FIGURES

Maternal Division.	Decade.	VARIATION IN THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH POPULATION PER QUADRATE IN THE CONSEQUENT DECADES OF		
		Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.
		3	4	5
Central Provinces and Berar	80 — 90	— 445,777	— 606,148	— 573
	90 — 0	— 1,040,000	— 1,007,082	— 22,031
	0 — 10	— 1,154,178	— 1,045,787	— 108,677
North-West Frontier Province	80 — 90	— 20,003	— 18,790	—
	90 — 0	— 20,003	— 18,790	—
	0 — 10	— 20,003	— 18,790	—
Punjab Division	80 — 90	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
	90 — 0	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
	0 — 10	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
United Provinces and Oudh	80 — 90	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
	90 — 0	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
	0 — 10	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
Bombay Division	80 — 90	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
	90 — 0	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
	0 — 10	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
Madras Division	80 — 90	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
	90 — 0	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
	0 — 10	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
Chhattisgarh Division	80 — 90	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
	90 — 0	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—
	0 — 10	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	—

(A) PROPORTIONAL FIGURES

M. taluk Division		Demands	V. IATION IN TAMILNADU WITH POPULATION PER SQU RE MILE IN COMMENCEMENT READ OF		
			Under 500	50 to 999	1000 to 4999
			3	4	5
Central Provinces and Berar	-	89 - 190 90 - 91 92 - 93 94 - 95 96 - 97 98 - 99 100 - 101 102 - 103 104 - 105 106 - 107 108 - 109 110 - 111 112 - 113 114 - 115 116 - 117 118 - 119 120 - 121 122 - 123 124 - 125 126 - 127 128 - 129 130 - 131 132 - 133 134 - 135 136 - 137 138 - 139 140 - 141 142 - 143 144 - 145 146 - 147 148 - 149 150 - 151 152 - 153 154 - 155 156 - 157 158 - 159 160 - 161 162 - 163 164 - 165 166 - 167 168 - 169 170 - 171 172 - 173 174 - 175 176 - 177 178 - 179 180 - 181 182 - 183 184 - 185 186 - 187 188 - 189 190 - 191 192 - 193 194 - 195 196 - 197 198 - 199 200 - 201 202 - 203 204 - 205 206 - 207 208 - 209 210 - 211 212 - 213 214 - 215 216 - 217 218 - 219 220 - 221 222 - 223 224 - 225 226 - 227 228 - 229 230 - 231 232 - 233 234 - 235 236 - 237 238 - 239 240 - 241 242 - 243 244 - 245 246 - 247 248 - 249 250 - 251 252 - 253 254 - 255 256 - 257 258 - 259 260 - 261 262 - 263 264 - 265 266 - 267 268 - 269 270 - 271 272 - 273 274 - 275 276 - 277 278 - 279 280 - 281 282 - 283 284 - 285 286 - 287 288 - 289 290 - 291 292 - 293 294 - 295 296 - 297 298 - 299 300 - 301 302 - 303 304 - 305 306 - 307 308 - 309 310 - 311 312 - 313 314 - 315 316 - 317 318 - 319 320 - 321 322 - 323 324 - 325 326 - 327 328 - 329 330 - 331 332 - 333 334 - 335 336 - 337 338 - 339 340 - 341 342 - 343 344 - 345 346 - 347 348 - 349 350 - 351 352 - 353 354 - 355 356 - 357 358 - 359 360 - 361 362 - 363 364 - 365 366 - 367 368 - 369 370 - 371 372 - 373 374 - 375 376 - 377 378 - 379 380 - 381 382 - 383 384 - 385 386 - 387 388 - 389 390 - 391 392 - 393 394 - 395 396 - 397 398 - 399 400 - 401 402 - 403 404 - 405 406 - 407 408 - 409 410 - 411 412 - 413 414 - 415 416 - 417 418 - 419 420 - 421 422 - 423 424 - 425 426 - 427 428 - 429 430 - 431 432 - 433 434 - 435 436 - 437 438 - 439 440 - 441 442 - 443 444 - 445 446 - 447 448 - 449 450 - 451 452 - 453 454 - 455 456 - 457 458 - 459 460 - 461 462 - 463 464 - 465 466 - 467 468 - 469 470 - 471 472 - 473 474 - 475 476 - 477 478 - 479 480 - 481 482 - 483 484 - 485 486 - 487 488 - 489 490 - 491 492 - 493 494 - 495 496 - 497 498 - 499 500 - 501 502 - 503 504 - 505 506 - 507 508 - 509 510 - 511 512 - 513 514 - 515 516 - 517 518 - 519 520 - 521 522 - 523 524 - 525 526 - 527 528 - 529 530 - 531 532 - 533 534 - 535 536 - 537 538 - 539 540 - 541 542 - 543 544 - 545 546 - 547 548 - 549 550 - 551 552 - 553 554 - 555 556 - 557 558 - 559 560 - 561 562 - 563 564 - 565 566 - 567 568 - 569 570 - 571 572 - 573 574 - 575 576 - 577 578 - 579 580 - 581 582 - 583 584 - 585 586 - 587 588 - 589 590 - 591 592 - 593 594 - 595 596 - 597 598 - 599 600 - 601 602 - 603 604 - 605 606 - 607 608 - 609 610 - 611 612 - 613 614 - 615 616 - 617 618 - 619 620 - 621 622 - 623 624 - 625 626 - 627 628 - 629 630 - 631 632 - 633 634 - 635 636 - 637 638 - 639 640 - 641 642 - 643 644 - 645 646 - 647 648 - 649 650 - 651 652 - 653 654 - 655 656 - 657 658 - 659 660 - 661 662 - 663 664 - 665 666 - 667 668 - 669 670 - 671 672 - 673 674 - 675 676 - 677 678 - 679 680 - 681 682 - 683 684 - 685 686 - 687 688 - 68			

NOTE.—Figures for the decade 1891–1900 have been taken from Sub table IV of Chapter II of the 91 Census Report, as the figures of population for the Table in 50 are not available.

(*) Figures not given as there was no Takeda of this category in 1900

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—PERSONS PER HOUSE AND HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.

Natural Division	Average number of persons per house.				Average number of houses per square mile.			
	52	59	1901	59	52	59	1901	59
Central Provinces and Berar	5	5	5	5	54	5	51	53
North India Valley Division	5	5	4	5	57	5	18	50
Madras Division	5	5	5	5	50	5	5	7
Northern Plate Division	5	5	5	5	50	5	5	50
Chattisgarh Plate Division	5	5	5	5	50	5	15	5
Chhota Nagpur Division	5	5	5	5	50	5	5	9

CHAPTER II

The population of Cities, Towns and Villages

50 The main statistics showing the distribution of the population according to the size of the city, town or village in which they reside are given in Imperial Table III, while Table IV, shows in detail the growth of the individual towns and cities since the census of 1872. More detailed statistics of the distribution of the urban and rural population are given in Subsidiary Table I, which is printed at the end of this chapter. Imperial Table V shows towns arranged territorially by religion, and Subsidiary Table II the proportion of the urban population belonging to the main religions. From Subsidiary Table III it is possible to see the variation from census to census of the proportion of the population dwelling in towns of certain classes and Table IV shows the variation of the two cities of Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

DEFINITION OF TOWN

51 In the Imperial Census Code a town is defined to include—

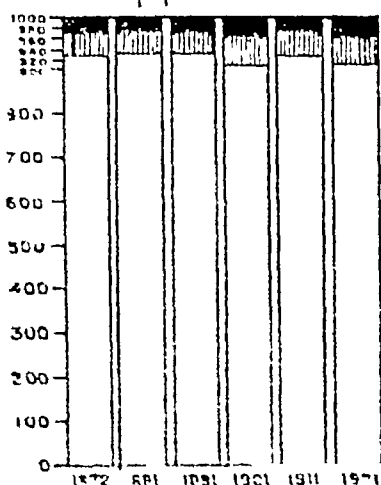
- (1) every municipality,
- (2) all civil lines not included within municipal limits,
- (3) every cantonment,
- (4) every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for the purposes of the census.

In practice this definition has been closely followed, but in one or two unimportant cases villages which are actually within municipal limits, but are not sufficiently close to the main town to form one compact unit, have been treated as separate villages, while in Imperial Table V certain towns which have a population of less than 5,000 and are not municipalities have been allowed to remain, in order that the continuity of their statistics may be preserved. Places with a population of over 5,000 have not been added to the list, unless they really possess the characteristics of towns. Cantonments, however, and civil lines have always been included in the adjoining municipal areas. In India the urban population is particularly liable to be affected by outbreaks of plague, but at the present census the disease was in little evidence, and only in one town, Harda in the Hoshangabad district, was it found necessary to have a recensus under normal conditions, and the population was found to be 13,138 as against 11,077 at the census. The prevalence of famine, however, must have caused some abnormal influx to towns by labourers in search of work, but it is difficult to estimate the amount, as the census schedules do not distinguish between those born in the town and those born in the district in which it is situated.

52 At the present census 90 per mille of the population live in towns, and only about two-thirds of this number in towns of less than 20,000 inhabitants. There is an apparent increase of 14 per mille since the census of 1911, but the figures of that census which

showed a decrease of 7 per cent during the preceding decade did not give the real urban population owing to the prevalence of plague in 1911, which scattered a number of the inhabitants of towns over the country-side. There are in all 120 towns at the present census, as against 117 in 1911, five towns with a population of 25,068 having been added and two towns which in 1911, contained 7,036 souls having been omitted, but the exclusion of these towns does not appreciably affect the apparent increase. From the above it can be seen that the urban population has hardly kept pace with the natural increase of the population since 1901 when 90 out of every 1,000 persons lived in towns. The real reason for the slow progress in the urban population is that the inhabitants of this province are nearly all agriculturists and take much more readily to the traditional life of an Indian village

DIAGRAM
Showing the progress of
urban population since 1872



Towns having more than 20,000 persons as shown by the solid line
Towns having less than 20,000 persons as shown by the dotted line

than to existence in towns. Even the lure of higher wages frequently only proves a temporary attraction, and the male labourer will leave his family in his village and work for a time to earn the higher wages in the towns only to return again to his home at a later date. This was recognised by the Indian Factory Labour Commission of the year 1908 and their remarks which are quoted below still hold good.

The habits of the Indian factory operative are determined by the fact that he is primarily an agriculturist, or labourer on the land. In almost all cases his hereditary occupation is agriculture. His home is in the village from which he comes, not in the city in which he labours. His wife and family ordinarily continue to live in that village. He regularly remits a portion of his wages there and he returns there periodically to look after his affairs, and to batten rest after the strain of factory life. There was as yet practically no factory population, such as exists in European countries, consisting of large numbers of operatives trained from their youth to one particular class of work, and dependent upon employment at that work for their livelihood. It follows that the Indian operative is, in general, independent of factory work, to the extent that he does not rely exclusively upon factory employment in order to obtain his livelihood. In all seasons he can command a wage sufficient to keep him, probably on a somewhat lower scale of comfort, by accepting work on the land, and there are also numerous other avenues of employment more remunerative than agricultural labour which are open to every worker in any large industrial centre. If the operative is not merely a landless labourer he will in general be bound by strong ties to the land and to the village from which he originally came; he can at any time abandon factory life in order to revert to agriculture, and the claims of the village where he has a definite and accepted position are in practice, as experience has shown, sufficiently powerful to recall him from city life for a period which extends, on the average, to at least a month in each year.

This tendency to temporary immigration to towns of the male labourers receives further confirmation from the fact that of the total urban population 754,989 are males and 686,441 females or a proportion of 1000 to 909 and this distinction is even more marked in the larger places for the proportion of females to 1000 males is 864 in Nagpur and 762 in Jabalpur in which place the presence of troops accounts for the low figure. A similar phenomenon is also to be found among certain of the trading classes such as Marwaris and Bohras, who often reside for a portion of the year at their place of business, and retire for considerable periods to their homes which may be situated in distant parts of India. Another noteworthy feature is the almost complete absence of new towns. It might have been expected that the opening up of the province to railway communication would by now have resulted in the formation of new centres of trade and industry. The reason for this must be found in the love of the labourer for village life. Industries do not necessarily result in the establishment of towns. This is noticeable in the coal mining areas of the Pench valley and the Chanda district in the manganese mines on the southern slopes of the Satpura plateau and in the cement works of Kaim and Murwara in the Jabalpur district. The labour for these industries does not congregate together and so form a town, but will live in a circle of villages having as their centre the work by which the labour is supported. An exception is to be found to this in the cotton country of the Maratha plain, where the cotton market forms the nucleus of urban life. Owing to the bulk of the commodity and the rush of work at the height of the season, time and space are of importance and gins and presses will spring up in the immediate vicinity of the cotton market, while in the more important places cotton mills will also be found. It is therefore in the Maratha plain division that the only appreciable tendency to urbanisation exists.

Analysis of the Urban population by Natural Divisions.

53. The Nerbudda division has an urban population of 128 per mille as against 113 in 1911. The number of towns has decreased by one owing to the exclusion of Panagar in the Jabalpur district, where at the 1911 census there was a population of 3,630.

54. Jabalpur is the most important place in the division, and its population has increased from 100,651 to 108,793. The city is an important military and trading centre and lies at the junction of the Great Indian Peninsular and the East Indian railway and the Satpura branch of the Bengal-Nagpur railway. The most important industries are the Gun Carriage Factory, the Raja Chakuldas Weaving and Spinning Mills and a number of pottery works which owe their existence to the peculiar clay found in the neighbourhood. The average number of persons per 100 houses is 440.

55 Saugor, Burhanpur and Khandwa, after the city of Jubbulpore, are the most important places in the division, with between 25 and 40 thousand inhabitants. The population of Saugor remained almost stationary at every census from 1872 to 1911, but at the present census it has decreased by 14.4 per cent. Burhanpur and Khandwa have many characteristics in common with the towns of the Maratha plain. The former was described at last census as decadent, partly owing to the decline of the hand weaving and gold thread industries, but plague had then apparently driven off about one-third of the population, and the deficit has been more than made good at the present census. The Municipality has now been extended to include the suburb of Lalbagh at the railway station, and there is a large and up-to-date weaving and spinning mill. Khandwa is steadily increasing in importance both as a railway and trading centre and has nearly doubled in population in the last 50 years. Murwara, an important centre for cement and clay, has increased in size by 24 per cent, and Hoshangabad, which at the last census showed an abnormally low level owing to plague, has nearly returned to the figures of 1901, but there is in the other towns, which have no industries of importance to support them, not only no appreciable tendency to increase, but a distinct falling off in population.

56 The urban population of the division has increased during the decade from 39 to 41 per mille, but there has been an actual fall, the apparent increase being due to the decline in the total population. The almost total absence of towns finds illustration in the fact that in three out of the four districts there is no town situated away from the district head-quarters. None of the towns show any tendency to increase in importance, in spite of the opening up of the Satpura railway in the previous decade.

57 The Maratha plain division is the only portion of the province which has an appreciable urban population. It contains one of the two cities, five out of the 10 towns with between 20,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, and 18 out of the 26 towns with between 10,000 and 20,000. During the decade the urban population increased from 114 to 139 per mille though the real increase is less owing to the prevalence of plague in 1911.

58 The city of Nagpur is the capital of the province and the centre of a large trade. Its population is 145,193, a nominal increase of 43 per cent on 101,415, the figures of 1911, but a recensus later in that year, when plague had subsided, recorded 134,000 inhabitants. The population has, if we exclude the effects of plague in 1911, increased steadily at each census, and is now 72 per cent in excess of the figures of 1872. The place is an important railway junction, and will become more so when the branch line to Itarsi, now under construction is complete. Its trade largely depends on cotton, and it possesses in the Empress Mills the largest and most up-to-date mills in the province. The area, including the civil station, is 20 square miles, and the population thus works out at 7,259 per square mile, while the average number of persons per 100 houses is 457. The density thus obtained however, owing to the large area of the civil station does not give a true picture of the pressure of population upon space.

59 The most important towns in the division are Amraoti and Akola, which are the head-quarters of the two Berar districts of the same name. The first named is also the head quarter of the Berar division and the old capital. Both these towns show a continuous increase in importance, a fact which is due to their connection with the cotton trade, and their populations are respectively 74 and 159 per cent in excess of the figures of 1872. Ellichpur, which at one time was the capital of a district, is slowly losing its importance owing to its distance from the main line, though a narrow gauge railway now connects it with Murtizapur. Kamp'ce is a cantonment 10 miles from Nagpur. Its importance as a military centre has continued to decline during the decade and its trade is unable to develop owing to the proximity of Nagpur. Its population is now less than half of what it was in 1872. The other towns of the cotton country are all of the same type. A busy industry centres round the cotton market and its growth in importance will depend largely on the

good name which that market possesses in the neighbouring country. For example Khamgaon more than maintains its position as against its neighbours, Malkapur and Shergaon owing to this reason, in spite of lying on a branch line Hinganghat may be mentioned as possessing two weaving and spinning mills, and with Warora, being the market for a particular species of long-stapled cotton from the Chanda district. Outside the cotton country the chief towns are Chanda with a population of 23,000 and Bhandara with 13,000 but with the exception of Gondia, where the population, owing to its importance as a railway junction has quadrupled in 30 years there is no appreciable increase in the urban population.

60. The subjoined table shows how the urban population is concentrated in the cotton growing areas. Although during the last 20 years the proportion to rural population has declined slightly three-fourths of the actual provincial increase come from the Maratha plain division and it seems probable that it will be some time before the rest of the province develops in the same manner—

District, Division or Province.	1881		1891		1901		91		1901		Percentage of variation, 1881—1901.
	Urban population	Number per mille	Urban population	Number per mille	Urban population	Number per mille	Urban population	Number per mille	Urban population	Number per mille	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
Bastar Districts	309, 19	16	350.7	24	4 945	83	369,704	20	453 574	147	49.73
Wardha and Nagpur	36,128	21.8	252,403	220	23,312	220	55,908	20	31,050	245	31.73
Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat.	63, 96	47	68, 4	34	66, 57	48	76,065	43	98,852	52	36.42
Whole Division	608, 137	20	695,237	17	369 45	140	702,317	4	863,486	39	41.98
Whole Province	1,007,684	70	38,039	7	1,316,533	90	3,049	76	1,444,430	90	43.04

61. These divisions are essentially rural. The Chhota Nagpur division has not yet any urban population at all, while in Chhattisgarh dwellers in towns have increased during the decade from 28 to 34 per mille.

The largest town in the division is Raipur which is the fifth largest in the province. Its population has increased steadily since 1872 and is now double what it was in that year. It owes its importance to being the head-quarters town of the division and the central market for the agricultural and forest produce of a very large area somewhat poorly supplied with railways. It will further increase if railway communication is extended to the Madras coast.

Bilaspur with a population of 24,000 first came into importance with the opening of the Calcutta Nagpur branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway and is now a large railway centre. Its population in 1872 was only 4,900. The only other towns above 10,000 are Dhamtari, the outlet for the forest produce of the Kanker and Bastar states situated at the end of the Raipur Dhamtari branch line, Rajnandgaon the capital of the state of Nandgaon, which has some industrial importance owing to the spinning and weaving mills of the Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills Co. situated there and Drug which came into being owing to the formation of the district of that name in 1906. The remaining towns are small markets for agricultural produce situated usually on the railway or capitals of Feudatory States of which Raigarh is the most important after Rajnandgaon. It must be remembered that railway communication with Chhattisgarh has only been established for 25 years and low as it is the urban population is vastly in excess of that of 1872 when the only towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants were Raipur and Kawardha, the capital of the state of that name.

62. The definition of a house in towns is the same as that in the country and has already been discussed in Chapter I. The characteristics of the town dwelling do not vary very largely from the rural one and there is in this province no development of

tenements in towns in any way akin to the Bombay *chauk*. Municipal Committees were asked in connection with the present census to indicate congested areas for which statistics of houses and population would be useful, but the number that availed themselves of the offer were disappointingly small. The results of the enquiries that were made are given in the appendix to this chapter.

63 In this province the village is everywhere the same as the unit of revenue administration. In all districts and most of the states the whole country, excluding Government forest, is divided everywhere into village areas, and a portion of that area is set aside for dwelling places. It is very exceptional for the cultivator to live on his fields or in any place other than the area set apart for the purposes, but sometimes, owing to congestion or social prejudices against certain castes, small hamlets are formed which may be at some distance from the main village. Every cultivator has a right to receive house-room free of charge from the head of the village, and it is only where non-agriculturists and traders are found that house sites attain any commercial value.

Most of the villages of the province are small. The average population varies from 227 in the Plateau division to 399 in the Maratha plain, and there has been a small decrease in the figures since 1911. In the Plateau division as many as 70 per cent of the rural population live in villages of less than 500 inhabitants, while in the Maratha plain 51 per cent dwell in villages between 500 and 2,000. If we assume the village areas to be regular in shape and distributed all over the country, the average distance between each is given in the marginal table. It must, however, be remembered that in fact villages are concentrated in the more fertile tracts and are rarely found in the forests. It will be seen that owing to the larger size of the villages in the Maratha plain the average distance between them is greater than in any other division except the sparsely populated areas of the Chhota Nagpur States.

	Mean distance between each village in miles
Whole Province	1.7
Nerbudda Valley Division	1.6
Plateau Division	1.7
Maratha Plain Division	1.8
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	1.7
Chhota Nagpur States	2.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES

District and Natural Division.	AVERAGE POPULATION PER		NUMBER PER MILE REMAINS IN		NUMBER PER MILE OF POPULATION REMAINS WITH POPULATION OF				NUMBER PER MILE OF POPULATION REMAINS WITH POPULATION OF			
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	1,000 to 5,000.	500 to 1,000.	Under 500.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	12,812	306	90	910	201	258	229	61	2	63	417	519
MERUTTAH VALLEY DIVISION	17,433	270	126	273	205	167	204	34	—	27	400	223
1. Sangli	3,771	232	3	273	207	—	403	—	—	21	446	273
2. Dahanu	2,408	24	123	247	—	1,000	—	—	—	53	390	273
3. Solapur	44,054	230	121	270	207	46	47	—	—	21	390	273
4. Marathwada	7,405	203	70	230	—	—	47	—	—	21	390	273
5. Haver	7,020	204	—	203	—	454	—	—	—	21	390	273
6. Nashik	37,329	208	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	21	390	273
7. Miraj	—	86	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLATEAU DIVISION	4,284	227	41	209	—	204	237	27	—	31	290	700
8. Marathwada	2,764	10	20	277	—	—	200	—	—	12	146	242
9. Solapur	2,772	3	20	253	—	—	—	—	—	17	295	723
10. Beal	6,263	279	23	205	—	—	1,000	—	—	27	374	290
Chikmagalur	7,422	244	26	233	—	471	420	140	—	31	297	273
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	11,803	229	129	241	227	207	211	25	4	204	213	279
11. Warananagar	10,54	228	23	247	—	24	246	—	—	—	—	—
12. Nagpur	10,000	240	223	247	—	20	107	—	—	—	—	—
13. Chander	2,294	206	27	204	—	430	201	—	—	—	—	—
14. Bhandara	2,407	217	27	204	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
15. Bhandara	7,280	208	—	208	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—
16. Amravati	2,100	4	20	24	—	—	448	—	—	—	—	—
17. Akola	1,721	232	21	239	—	204	200	—	—	—	—	—
18. Buldhana	2,200	212	27	232	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	—
19. Yashwantrao	2,10	242	27	232	—	—	221	—	—	—	—	—
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	20,090	262	24	240	254	224	212	180	1	23	272	239
20. Raipur	2,437	217	44	250	—	205	28	20	—	—	—	—
21. Bilaspur	2,42	213	24	254	—	—	207	—	—	—	—	—
22. Durg	2,74	209	—	253	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Bastar	—	120	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Kanker	2,20	212	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Nandgaon	2,271	212	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Khandagiri	2,20	210	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Chikmagalur	—	24	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Khandagiri	—	24	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Khandagiri	4,772	239	27	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Balil	—	238	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Raipur	2,207	209	26	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Bhandara	2,204	244	24	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	—	270	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Chikmagalur	—	24	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Khandagiri	—	24	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Raipur	—	24	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Balil	—	24	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Raipur	—	24	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—NUMBER PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF EACH MAIN RELIGION WHO LIVE IN TOWNS

Natural Division	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.					
	Total Population	Hindu	Musalman	Christian.	Jain	Parsi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	90	88	414	324	300	847
Nerbudda Valley Division	128	106	516	684	235	792
Plateau Division	41	58	218	390	270	833
Maratha Plain Division	139	130	416	722	385	874
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	34	34	333	337	426	769
Chhota Nagpur Division	"	"	"	"	"	"

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Class of Town	Number of towns of each class in 1921	Pro portion to total urban population	Number of females to 1 000 males	INCREASE PER CENT IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSIFIED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES					INCREASE PER CENT. IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1872 TO 1921	
				1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1872 to 1881	(a) in towns as classed in 1872	(b) in the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1872.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	120	100	909	+18	-8	+8	+8	+9	+41	+66
I 100 000 and over	2	18	819	+26	-21	+9			(c) "	
II 50 000—100 000	"	"	"	"	+11	+7	+9	+25	+82	
III 20 000—50 000	10	21	891	+18	-17	+7	+4	+04	-9	+77
IV 10 000—20 000	27	25	922	+18	-15	+12	+6	+8	+41	+131
V 5 000—10 000	61	23	952	+6	-2	+6	+9	+8	+25	+34
VI Under 5 000	20	6	907	+42	+7	+12		"	+142	+13

(c) Percentage has not been given as there was no town in this class in 1872

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—CHHIS

City	Population in 1921	Number of persons per square mile	Number of females to 1 000 males	Pro portion of foreign born per mile	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION					Total 1872 to 1921
					1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1872 to 1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nagpur	141 103	7 50	864	252	+21	-21	+9	+10	+16	+72
Bhopal	108 703	7 233	762	256	+21	+11	+7	+11	+27	+77

*Foreign born population not included in the above figures.

Appendix to Chapter II

Statistics of overcrowding in towns

The opportunity afforded by the census was taken to attempt to obtain statistics of overcrowding. Municipalities were asked to indicate any congested locality and to give its area after deducting any open spaces. Information was then asked for as regards the number of inhabitants, the number of houses, the number of families and the number of stories. Information on the latter point was very sketchy and has been omitted. Such as it is, it goes to show that houses with two or more stories are very rare in congested localities, which is also a matter of common observation.

The only municipalities which responded to the invitation were Amraoti, Buldana, Malkapur Khandwa, Barhanpur and Harda and it would appear that the question is not one which arouses great public interest in this province. From the figures given it appears that the number of houses exceeds the number of families, except in three wards in Amraoti town. Even allowing for empty houses, this would suggest that the number of different families in houses had been underestimated. By far the greatest congestion is found in a small area of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an acre in Bohariast Mohalla in Amraoti town, where the population is 744 persons per acre and in Masanganj in the same town there is an average of 320 persons per acre over an area of nearly seven acres. These two areas also show the largest number of houses per acre. It may be possible, however that the areas in these cases, taken from not over accurate municipal sources, are too small, as the number of persons per house is not so great as in other places.

The conclusion based on the statistics is that, whether we look at the number of persons per house or the number of houses per acre, there is nothing at all comparable with the congestion in large cities in India, to say nothing of the slums of European countries. Indeed from sanitary point of view it is probable that there is much more danger to the public health arising from imperfect facilities for drainage, breeding grounds for mosquitoes formed by stagnant water and impure water-supply than there is from the too great pressure of humanity on space.

Statement showing overcrowding in certain towns in the Central Provinces and Berar

Name of Town	Name of Mohalla	Circle and block number of congested areas	Area of congested locality in open spaces in acres	Number of houses per acre.	Number of families per house	Population	Number of persons per acre	Number of persons per house.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AMRAOTI DISTRICT								
AMRAOTI	Sabanpura	6 (8, 12-20)	17 25	19 65	1 05	1,441	83 53	4 25
	Bajra	5 (5-6)	1 42	55 43	60	137	66 14	1 73
	Machhi Sat	5 (9-14)	9 00	21 66	1 02	790	87 77	4 05
	Bohari Sat	1 (6-8 15)	75	193 33	1 04	558	744 00	3 84
	Masanganj	10 (1-5, 7-17 19-22 24 27)	6 85	101 89	86	2,196	320 58	3 14
BULDANA DISTRICT								
BULDANA	Mochis and other lines in Balaji's Garden in Jalalpura	1 (7)	1 55	45 80	77	174	112 25	2 45
	Jalalpura	2 (2-7)	4 45	57 07	90	1,363	30 62	5 36
	Sati file and Gulabkhan's file	5 (3-7)	7 82	42 04	92	1,280	163 57	3 89
	Old new files	6 (- 7) and 7 (1-12)	13 37	60 61	88	3,820	285 71	4 22
	Aya's Kothi	8 (5-8)	1 05	75 75	81	470	260 60	3 44
	Sarafa	11 (1-14)	13 22	34 32	75	1,636	123 70	3 60
WALKAPUR	Gadegaon Deshpande Mohalla	3 (1-12)	9 20	46 50	79	1,583	172 06	3 71
	Bada Bazar, new Mohalla and Bajikhel							
	Sikolipura, Malvipura and Kale	4 (1-9)	7 15	49 09	93	1,623	226 99	4 62
	Chhota Bazar and Kulamkhel	5 (1-8)	9 40	34 68	67	971	103 29	2 97
	Chhota Bazar, Bada Bazar and Bhatoli	6 (1-0)	20 50	17 17	52	878	42 82	2 49
NIMAR DISTRICT								
KHANDWA TOWN	Kumhar Mohalla	2 (6)	2 32	19 78		247	106 23	5 36
	Kahar Mohalla	2 (7)	5 02	11 94		261	51 94	4 35
	Tapal Mohalla	3 (1)	3 00	21 33		281	93 66	4 39
	Kanjhar Mohalla	3 (10)	3 97	19 11		263	66 16	3 46
	Seth Purinchand's Chawl	5 (8)	3 25	7 77		120	36 02	5 21
	Lohar Mohalla	5 (10)	60	60 00		181	301 66	5 02
	Sarafa Bazar	6 (2)	4 4-	9 25		181	40 90	4 41
	Bamanpura and Malipura	8 (1 3-5)	3 4	44 11		601	265 00	6 00
	Imlipura	11 (1 2 and 4)	5 5	17 27		551	160 18	5 80
BURHAN PUR	Lohar Mandi	10 (1-21)	28 84	27 25	Not available	4,105	142 33	5 22
	Sindi Pura	11 (1-12)	43 09	10 37		2 416	56 07	5 40
	Budhwar Ward	12 (1-15)	9 50	63 47		2 693	253 47	4 40
HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT								
HARDA	Khadia Pura	1 (1-)	23 24	21 77		2 121	91 25	4 10
	Shaherwar	7 (6)	15 12	14 65		910	60 10	4 10
	Margalwara	4 (7)	6 55	27 10		244	113 94	4 20
	Gadhi Pura	2 (7)	7 6-	50 70		673	77 96	4 51
	Hati Pura	5 (7)	9 27	20 20		1 107	110 4-	3 02
	Anna Pura	6 (11)	20 10	22 78		1 678	83 48	3 67
	Macchep Chok	7 (6)	11 52	23 77		1 110	67 27	4 68
	Mangra	5 (1)	17 20	7 09		1 735	1 07 6	3 76
	Kotbardar and Pile	0 (1)	22 20	37 3-		3,170	139 07	5 55

CHAPTER III.

Birth Place.

64. The statistics of the birth place of the population of the province will be found in Imperial Table XI. The subsidiary tables appended to this chapter set forth the chief features of migration to and from the province and of the internal movements of the population. They are as follows —

Table I — Immigration (actual figures)

Table II — Emigration (actual figures)

Table III — Migration between natural divisions (actual figures) compared with 1911

Table IV — Migration between the province and other parts of India.

Table V — Number of persons born in the Central Provinces and Berar and enumerated in other Provinces.

65. Of the total population enumerated in the province of 15,980,000 persons 15,370,000 were born in the province and the remainder amounting to 3.8 per cent of the whole were immigrants from outside. 14,051,000 were born in the district or state of enumeration and 15,091,000 in the natural division in which they were found at the time of the census. Of the immigrant population, 342,000 or 56.1 per cent come from contiguous parts of other provinces and states, and only one per cent or less than one person to every 2,500 of the total population was born outside India.

	Percentage of population	
	Born in district or state of enumeration	Immigrants
Bengal	95	4
Bombay	87	13
U. P.	91	9
Madras	96	4
C. P. & Berar	88	12

The marginal statement compares the population born in the district or state of residence with that of some of the other provinces of India. These figures strikingly illustrate the tendency of the inhabitant of India to spend all his life in one place. In England and Wales at the 1911 census 3.5 per cent of the population were not native born while the proportion of immigrants in the different counties varied from 66 per cent in Middlesex to 16.8 per cent in Cornwall and Suffolk. It is of course true that the English county is much smaller than the districts and some of the states of the province but the comparatively small difference between the proportion of immigrants to natural divisions and that of immigrants to states and districts suggests that if an even smaller unit be taken, the percentage of immigrants would not be materially increased. One unexpected feature of the statistics is the considerable decline since 1911 in the number of immigrants details of which appear in Subsidiary Table IV. The development of communications has been retarded to a certain extent by the war but as immigration follows behind the development of communications this factor cannot be of great importance. Two causes may be suggested for this phenomenon. In the first place there are now no large areas which are attracting cultivators from without while the original immigrants are dying out, leaving their land to native born children, and in the second place famine conditions which were prevalent at the time of the census, while they give rise to an amount of migration of the poorer classes in search of work which is from a statistical point of view unimportant undoubtedly by paralysing trade and reducing the amount of money available for expenditure on travel effect a very considerable reduction in the amount of casual and temporary migration.

66. Five different types of migration have already been recognised in previous Census Reports but it is convenient to enumerate them here. They are as follows: (1) *Casual* consisting of movements between adjacent villages and only affecting the census statistics when those villages be on different sides of the border between districts or states (this type of migration largely arises from the custom of obtaining a wife from another village, and in consequence females predominate); (2) *Temporary* caused by movements of labour on works of construction or by the exigencies of trade or the stress of famine (in this type of migration there is a predominance of males); (3) *Periodic* due to the seasonal migration of agricultural labour or to the industrial demands for labour depending on the ripening of a particular crop; (4) *Semi-permanent* when the inhabitants of one place migrate to another for trade but return at intervals to their native place where they sometimes even leave their families and usually spend their declining years; (5) *Permanent* where economic or other reasons have caused a permanent displacement of population from one place to another.

The information which is collected at the time that the census is taken does not distinguish between the different types of migration; but some idea as to

the extent to which each prevails can be obtained by a reference to the proportion of the sexes, by comparison with the figures of previous censuses, by the variations from district to district and by consideration of the known factors at any given time. Sometimes a clear line cannot be drawn between the different types of migration. For instance, agricultural conditions in the western Chhattisgarh states caused emigration in search of work to the industrial centres of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. After a temporary absence much of the labour returned to its home with the approach of the next monsoon, but many must have stopped permanently in their new abode. Each kind of migration occurs in the Central Provinces and Berar. Casual migration is universal though for the reason already given it was probably at a minimum at the time of the census. Temporary migration is found in connection with railway construction, as in the case of the Nagpur-Itarsi Railway, or of large irrigation works such as the Mahanadi and Tandula Canals, and of the movement of troops. Periodic migration is due mostly to the influence of labour for the harvesting of the wheat crop in the north of the Province. As the crop matured early in 1921, the maximum had probably been attained for the year, but unfavourable agricultural conditions must have made the demand for labour less than usual. Another example of periodic migration is found in the attraction of labour to the cotton gins of the Maratha Plain Division. As the cotton crop was below the average many of the gins had ceased their season's work by the time of the census, and migration on this account must have been much less than normal. Semi-permanent migration is confined to particular classes engaged in trade, such as Marwaris, Bohras, and Kabulis, or to the imported European official. Finally, permanent migration is due to the attraction of labour to coal and manganese mines, to the cotton mills of the Maratha plain or to the cement and pottery works of Jubbulpore, while the factor of agricultural expansion is undoubtedly less powerful than it has been in the past.

67 Migration between the Central Provinces and Berar and countries outside India is practically negligible. Emigrants calculated to the nearest thousand do not appear in the statistics, while immigration is confined to the districts of Jubbulpore and Nagpur, and falls into the temporary category, being caused almost entirely by the presence of British troops and their families. The few English officials or members of the commercial community are not sufficiently numerous to affect the statistics. The balance of migration at the present census is in favour of the province by 203,000, but the figures are much smaller than in 1911, when there were 437,000 more immigrants than emigrants. The falling off is due to a larger number of emigrants to and a smaller number of immigrants from British territory in India. The greatest variation comes from Bihar and Orissa, where the number of immigrants fell from 123,000 in 1911 to 26,000 in 1921. The corresponding figure is not available for 1901, as that Province had not been formed, but there were then 65,000 immigrants. It is probable that there was some considerable influx into Chhattisgarh at the end of the last and the beginning of this century consequent on the opening of through railway communication with Calcutta, and that there was then a permanent stream of immigration which has now largely dried up. Of the 610,000 immigrants from other parts of India the largest number come from the Central India Agency (194,000), the United Provinces British territory (101,000), Bombay British territory (91,000), and Hyderabad State (91,000). Of these the majority have settled in British territory, but some 17,000 from the Central India Agency states have found their way into the adjoining states of Chhota Nagpur. The situation of the territories from which the immigrants are largely drawn shows that there are two main streams of immigration, the one comes in a south-westerly direction from the United Provinces and the Central India Agency states, and the other flows to the north-east from Bombay and Hyderabad. The district of Jubbulpore, with 49,000 from contiguous parts of other provinces and 44,000 from non contiguous, contains the largest immigrant population. The increase from 28,000 to 49,000 among immigrants of the former category represents an increase in the periodic immigration due to the fact that in 1911 the wheat harvest was late and labourers from outside the province had not yet reached the district. Other districts affected by the south-westerly stream of immigrants are Saugor and Damoh and in both of these districts the high proportion of females among the immigrants indicates that casual migration is an important factor. Another district with a high proportion of immigrants in the Nerbudda valley division is Nimar. In 1921 there were

34 000 immigrants from non contiguous parts of other provinces and 17 000 from contiguous parts. The corresponding figures for 1911 were 40 000 and 13 000. It can therefore be inferred that those who came from outside to take up land as the district developed are dying off and that there was a large temporary influx from the neighbouring parts of Bombay owing to scarcity of water. In addition to the Nimar district immigration from the south west has been mainly to the cotton country. The border districts of Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal between them contain 73 000 immigrants from neighbouring districts and the high proportion of females indicates that a portion of them are casual visitors. 94 000 from these three districts and 25 000 in Amravati from non-contiguous places indicate the attraction to outsiders of the fertile plain of Berar and the fact that there is an increase in these numbers during the decade in spite of the early closing of the sowing season in 1921 combined with the known fact that there is little waste land available for cultivation in Berar suggests that trade is the dominating factor in this area.

Of the 407 000 emigrants from the Provinces to other parts of India the largest number have gone to Assam (91 000), Central India Agency states (86 000) Bihar and Orissa (77 000) and Bengal (35 000). During the decade there was an increase of 14 000 in the emigrants to Assam who are of course mainly labourers for the tea gardens. Government returns show that the number of labourers who left for Assam totalled 93,231 from 1911—1920 and 10 731 in 1921. The principal districts which supplied this labour are shown in the marginal table.

	19	20.	
Jubbulpore	—	32,783	
Raipur	—	22,902	
Bilaspur	—	22,773	

The number of emigrants to Bihar and Orissa has nearly doubled during the decade. This represents to a large extent temporary migration from Chhattisgarh to Messrs. Tata & Company's works at Jamshedpur. Many of these emigrants went from the Chhattisgarh states and it is evident from the figures in Subsidiary Table II that the district of the station of entrainment has frequently been recorded in the census records instead of the district of birth. An attempt was made to estimate the extent of this migration of the population by obtaining from the Bengal Nagpur Railway a return of the excess above the normal of passengers carried from stations in Chhattisgarh to the labour centres, but it was found that the traffic was below the normal, thereby indicating that at a time of unfavourable agricultural conditions the decrease in casual migration exceeds the abnormal movement of labour in search of work. Emigration of labour for war purposes was not on a large scale in this province, and most of the emigrants returned before the date of the census the statistics of which are not therefore appreciably affected by this cause. Owing to the fact that the census returns from Bombay Madras and Hyderabad State contain a preponderance of entries which do not show the particular district or state in the Central Provinces and Berar in which the emigrant was born it is not possible to examine in detail the stream of extra provincial emigration. In particular the figures in Table II owing to this reason give an entirely misleading picture of the migration from the Maratha Plain Division which probably exceeds that of the other divisions of the province.

68 Migration inside the province is to a large extent casual, and there are

1. The Provincial Migration is not the same well-defined streams of moving population as occur in the case of immigration from outside the province.

Except in the Plateau division migration from without has had more effect on the composition of the population than its movements between the districts and states of the province and from the figures for natural divisions given in Subsidiary Table III it is seen that migration from division to division is very small indeed compared with that between natural divisions and other parts of India. In all districts of the Nerbudda division, except Nimar and in the Malwa state females predominate among the immigrants from contiguous districts, whereas the opposite holds good for the immigrants from the distant parts of the province. The same is true of migration from this division. Nimar has received 38 000 persons from other parts of the province as against 48 000 in 1911 and on both occasions males are more numerous than females. This district has a large but decreasing immigrant population, and the figures plainly indicate a large influx of population for colonisation, which is now giving place to a native born population as the earlier immigrants die off. After Nimar Jubbulpore has attracted the largest number of immigrants from the province. This is due to the demand for labour for the industries in Jubbulpore City and in the rest of the district, and to the natural tendency towards urbanisation. An increase during the decade in the figures of this district and in those of Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad is due to the

presence of labour for the wheat harvest. Regarded as a whole, the division draws its immigrants mainly from the Plateau and Maratha Plain divisions, but the abnormal increase in the former from 14,000 to 28,000 during the decade is due to the influx of labour from the Plateau for the wheat harvest. Nearly three-quarters of the immigrants to the districts of the Plateau division come from contiguous districts, and the failure to attract any population either from more distant districts or from other parts of India is evidence of the undeveloped state of the country. During the decade immigration to this division has shown a marked decrease, partly owing to the smaller amount of work in progress on the Nagpur-Itarsi Railway in the Betul district, but in view of the opening of the Satpura branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway it is astonishing to find that the number of those enumerated in the districts of this division, but born in non-contiguous parts of the province, has during the decade fallen from 15,000 to 11,000, or by approximately the number of deaths which might have been expected in that period. During the same time emigration has remained fairly constant, and is generally in excess of immigration. The cotton country of the Maratha Plain, in spite of the industries dependent on that commodity, is still mainly agricultural, and, as Berar first began to develop rapidly about 50 years ago with the introduction of British rule, an increase of the immigrant population in an area where there is little land now available for new cultivation is not to be expected. The immigrants who do come, apart from casual migration, must be mainly attracted by industrial development. Immigrants from neighbouring districts to Berar districts have diminished in the decade from 261,000 to 222,000, but as the decrease is greater among the male sex, it is probable that this is largely due to the fact that in 1921 at the time of the census many of the seasonal cotton gins had ceased to work. Immigration from other parts of the province, in which there is a preponderance of males, shows an increase, and is due to the attraction of trade. The figures in the cotton-growing districts of Wardha and Nagpur follow those of Berar. Emigration, as is natural in an area of high wages where labour is in keen demand, is, apart from casual migration, very low, and during the decade has been almost stationary. Chanda is a backward district, and the number of immigrants and emigrants alike is consequently small, and shows an actual decrease during the decade. Bhandara is known to export labour, particularly of the weaving castes, to Nagpur and Berar for work in the mills. It shows an increase from 58,000 to 75,000 in the number of emigrants to contiguous districts, but a decrease to the more distant parts of the province. In Balaghat the development of the manganese industry must be responsible for an appreciable increase in the number of the immigrant population. The districts and states of Chhattisgarh, where the Chamars are perhaps the most mobile class of labour in the Province, are the favourite haunts of the labour recruiter. From the three British districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Durg emigration to contiguous districts has decreased from 213,000 to 157,000 during the decade, but there has been an enormous increase from 45,000 to 110,000 in emigration to other parts of the province, and there is a noticeable though smaller increase in the figures for the states.

Immigrants to the Chhattisgarh division from distant parts of the province have increased from 16,000 to 18,000 during the decade, but whereas in 1911 the sexes were evenly balanced in 1921 males number 7,000 and females 11,000. Immigrants from contiguous parts of the province show a slight decrease. Both Durg and Bilaspur show a large increase from 4,000 and 8,000 to 25,000 and 14,000 respectively in immigrants from other parts of the province during the decade, in the first named district this is accompanied by a fall from 74,000 to 56,000 in the number of immigrants from neighbouring places. Of the states Nandgaon has the largest number of immigrants, probably as a result of the spinning and weaving mill situated at its capital and in Sakti owing to its small size there is a very high proportion of immigrants from neighbouring places, of whom two thirds are females thus showing that the immigration is of the casual type. In the Chhota Nagpur states, owing to their undeveloped condition migration is an unimportant factor in the constitution of the population. The only noticeable feature of the statistics is the presence in the Surguja state of 38,000 immigrants from non-contiguous parts of the province as compared with 1,000 in 1911. As males are more numerous than females this represents a permanent movement of the population. Most of the immigrants come from the Raipur district.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—MIGRATION BETWEEN NATURAL DIVISIONS
(ACTUAL FIGURES)—COMPARED WITH 1911

NATURAL DIVISION	WHITE	BORN	N IN EXCESS RATE (000' OMITTED)					NATURAL DIVISION	Total
			Nerbudd Valley IN INDO.	Plateau Division.	Maratha Pia. Div. Indo.	Chhattisgarh Pia. Division.	Chhota Nagpur Division.		
			3	4	5	6	7		
Total	{ 1921 192		890 258	08 25	333 157	30 22	05 58		833 81
Nerbudd V. Pay Division	{ 08 19	—	—	44	6 8	8 6	—		45 08
Plateau Division	{ 08 9	—	28 14	—	36 45	7 4	—		7 63
Maratha P. Div. Indo.	{ 08 19	—	5	34 33	—	22 22	—		63 71
Chhattisgarh P. Div. Indo.	{ 08 9	—	4	4 6	37 27	—	40		84 44
Chhota Nagpur Div. Indo.	{ 08 9	—	—	—	—	5 5	—		5 5
Outside the Pro. Indo.	{ 08 19	—	212 221	7 37	214 207	87 74	63 43		664 730

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—MIGRATION BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

(PART I)—CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

Serial No.	PROVINCE OR B. T.	IMMIGRANTS TO CENTRAL PROVINCES			EMIGRANTS FROM CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIT (-) OF EMIGRATION IN B. T. RATION.	
		92	9	Variation	92	94	Variation	92	94
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	A British Territory	41,354	37,073	- 4,281	59,461	22,202	37,259	- 22,202	15,257
2	B-Native States	352,550	37,864	- 314,686	47,9	28,073	+ 19,816	5,447	212,021
3	Bihar and Orissa (B. T.)	4,528	22,076	- 17,548	53,69	27,685	- 26,065	- 30,83	95,490
4	Do. (States)	0,07	5,522	- 5,455	27,222	22,0	- 5,222	- 14,71	70,683
5	Bengal (B. T.)	3,818	5,70	- 1,882	54,852	26,8	- 28,172	- 42,220	3,483
6	Do. (States)	42	6	- 36	2,428	368	- 2,060	- 2,060	375
7	United Provinces (B. T.)	0,126	30,790	- 30,664	278	4,795	- 4,517	- 3,744	0,083
8	Do. (States)	768	728	- 40	4	43	- 39	585	712
9	Bombay (B. T.)	0,353	26,003	- 25,650	30,795	33,1	- 2,315	- 60,307	52,808
10	Do. (States)	5,9	5,654	- 65	65	1,649	- 1,584	- 14,540	24,5
11	M. Ind. (B. T.)	0,494	0,8	- 2,7	8,368	7,195	- 1,173	- 0,054	3,023
12	Do. (States)	3	5	- 2	10	0	- 10	- 0	9
13	Assam (B. T.)	3	40	- 37	51,270	17,481	- 33,789	- 0,457	20,890
14	Do. (States)	6	40	- 34	22	20	- 2	- 0	4
15	North-West Frontier Province (B. T.)	3	697	- 694	69	87	- 18	- 0	60
16	Do. (States)	3	3	- 0	23	23	- 0	- 3	2
17	Punjab (B. T.)	9,43	0,340	- 9,09	4,14	378	- 3,762	- 6,719	8,05
18	Do. (States)	408	180	- 228	0	22	- 22	- 4	804
19	Aligarh Muz. & District	204	2,077	- 1,873	24	3	- 21	- 89	378
20	Bihar and Orissa (B. T.)	615	1,000	- 385	15	207	- 192	- 4	473
21	Berhar (B. T.)	80	230	- 150	25	121	- 96	- 4	307
22	Do. (States)	0	5	- 5	425	623	- 198	- 3,425	377
23	Central India Agency	104,03	198,580	- 1,477	8,78	80,065	- 71,285	- 105,303	6,477
24	Hyderabad (Sta.)	90,936	24,73	- 66,203	5,16	2,368	- 2,922	- 65,114	74,373
25	Barrack	303	400	- 97	365	171	- 194	- 0	54
26	Katihar	107	0	- 107	30	30	- 0	- 72	88
27	Cachha	—	8	- 8	25	3	- 22	- 33	—
28	Travancore	—	4	- 4	203	4	- 199	- 144	—
29	Myore	478	248	- 230	223	187	- 36	- 353	425
30	Rajasthan Agency	42,807	15,80	- 27,007	669	930	- 261	- 4,579	54,095
31	Bukhar	0	—	- 0	—	—	- 0	- 0	—
32	Oral or	519	—	- 519	2,073	—	- 2,073	- 5,154	—
33	French and Portuguese Settlements	485	—	- 485	234	—	- 234	- 0	—
34	Un-ascertained	—	—	- 0	—	—	- 0	- 0	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—MIGRATION BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BIRAR
AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

PART II—BRITISH TERRITORY OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

PROVINCE OR STATE	IMMIGRANTS TO BRITISH TERRITORY OF CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR			EMIGRANTS FROM BRITISH TERRITORY OF CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (−) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION	
	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911	Variation	19 1	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A—British Territory	214,000	320,641	−106,641	229,006	164,710	+64,296	−15,006	+155,931
B—Native States	338,980	344,172	−5,192	142,216	122,665	+19,551	+195,764	+221,507
1 Bihar and Orissa (B T)	10,682	93,785	−83,102	45,885	19,743	+26,142	−35,702	+74,042
2 Do (State)	6,870	4,880	+1,981	16,032	18,712	−1,780	−10,062	−13,823
3 Bengal (B T)	3,021	3,540	−519	43,246	18,016	+31,230	−46,225	−14,476
4 Do (States)	42	2	+40	2,507	1,162	+1,145	−2,465	−1,360
5 United Provinces (B T)	93,551	118,106	−24,555	8,519	11,749	−3,230	+85,032	+106,357
6 Do (States)	657	746	−9	41	25	+6	+646	+721
7 Bombay (B T)	90,573	85,632	+4,941	30,386	33,975	−3,689	+60,187	+52,567
8 Do (States)	15,703	14,715	+1,078	1,166	1,645	−479	+14,627	+13,070
9 Madras (B T)	4,892	5,757	−465	12,376	6,281	+6,095	−7,484	−974
10 Do (States)	11	1	+10	1	10	−9	+10	−9
11 Assam (B T)	62	146	−84	77,064	72,471	+4,593	−76,072	−72,325
12 Do (States)	12	40	−28	18	20	−2	+6	+20
13 North West Frontier Province (B T)	593	617	−24	60	85	−17	+524	+531
14 Do do (States)	13	1	+12				+13	+1
15 Punjab (B T)	7,261	9,450	−2,189	2,121	1,375	+746	+5,140	+8,105
16 Do (States)	413	630	−217	56	121	−66	+357	+408
17 Ajmer Merwara	1,929	2,644	−715	1,043	341	+702	+846	+2,303
18 Andamans and Nicobars (B T)	1	10	−18	469	887	−418	−468	−865
19 Baluchistan (B T)	675	1,064	−479	127	124	+3	+508	+900
20 Burma (B T)	65	229	−161	1,425	548	+877	−1,757	−319
21 Coorg	9	12	−3	8	1	+6	+1	+2
22 Delhi	692		+692	268		+268	+424	
23 Central India Agency	176,874	177,717	−843	85,701	80,059	+5,642	+91,173	+97,658
24 Hyderabad (State)	91,909	90,778	+1,131	25,416	18,266	+7,210	+65,403	+72,572
25 Baroda	370	375	−5	65	121	−56	+140	+175
26 Kashmir	56	103	−47	30	11	+19	+26	+92
27 Cochin		12	−12	55	12	+43	+55	
28 Travancore	50	15	+35	203	41	+162	+144	+76
29 Mysore	42	716	−674	821	118	+703	+703	+703
30 Pudukottah Agency	43,117	52,331	−9,214	60	636	−576	+576	+576
31 Sikkim	1	2	−1	Figures not received				
32 Gwalior	2,500		+2,500	8,073		+8,073	+8,073	+8,073
33 French and Portuguese Settlement	45	209	−164	Figures not received				
34 India unspecified								
C—Native States of the Central Provinces and Berar	97,123	103,357	−6,234	149,217	143,966	+5,251	−57,091	−40,556

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO V—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AND ENUMERATED IN OTHER PROVINCES

District and Natural Division of birth	BIHAR AND ORISSA			UNITED PROVINCES			BOMBAY			MADRAS INCLUDING COORG		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	77,323	37,818	39,505	11,113	6,241	4,872	31,922	17,219	14,703	12,537	7,021	5,516
NREUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	1,679	928	751	3,987	1,749	2,238	2,131	1,573	608	191	114	77
1 Saugor	233	134	99	1,578	527	1,051	148	97	51	"	"	"
2 Damoh	9	4	5	3	17	15	4	"	4	"	"	"
3 Jabulpore	1,391	765	626	1,786	870	907	1,783	1,282	501	191	114	77
4 Narsinghpur	21	8	13	74	38	36	17	8	9	"	"	"
5 Hoshangabad	17	13	4	567	288	279	103	75	28	"	"	"
6 Nimar	8	4	4	"	"	"	76	61	15	"	"	"
7 Malwa	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
PLATEAU DIVISION	171	95	76	111	58	53	39	16	23	"	"	"
8 Mandla	38	17	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9 Seoni	45	23	22	63	3	26	1	1	"	"	"	"
10 Betul	34	20	14	35	17	18	27	13	14	"	"	"
11 Chhindwara	54	35	19	13	6	7	11	2	9	"	"	"
*MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	4,804	2,573	2,231	1,764	920	864	4,789	2,938	1,851	1,420	669	760
12 Wardha	3	"	3	23	14	9	144	79	65	1	1	"
13 Nagpur	4,116	2,172	1,946	1,118	573	545	3,142	1,903	1,230	1,349	622	727
14 Chandrapur	28	12	16	5	3	2	24	18	6	11	7	4
15 Bhandara	351	208	143	23	13	10	112	108	4	"	"	"
16 Balaghat	155	76	79	60	29	31	10	9	1	"	"	"
17 Amritoli	66	60	6	415	203	210	584	315	269	68	39	29
18 Akola	76	41	35	94	49	45	497	338	150	"	"	"
19 Buldana	7	4	3	7	9	8	231	133	98	"	"	"
20 Yeotmal	"	"	"	11	7	4	45	35	10	"	"	"
CHHATTISGAH PLAIN DIVISION	6,555	3,678	3,277	7,120	3,210	910	2,68	1,74	94	3,393	1,818	1,575
21 Raipur	3,450	1,976	1,513	2,510	120	121	216	163	53	2,680	1,523	1,366
22 Bilaspur	16,416	7,930	8,486	1,317	627	660	17	10	7	504	295	209
23 Durg	692	370	343	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24 Bastar	26	18	8	"	"	"	35	1	34	"	"	"
25 Kanker	3	2	1	81	73	8	"	"	"	"	"	"
26 Nandgaon	127	14	113	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27 Khairagarh	165	160	65	2,472	2,351	121	"	"	"	"	"	"
28 Chhaukhandan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29 Kawardha	3	2	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30 Sakti	10	4	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31 Raigarh	1,413	1,061	2,452	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
32 Sarangarh	3,211	922	2,280	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	6,577	3,707	3,205	"	"	"	335	301	34	"	"	"
33 Chhagbhakar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
34 Koreas	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
35 Surguja	3,620	1,846	1,674	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
36 Udaipur	414	226	188	"	"	"	354	300	34	"	"	"
37 Jashpur	2,668	1,135	1,473	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"	"
38 Central Provinces and Berar unspecified	572	337	235	1,131	724	507	"	"	"	777	4,309	3,053
39 Central Provinces unspecified	"	"	"	"	"	"	24,560	12,267	12,093	"	"	"
40 Berar unspecified	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
41 Central Provinces states unspecified	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	152	111	41

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEAR AND ENUMERATED IN OTHER PROVINCES—(Contd.)

[illegible]

District and Natural Division of birth	BENGAL			BURMA			NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE			DELHI			PUNJAB		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	54,810	29,327	25,483	1,425	1,115	310	92	55	37	329	234	95	2,515	1,426	1,089
NEPRUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	2,202	1,294	908	194	150	44	31	23	8	159	117	21	673	374	309
1 Saugor	2	2	"	6	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2 Damoh	18	14	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	77	75	2	52	74	18
3 Jabulpore	2,088	1,214	874	129	94	35	31	23	8	62	42	20	621	330	291
4 Narsinghpur	5	5	"	52	52	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5 Hoshangabad	89	59	30	7	2	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6 Nimar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7 Makrai	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
PIATRAU DIVISION	79	29	53	8	7	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	23	12	11
8 Mandla	65	17	48	6	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9 Seoni	5	2	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	4	23	11
10 Betul	9	7	2	2	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11 Chhindwara	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	15,115	8,164	6,951	373	229	149	49	"	29	66	73	23	296	165	101
12 Warananagar	173	166	9	3	1	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	17	5	8
13 Nagpur	13,075	7,273	6,402	323	188	135	29	"	29	65	73	22	172	96	76
14 Chhindwara	26	24	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15 Bhandara	645	451	494	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16 Balahat	74	33	41	7	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
17 Amravati	161	180	2	27	12	11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
18 Alola	22	21	1	22	21	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	81	64	17
19 Buldana	7	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
20 Yeotmal	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	37,212	16,801	15,411	91	59	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	79	73	6
21 Raipur	10,010	5,434	5,005	31	30	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
22 Bilaspur	26,202	10,750	9,250	5	4	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	79	73	6
23 Durg	718	457	281	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
24 Bastar	73	6	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
25 Kanker	6	3	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
26 Nandia	26	13	13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
27 Khairagarh	3	1	2	5	5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
28 Chhaukhadan	12	5	7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
29 Kawardha	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
30 Sakti	14	14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31 Raigarh	128	105	31	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
32 Sarangarh	10	6	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	2,278	1,178	1,100	35	33	2	"	"	"	61	53	25	111	174	174
33 Chaugbhar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
34 Koreia	24	27	17	27	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
35 Sarguja	1,146	537	609	162	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
36 Udaypur	31	64	10	46	4	23	"	"	"	61	73	25	225	111	174
37 Bilpur	1,210	570	640	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
38 Central Provinces and Berar unpopulated	2,723	1,534	1,189	440	377	63	"	"	"	21	11	15	1,167	701	465
39 Central Provinces and Berar unpopulated	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
40 Central Provinces and Berar unpopulated	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
41 Central Provinces and Berar unpopulated	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO V—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AND ENUMERATED IN OTHER PROVINCES—(Contd.)

District and Natural Division of birth	KASHMIR			COCHIN			TRAVANCORE			MYSORE			RHODESIA			BRITISH MALAYA.		
	Per sons	Males	Fe males	Per sons	Males	Fe males	Per sons	Males	Fe males	Per sons	Males	Fe males	Per sons	Males	Fe males	Per sons	Males	Fe males
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	30	24	6	55	34	21	203	203		823	480	343	7	7		31	31	
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION										28	17	11						
1 Saugor																		
2 Damoh																		
3 Jabulpore										27	17	10						
4 Narsinghpur																		
5 Hoshangabad										1		1						
6 Nimar																		
7 Makrai																		
PLATEAU DIVISION																		
8 Mandla																		
9 Seoni																		
10 Betul																		
11 Chhindwara																		
MAKATHA PLAIN DIVISION							203	203		117	58	59						
12 Wardha																		
13 Nagpur							203	203		117	58	59						
14 Chanda																		
15 Bhandara																		
16 Balaghat																		
17 Amritoli																		
18 Akola																		
19 Buldana																		
20 Yeotmal																		
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION																		
21 Raipur																		
22 Bilaspur																		
23 Durg																		
24 Bastar																		
25 Kanker																		
26 Nandgaon																		
27 Khuraghar																		
28 Chhulkhadan																		
29 Kawardha																		
30 Sukli																		
31 Raigarh																		
32 Sarangarh																		
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION																		
33 Chaugbikar																		
34 Koria																		
35 Surguja																		
36 Udaipur																		
37 Jashpur																		
38 Central Provinces and Berar unspecified																31	31	
39 Central Provinces unspeci fied				55	34	21				77	404	573						
40 Berar unspecified	30	24	6										7	7				
41 Central Provinces states unspecified										1	1							

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO V—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AND ENUMERATED IN OTHER PROVINCES—(Contd.)

District and Natural Division of birth.	CENTRAL PROVINCES			BERAR			N. ASSAM			T. SANTAL PRADESH			TOTAL		
	Per-sons.	Males.	Females.	Per-sons.	Males.	Females.	Per-sons.	Males.	Females.	Per-sons.	Males.	Females.	Per-sons.	Males.	Females.
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	61	33	28	21	13	8	—	—	—	13	10	5	106,736	203,734	202,008
NERBUDA VALLEY DIVISION	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,817	122,892	54,825
1. Bargarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,778	9,065	7,707
2. Deogarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,830	2,774	2,056
3. Jharsuguda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,754	5,709	10,998
4. Keonjhar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,973	8	6,737
5. Hoshangabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,030	0	18
6. Nuagaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,044	5,333	12,419
7. Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	4	19
PLATEAU DIVISION	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,587	3,241	3,276
8. Mandla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,065	1,014	2,000
9. Bham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,077	1,483	1,404
10. Bilaspur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	280	0	19
11. Chhindwara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	293	222
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,2	20,512	20,198
12. Wardha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	303	243
13. Nagpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,837	6,884	3,045
14. Chanda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,546	3,871	2,075
15. Bhandara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	674	1,223	1,241
16. Balaghat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,822	2,977	2,953
17. Amraoti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,778	743	1,009
18. Akola	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,077	2,307	2,280
19. Buldhana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,577	610	585
20. Yeshwantpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,080	475	4,595
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,822	79,149	74,799
21. Raipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,20	30,840	34,421
22. Bilaspur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,187	24,34	34,003
23. Durg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,265	708	493
24. Bham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	42	201
25. Kanker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	95	3
26. Nandgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	270	95	83
27. Khamgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,708	2,519	2,00
28. Chalkhandas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	7
29. Khamgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	7
30. Sakri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	0	0
31. Raipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,282	2,282	2,282
32. Bargarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,282	507	2,282
CHHOT NAGPUR DIVISION	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,271	4,41	2,28
33. Chalkhandas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	26	25
34. Bham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,003	2,003	2,003
35. Bargarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	407	203	274
36. Udaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,430	2,430	2,430
37. Jashpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Central Provinces and Berar unspecified.	6	23	20	—	3	9	—	—	—	8	30	5	3,878	2,22	5,695
39. Central Provinces unspecified.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,051	5,805	2,085
40. Berar unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,307	4,25	2,292
41. Central Provinces and Berar unspecified.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	143	41

CHAPTER IV

Religion

69 The principal statistics connected with religion will be found in Imperial Table VI, which gives the numerical strength of each religion by districts and states Imperial

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Table V gives the same information for the urban population, while in Imperial Table XX religion is correlated with occupation Details of the age distribution of Europeans and allied races and of Anglo-Indians may be found in Imperial Tables XVI (a) and (b) In addition to this a number of Subsidiary Tables are appended to this chapter in which the most prominent features of the statistics are set forth by means of proportionate and comparative figures —

Subsidiary Table No I—General distribution of the population by religion

Subsidiary Table No II—Distribution by districts of the main religions

Subsidiary Table No III—Christians, numbers and variations

Subsidiary Table No IV—Religions of urban and rural population

Subsidiary Table No V—Races and sects of Christians

Subsidiary Table No VI—Distribution of Christians per mille by (a) races by sect and (b) sects by race

The general strength of each religion in the Province in 1911 and 1921 is shown

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

	1921	1911
Hindus	13 141,802	12 796,796
Animists	2,114,046	1,501,242
Mohammedans	82,032	58,140
Christians	77,718	73,493
Jains	69,794	71,477
Parsis	1,807	1,758
Sikhs	1,681	2,345
Hindu Arya	521	93
Hindu Brahmo	173	32
Jews	54	125
Buddhists	28	0

in the margin Hindus and Animists form the bulk of the population, the former numbering nearly five-sixths and the latter somewhat less than one-seventh of the total Mohammedans with 3½ per cent are the only other religion of numerical importance, while Christians and Jains each with nearly one-half per cent follow next in order It must be remembered that the term Hindu is a somewhat elastic one, and that many cases arise in which the individual himself does not know whether he is a Hindu or not India is a country extremely tolerant of religious beliefs and it is often

an act of courtesy to worship at one's neighbour's temple There will be many claimants to Hinduism whom the more orthodox will refuse to recognise as co-religionists, and rare instances will also be found in which a religious belief is assumed or set aside in the fancied pursuit of material advantage, as in a village in the Chanda district which successively declared itself to be Hindu, Christian and Mohammedan according to the faith of the then Deputy Commissioner The line which it was most difficult to draw at this, as well as at the preceding censuses is that which divides the Hindu from the Animist, to which reference is made below The term Hindu as used at the census is however a very comprehensive one, and it may generally be taken that the onus of proving an individual not to be a Hindu will in most cases have been laid upon him by the enumerator, most frequently himself a Hindu From this it follows that it is unsafe to base upon the census figures any conclusions as to the spread of Hinduism if they are based on a corresponding diminution of the number of Animists and ample evidence of this can be found in a detailed examination of the figures given in Subsidiary Table II The population per 10,000 of Hindus was 8,137 in 1891 and 8,132 in 1901, it dropped to 7,981 in 1911 and at the present census has again risen to 8,218 The rise is largely due to the figures of the Mandla, Jubbulpore and Balaghat districts and the Bastar, Kanker, Khairagarh, Chhindwad, Kawardha, Chhambhakar, Korera, Udaipur and Jashpur states and is everywhere accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the number of Animists but remarkable variations are apparent at each decade The small state of Chhindwad returned 20 Animists per 10,000 in 1901 and 2 in 1921 as against 1,555 in 1891 and 1,463 in 1911, while in Udaipur the number of Animists in 1911 far exceeds that at any other of the three censuses The other places mentioned all show the same large and irregular variations but it cannot be concluded that this is

a war between rival religions in which sometimes one and sometimes the other is victorious it must be held that any change in the number of adherents of the two religions is obscured by the individual idiosyncracies of the enumerators or of those who instructed them in the interpretation of the term Animist

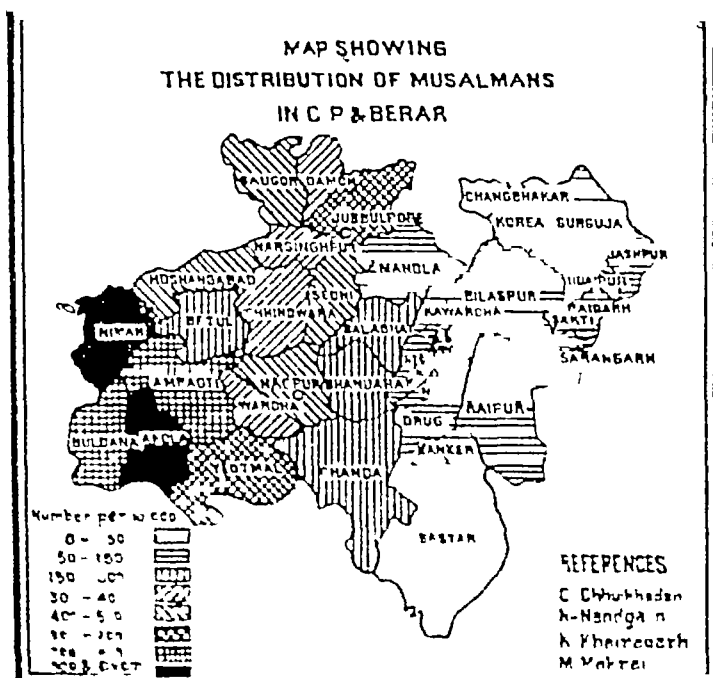
70 The discussion as to what constitutes a Hindu has been threshed out at length in the reports of previous censuses, and reference should be made to them for further information on this point. No attempt has been made to collect and tabulate information as to the numbers who belong to the various sects of this religion but for two sects those of Satnamis and Kabirpanthis which owing to their size and to the fact that although they recognise the priesthood of the Brahman, their tenets are in many respects different from those of the true Hindu separate statistics are compiled. A detailed account of their beliefs will be found in the Census Report of 1911 and in Mr Russell's book on Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces. The total number of Kabirpanthis has decreased from 597 199 to 565 907 and the decline is more or less uniformly distributed over the province. It is due not to any real set back to the religion but to the fact that in Berar, where there is an increase in the total population very few Kabirpanthis are found. In some of the states there has been a notable decrease particularly in Jashpur where less than one seventh of the numbers at the previous census are found. This represents the dying out of the religion in that particular locality and cannot be ascribed to any inaccuracy in tabulation, as the figures were compiled a second time in view of the large variation in them. Satnamis are less numerous than Kabirpanthis, and 430 361 have been found as against 460 280. Both sects are found in large numbers among the Chamars, and alike are found mainly in the Feudatory States and Chhattisgarh. The figures are considerably affected by emigration which is known to have been large from those areas just prior to the census and the fact that the Chamar more than any other caste in Chhattisgarh is accustomed to emigrate in search of work is reflected in the statistics.

While as has already been pointed out no conclusions can be drawn from the census statistics as to the real increase in the number of adherents of the Hindu religion it is not out of place to record that that religion is not a proselytising one and cannot appreciably add to its numbers by conversion. It however receives recruits by the gradual recognition as Hindus of those who profess a more primitive religion or by the natural increase of the population. Indian thought changes very slowly in religious matters and the intercensal period of ten years is too short for any marked change in the classes recognised as Hindus. For census purposes the Hindus must be taken as the population obtained after omitting those who profess a distinct religion, such as Parsis, Mohammedans, Christians and the Animists. For purposes of comparison the total of the Hindus and Animists taken together gives a reliable figure on which to base conclusions but the separate totals do not. In other words discussion of the growth of the other religions is much more productive of useful conclusions.

71 The languages spoken in the Province contain no equivalent to the English word Animist, and in the instructions to the enumerators it was laid down that, if any doubt existed as to whether a person was a Hindu or not, he was to be asked what gods he worshipped most. If he gave the names of recognised Hindu deities, he was to be recorded as a Hindu, but if he gave the names of personifications of natural phenomena such as hills, trees, forests or of purely local deities the name of his caste or tribe was to be entered in the column for religion. Such caste names were then collated, and given the figures for Animists as they appear in the census statistics. While no better method has as yet been devised for recording the distinction between Hindus and Animists it is obvious that the present method must continue to lead to much diversity of practice. Animists are found almost entirely among the jungle tribes, who venerate different deities more highly at different times of the year or under different circumstances. It is probable that at the time of a small-pox epidemic, the most revered deity would be said to be *Alata devi*, the goddess of small pox. Much also will depend on the enumerator who in all probability will not have been selected from the illiterate jungle tribes. He will be influenced by one of two motives either he will object to recognising as a co-religionist the adherents of a more primitive faith, or he will desire to make the numbers of Hindus as large as possible. The writer of this report

verified a number of entries at the 1911 census in one district, and he found that the inhabitants of villages under the control of the forest department were recorded as Animists, and their caste-fellows under the revenue department as Hindus. Questions put to individuals left it doubtful to which category they should belong. The extraordinary variations in some of the Feudatory States, to which reference has already been made, make it probable that the personal wishes of the State authorities are often the deciding factor. Any conclusions as to the extent to which the primitive religions of the forest are dying out must therefore be drawn from observation and not based on the census figures. In the depth of the jungles Hinduism has still made little way. For example, during the influenza epidemic of 1918 the Gonds of Bastar State surrounded their villages with fences and placed guards armed with bows and arrows at the gates to shoot the evil spirit. In parts of the open country the Gond, the most numerous of the jungle tribes, is in much demand as a farm labourer, and in most cases is recognised before long as a Hindu. In fact recognition as a Hindu indicates a step upwards on the ladder of social precedence, and a Gond will often impress his importance on a stranger by declaring himself to be a Hindu. The discussion, however, is foreign to a census report, and the student who wishes to pursue this interesting subject further must look elsewhere for his information.

72 There is no scope for inaccuracy in the record of the Mohammedan religion such as exists in the case of Hinduism. During the decade the number of Mohammedans decreased from 585,140 to 582,032 or by 5 per cent, while the provincial population remained almost stationary. The Mohammedan religion receives converts, particularly from the lower castes of the Hindu hierarchy, and seldom loses its adherents, and the decrease in the Mohammedan population must, therefore, be due either to unfavourable social conditions which are accompanied by a high infant mortality, or an inability to resist epidemic diseases. Further discussion of the comparative birth-rate among followers of the different religions will be found in Chapter V.



Of the 582,022 Mohammedans enumerated in the province 245,024 are inhabitants of Berar where the number has increased from 238,637 at the preceding census. This increase of nearly 3 per cent compares with one of 6 per cent in the total population, and appears to indicate a greater natural increase of Mohammedans than of Hindus in a place where the former are numerically strong. The large population of Mohammedans in Berar is due to the fact that it was for a long period under the sway of Mohammedan rulers, and is still a portion of the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The increase is

of Aurangzeb's armies into the Deccan left behind them many Mohammedan landowners and cultivators of the soil, and their descendants now form a strong Mohammedan community. The districts of Amraoti and Akola both boast more than 70,000 Mohammedan inhabitants while Buldana has 59,000 and Yeotmal 42,000. In the Central Provinces the largest proportion of Mohammedans is found in Nimar where 40,000 are found or somewhat more than 10 per cent of the population. Their chief stronghold is the city of Burhanpur which was once the capital of the *Farrukhi* dynasty and was the gateway of the Deccan against invasion from the North. Other districts where Mohammedans are numerous are Jubbulpore with 42,000 and Nagpur with 37,000. In both of these places they have been attracted by the opportunities for trade and service which are found at large commercial centres.

73 Practically all the Mohammedans in these provinces belong to the Shia and Sunni sects and are recorded as such at the census. Sunnis number no less than 98 per cent and Shias are shown to have decreased in number during the decade by more than half. It may however be doubted whether this phenomenon is not largely due to inaccurate enumeration. The indigenous Mohammedans belong almost exclusively to the Sunni sect and Shias are either immigrants here from up-country or members of the trading classes like the Bohras. The Mohammedan religion is always ready to accept converts but the incentive to adopt the religion of a foreign ruler no longer exists. The converts, therefore, are frequently drawn from castes which are held in low esteem among the Hindus. There are a number of castes some of whose members profess the Mohammedan religion but have not discarded their caste names.

4 The number of Christians has increased from 73,403 to 77,718 but it has not been swollen by any wholesale conversion such as occurred among the Orans of Jashpur State between 1901 and 1911. The number of European British subjects has decreased from 7,033 to 5,627. This is not due to the removal of troops to any large extent though the total of Jubbulpore city has fallen from 3,822 to 3,032 but to an all round decrease, which may be ascribed largely to the number of Englishmen who took part in the war and have not yet returned to the country. As far as Government servants were concerned the arrears of leave which had accumulated during the war and were worked off in the subsequent years accounts for the general decrease in the districts.

The Anglo Indian community shows a small increase of less than 100 persons. There is a considerable fall from 1,395 to 943 in Nagpur city which must be due to the exclusion of Indian Christians from the category as the importance of Nagpur as a railway centre has increased during the decade. Jubbulpore city owing to the extension of the Gun Carriage Factory records an increase from 531 to 792 and in Hoshangabad, where the community has grown by more than five times the explanation must be found in the number of railway employees now stationed at Harda. Other variations are not large enough to call for comment.

CHRISTIAN SECTS

75 The Roman Catholics with a total of 47,416 adherents as against 44,553 in 1911 are the most numerous of the Christian sects counting as they do 61 per cent of the Christian community. No less than 34,036 a slight increase during the decade come from the Jashpur State where there was a wholesale conversion of the aboriginal Orans prior to the census of 1911. In the present decade no such event has occurred and in the diocese of Nagpur which however excludes the districts of Saugor and Damoh and the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States the Bishop reports that mission work properly so called only carried on at two stations in the Amraoti district and two in Nimar. In the former district he estimates that some 2,000 Mahars have become Christians while in Nimar there are about the same number of Roman Catholic Balahis. The number of converts during the decade must be very small, as the census tables give the Roman Catholic population of Nimar as 3,050 as against 2,829 in 1911 while in Amraoti the number has only increased from 938 to 1,041. In all there are 15 stations of Roman Catholic priests in the Nagpur diocese and though the number of converts is very small a great deal of

valuable charitable and educational work is done among the general population as well at the larger centres, where there is an appreciable European and Anglo-Indian community

76 The Anglicans have increased during the decade from 8,240 to 11,092,

ANGLICANS

but it is doubtful if the increase is a real one. In spite of careful instructions it is extremely difficult to obtain accurate returns of Christian sects from Hindu enumerators in places where the Christian community is not concentrated, and there can be a little doubt in view of the fact that the clergymen employed by the state are forbidden to seek for converts that an increase from 325 to 2,638 in the Chhattisgarh division is accounted for by a failure of the enumerators to distinguish the sect. The only districts where there can be any appreciable number of conversions are Hoshangabad and Chanda, where the number of Indians belonging to this community have increased in ten years from 31 and 133 to 612 and 394, though it is possible that in the former a number of Quakers have been included by mistake.

77 In British territory there is a Swedish mission maintaining in addition some

LUTHERANS

educational establishments in the Satpura districts, and the number of Lutherans shows a small increase in the Chhindwara district, where their activities are greatest, and in Saugor. In the Jashpur State, however, there is a fall in their numbers from 4,201 to 254. As however at the 1911 census no Europeans belonging to this creed were recorded in that State, it is possible that the figures at that census were inaccurate.

78 Methodists returned at the census number 4,585 as against 4,713 in

METHODISTS

1911, although the Superintendent of the mission reports that the numbers have more than doubled in the intercensal period. The mission pays particular attention to education, and has in its charge 8 boarding schools, 2 high schools, 1 normal school, 9 middle schools, and 76 primary schools. A special feature is the number of girl schools maintained, in which about half of the students are Christians. The main activities of the mission lie in the Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Akola and Chanda districts, and in the Bastar State.

79 There is a decline from 4,152 to 2,845 in the Presbyterian community

PREBYTERIANS

The entries against this sect come mainly from the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions. In Nagpur itself the United Free Church of Scotland maintains the Hislop College and high schools for boys and girls and the Muir Memorial Hospital. All these institutions are attended by Indians of all classes, and supply a much felt want. In the district and neighbouring districts the mission maintains a number of schools, mainly for low caste children, but the number of Indian converts appears to have declined during the decade. In Chhattisgarh the American Evangelical Mission with head-quarters at Raipur has in all 64 educational establishments including a high school, a theological college and a number of dispensaries. It is also in charge of the Chandhuri leper asylum. The total number of recorded Indian adherents has declined from 2,969 to 2,192, but it is probable that the estimate of the Superintendent is nearer the mark at 2,200. The Superintendent reports that the Santami Chamars some 10 years ago were eager to become Christian but that at present only isolated individuals present themselves for baptism.

80 The Baptists have 2,540 adherents against 1,170 in 1911, mainly in the

BAPTIST AND QUAKER

Chhattisgarh and Berar divisions. It may be estimated that they have obtained about 1,000 converts during the decade. The Quakers or members of the Society of Friends who are nearly all found in the Hoshangabad district however show a small decrease.

81 The numbers under minor Protestant denominations have increased

MINOR PROTESTANT

to 4,742 from 2,752 in 1911 in spite of the fact that the adherents of the American Evangelical mission in Chhattisgarh which at the previous census was classed as the German Evangelical synod of North America are now classed as Presbyterians under the classification in force. It is probable that in many cases the old nomenclature has found its way into the census schedules and that misclassification has in

consequence arisen. Of the minor denominations, the Menonite mission is perhaps the most important. In addition to other branches in Chhattisgarh and the Feudatory States it has an industrial school at Dhamtan in the Raipur district and is also in charge of the leper asylum at that place. There would appear to be a considerable increase in the number of its converts.

82. It is quite clear that the number of proselytes to Christianity is so small that the result is not sufficient to disturb the census statistics. During the decade the number of Indian Christians has only increased from 62,580 to 68,252 or by less than 6,000. Of this increase nearly one half comes from Chhattisgarh where the Chamars always provide a number of converts. In spite of the fact that there have been two famine years towards the end of the decade and of the large number of orphans left by the influenza epidemic the conditions favourable to conversion have had little tangible result. There have been no wholesale conversions. During the war it has doubtless been difficult for the missions to provide the same amount of funds and the same number of missionaries has not been available. From some of the reports where the numbers of enquirers after Christianity has been shown as very large it appears that the number of actual converts is infinitesimal. The non-cooperation movement, particularly in the Maratha country has led to some hostility to the missionaries owing to the stirring up of racial feeling. Whatever may be the cause there is little in the census figures to disturb the mind of the most orthodox Hindu.

83. There are now 69,794 Jains in this province, or nearly 2,000 less than at last census. There is a considerable preponderance of males over females, the proportion amounting roughly to 12 to 11. This is of course due to the fact that the Jain is a sojourner in the country his real home being in Rajputana or Bundelkhand, to which he makes periodic visits, often of long duration sometimes even keeping his family there. The Jains are almost entirely engaged in trade and consequently are much wealthier than other castes but possibly owing to their sedentary habits or the custom of *pardak* the birth-rate is low and the natural rate of increase small. Jains are most numerous in the Jubbulpore division probably owing to its proximity to their homes and in Berar where the openings for successful trade are more numerous.

Jains are divided into two main sects—Digambaras and Svetambaras—but owing to representations made by two Jain Associations of Bombay and Calcutta, instructions were issued to the enumerators to record separately Digambaras, Svetambaras, Svetambar Terapanthus and Sthanikbans. 40 per cent were returned as Jains unspecified, while of the remainder the percentages in each of the above four sects were 32 16 8 and 4. The Digambaras are everywhere the most numerous but the proportion is not so high in Nagpur and Berar as in the rest of the province.

84. 1,681 Sikhs of whom nearly more than two-thirds are males were found in this province as against 2,345 at the last census. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that there was a Sikh regiment at Sangor in 1911. The preponderance of males is due to the Sikh regiment stationed at Jubbulpore apart from the troops the Sikh in this province usually is either a small contractor depending for success on his ability to control labour or a skilful artisan and he will more often be found where a large work of construction is in progress. Thus a decrease by more than half of the number of Sikhs in Betul is the natural consequence of that smaller amount of work in progress on the Nagpur Itarsi Railway in the district, while the increase in Raipur is due to the construction of the Mahanadi Canal irrigation scheme. The comparatively large number in Raigarh however consists of members of families permanently settled there as cultivators by the Rajah.

85. The Parsis have increased in number from 1,757 to 1,807. They are very largely a trading community and have a considerable share in the financing and management of the manufactures dependent on the cotton crop of the Maratha plain country. They are originally immigrants from Bombay though many families are now of long standing in the province.

86 Brahmos have increased from 32 to 173, but there still is no centre for the sect in the province. The increase roughly indicates the extent to which Bengalis not born in the province have been able to obtain posts in Government services. The few Buddhists found are foreigners, while the Jews, who have decreased by more than half, are mainly members of a Maratha speaking community from Bombay.

87 The urban population of the province amounts to 1,441,430 or 90 per cent of the total. The marginal table gives the percentage of the various religions found in towns. The

	Percentage of the		cause of the variations is
	Urban population found among	Total population found among	
Hindus	70	82	of course occupational, not religious, and the table shows to what extent the members of the various main religions are attracted by rural and urban surroundings
Mohammedans	16	4	
Animists	1	13	
Jains	1		
Christians	2		
Others	1	1	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGION

RELIGION AND LOCALITY	Actual number in 1911	POPULATION OF POPULATION				VARIATION INCREASE ()		PER CENT DECREASE (—)		Net variation per cent 1891—1911
		1901				1901—1911		1901—1911		
		1901	1901	1901	1901	1901—1911	1901—1911	1901—1911	1901—1911	
Hindus (Brahmanics).										
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR										
Nerbudda Valley Division — —	3,31,802	8,218	7,981	8,132	8,37	3	16	—8	—	+9
Plains Division — —	8,56,665	8,655	8,453	8,308	8,499	—	9	—9	—	—
Maratha Plate Division — —	5,513,377	8,540	8,585	8,544	8,478	—	3	—6	—	+79
Chhattisgarh Plate Division — —	4,072,74	8,609	8,14	8,438	8,585	+8	9	—	—	+14
Chota Nagpur Division — —	474,668	6,713	5,779	6,156	6,363	+7	3	6	—	+
Ankushet										
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR										
Nerbudda Valley Division — —	2,114,048	1,323	1,350	413	455	—13	+30	—	—	—
Plains Division — —	6,54,447	605	788	684	853	—5	87	—86	—	—30
Maratha Plate Division — —	532,02	4,00	4,79	4,088	4,850	—	30	—	—	3
Chhattisgarh Plate Division — —	502,054	857	813	865	918	+6	7	—6	—	—4
Chota Nagpur Division — —	87,888	25	853	377	3,7	—	48	—6	—	8
Muslims.										
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR										
Nerbudda Valley Division — —	584,033	364	365	383	350	—	3	4	—	3
Plains Division — —	47,864	530	734	543	498	—	9	—3	—	4
Maratha Plate Division — —	43,453	873	883	875	86	—	31	—	—	5
Chhattisgarh Plate Division — —	331,646	138	133	150	5	—	—	—	—	3
Chota Nagpur Division — —	48,773	84	66	—	80	—	8	—	—	31
Christians.										
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR										
Nerbudda Valley Division — —	77,718	49	46	80	10	6	169	89	—	+439
Plains Division — —	1,044	38	53	38	7	6	35	97	—	208
Maratha Plate Division — —	4,436	5	14	5	3	18	13	3	—	74
Chhattisgarh Plate Division — —	2,136	16	19	5	5	43	3	843	—	83
Chota Nagpur Division — —	34,859	487	489	—	—	—7	20,085	—	—	—
Jains.										
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR										
Nerbudda Valley Division — —	69,794	44	45	50	47	—	5	—6	—	+
Plains Division — —	34,60	37	38	140	89	—4	—	—3	—	—5
Maratha Plate Division — —	33	33	34	3	30	—9	43	—8	—	83
Chhattisgarh Plate Division — —	57,9	4	43	49	45	—	—	—	—	—
Chota Nagpur Division — —	4,88	9	7	3	3	28	37	80	—	263
Zoroastrians.										
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR										
Nerbudda Valley Division — —	1,807	—	—	—	—	3	15	85	59	—
Plains Division — —	495	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Maratha Plate Division — —	84	—	—	—	—	—3	84	—44	—	—39
Chhattisgarh Plate Division — —	213	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	32
Chota Nagpur Division — —	79	—	—	—	—	—54	204	—	—	—

4

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II — DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS OF THE MAIN RELIGIONS

District and Natural Division.	Number per 1,000 of the population who are											
	Hindu.				Muslim.				Christian.			
	90	10	50	50	90	10	50	50	90	10	50	50
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERRAR.	8,218	7,681	8,152	8,737	1,573	1,560	1,473	1,555	364	365	368	1
MERRID V. L. DIVISION.	8,666	8,111	8,593	8,799	645	763	824	813	529	534	543	4
Baer	8,640	8,21	8,713	8,654	801	850	437	68	485	477	473	45
2. Baer	8,13	8,09	8,034	8,44	314	345	44	44	340	330	317	31
3. Jabalpur	8,442	8,377	8,730	8,773	733	787	311	304	554	554	554	31
4. Mandla	8,442	8,377	8,730	8,773	733	787	311	304	554	554	554	31
5. Jabalpur	8,442	8,377	8,730	8,773	733	787	311	304	554	554	554	31
6. Jabalpur	8,442	8,377	8,730	8,773	733	787	311	304	554	554	554	31
7. Jabalpur	8,442	8,377	8,730	8,773	733	787	311	304	554	554	554	31
PLATEAU DIVISION.	5,075	5,439	5,594	5,440	1,00	4,79	4,028	4,460	273	3	273	26
8. Mandla	4,790	5,285	5,313	4,337	5,480	5,878	6,005	5,510	45	57	53	3
9. Bera	5,117	5,135	5,470	5,513	3,833	4,073	4,033	4,448	44	44	443	4,00
10. Bera	5,075	5,439	5,594	5,440	1,00	4,79	4,028	4,460	273	3	273	26
11. Chhindwara	5,075	5,439	5,594	5,440	1,00	4,79	4,028	4,460	273	3	273	26
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION.	2,540	2,580	2,514	2,473	2,77	3,75	3,85	3,98	1,20	5,15	5,50	1,2
12. Wardha	2,537	2,505	2,556	2,608	2,68	1,040	2,95	2,9	304	305	305	37
13. Wardha	2,537	2,505	2,556	2,608	2,68	1,040	2,95	2,9	304	305	305	37
14. Wardha	2,537	2,505	2,556	2,608	2,68	1,040	2,95	2,9	304	305	305	37
15. Wardha	2,537	2,505	2,556	2,608	2,68	1,040	2,95	2,9	304	305	305	37
16. Wardha	2,537	2,505	2,556	2,608	2,68	1,040	2,95	2,9	304	305	305	37
17. Wardha	2,537	2,505	2,556	2,608	2,68	1,040	2,95	2,9	304	305	305	37
18. Wardha	2,537	2,505	2,556	2,608	2,68	1,040	2,95	2,9	304	305	305	37
19. Wardha	2,537	2,505	2,556	2,608	2,68	1,040	2,95	2,9	304	305	305	37
20. Wardha	2,537	2,505	2,556	2,608	2,68	1,040	2,95	2,9	304	305	305	37
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION.	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
21. Raipur	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
22. Raipur	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
23. Durg	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
24. Raipur	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
25. Raipur	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
26. Raipur	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
27. Raipur	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
28. Raipur	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
29. Raipur	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
30. Raipur	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
31. Raipur	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
32. Raipur	2,809	2,814	2,813	2,813	2,81	2,81	2,77	2,77	2,73	2,76		2
CRAO N. S. DIVISION.	2,743	2,779	2,715	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740
33. Chorghatkar	2,743	2,779	2,715	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740
34. Raipur	2,743	2,779	2,715	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740
35. Raipur	2,743	2,779	2,715	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740
36. Raipur	2,743	2,779	2,715	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740
37. Raipur	2,743	2,779	2,715	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740	2,740



SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—CHRISTIANS, NUMBERS AND VARIATIONS

District and Natural Division	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN				VARIATION PER CENT			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1891—1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	77,718	73,403	27,258	14,415	+ 6	+169	+ 89	+439
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	15,944	14,932	9,588	4,861	+ 7	+ 56	+ 97	+228
1 Saugor	1,784	1,454	1,353	1,001	+ 23	+ 7	+ 35	+ 78
2 Damoh	500	437	90	18	+ 14	+386	+400	+2,678
3 Jubbulpore	6,993	6,880	3,688	2,237	+ 2	+ 87	+ 65	+213
4 Narsinghpur	481	471	263	132	+ 2	+ 30	+175	+264
5 Hoshangabad	2,334	1,897	2,691	854	+ 23	- 30	+215	+173
6 Nimar	3,852	3,793	1,403	619	+ 2	+170	+127	+522
7 Markai	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
PLATEAU DIVISION	2,420	2,375	1,676	405	+ 2	+ 44	+306	+499
8 Mandla	724	871	561	148	- 17	+ 55	+279	+389
9 Seoni	287	202	183	98	+ 42	+ 10	+ 87	+193
10 Betul	538	547	428	74	- 2	+ 28	+478	+627
11 Chhindwara	877	755	474	85	+ 16	+ 59	+458	+932
NAKATHA PLAIN DIVISION	12,623	10,657	9,462	7,240	+ 18	+ 13	+ 30	+ 74
12 Wardha	219	178	146	87	+ 23	+ 22	+ 68	+152
13 Nagpur	6,635	6,237	6,156	5,514	+ 6	+ 1	+ 12	+ 20
14 Chandri	941	541	235	149	+ 74	+130	+ 58	+531
15 Bhandara	430	477	283	107	- 10	+ 69	+164	+302
16 Balighat	351	404	268	43	- 13	+ 51	+523	+716
17 Amraoti	2,192	1,485	1,119	733	+ 48	+ 33	+ 53	+199
18 Akola	989	667	679	310	+ 48	- 2	+110	+219
19 Buldana	520	378	366	205	+ 38	+ 3	+ 79	+154
20 Yeotmal	346	290	210	92	+ 19	+ 38	+128	+276
CHHATTISGARH PLAT DIVISION	12,425	8,547	6,549	1,979	+ 45	+ 31	+243	+ 551
21 Raipur	4,975	3,565	2,456	702	+ 48	+ 37	+250	+609
22 Bilaspur	3,478	2,011	1,958	745	+ 73	+ 3	+466	+505
23 Durg	1,099	1,359	1,515	551	+ 47	- 10	+175	+263
24 Bastar	1,213	1,277	190	19	- 5	+572	+900	+6,284
25 Kanker	2	10	"	"	- 80	"	"	"
26 Nandgaon	358	154	184	83	+132	- 16	"	+331
27 Kharagath	315	252	231	104	+ 25	+ 9	+122	+ 62
28 Chhukhadan	24	10	"	"	+140	"	+ 19	"
29 Kawardha	1	28	"	"	- 56	"	"	"
30 Sakli	"	14	3	1	"	"	"	"
31 Kargath	42	51	0	11	- 18	+567	+250	+282
32 Sarngath	19	16	3	1	+ 19	+457	- 18	+1,500
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	10,100	7,100	2,100	"	- 2	+1,000	"	"
33 Chhota Nagpur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
34 Seoni	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
35 Udaipur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
36 Jharkhand	24,121	27,550	12	"	- 25	+27,533	"	"

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV — RELIGIONS OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Material Division.	NUMBER PER 1,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE					NUMBER PER 1,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Hindu.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Christ.	Others.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Hindu.	Christ.	Others.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central Provinces and Berar	7,852	38	471	74	64	8,857	144	835	36	35
Marwada Valley Division	7,81	33	4,76	33	865	8,676	680	859	3	3
Plain Division	7,66	874	436	143	86	8,177	4,08	873	8	86
Maratha Plain Division	7,993	164	3	185	31	8,629	160	565	6	31
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	8,500	3	100	37	18	8,613	80	78	8	6
Chhota Nagpur Division	—	—	—	—	—	6,743	8,660	189	487	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V — RACES AND SECTS OF CHRISTIANS (ACTUAL NUMBER)

Serial No.	Sect.	EUROPEAN.		ANGLO-INDIAN.		INDIAN.		TOTAL.		Variation or —.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Anglican	3,803	117	394	543	8,645	8,330	11,003	8,841	851
2	Armenian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Baptist	—	34	7	10	100	176	8,346	1,178	+ 170
4	Congregationalist	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	10	—3
5	Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—18
6	Latvian	18	8	56	96	847	898	1,877	3,790	—5,668
7	Methodist	7	30	31	87	8,006	8,365	4,595	4,713	—118
8	Minor Protestant denominations	46	30	48	171	8,498	1,088	4,768	2,738	1,600
9	Presbyterian	18	40	3	5	379	360	8,645	4,58	—1,307
10	Protestant (non-sectarian or sect not returned)	30	3	87	47	160	73	390	—	350
11	Society of Friends	6	—	—	—	437	371	816	1,180	—344
12	Roman Catholics	439	308	1,073	833	12,614	12,287	47,416	44,533	8,803
13	Sect not returned	7	—	—	—	860	739	548	808	68
Total		4,46	413	873	1,063	24,64	23,67	77,28	73,38	4,337

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI — DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTIANS PER MILE
(a) RACES BY SECT AND (b) SECTS BY RACES.

Serial No.	Sect.	RACES INhabITED BY SECT.				SECT DISTRIBUTED BY RACE.			
		European.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian.	Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Anglican	8	37	76	143	431	103	407	1,000
2	Armenian	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	1,000
3	Baptist	8	7	33	30	19	—	100	1,000
4	Congregationalist	—	—	—	—	143	—	857	1,000
5	Greek	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	1,000
6	Latvian	4	31	86	34	—	66	130	1,000
7	Methodist	8	83	65	38	—	17	971	1,000
8	Minor Protestant denominations	3	66	68	3	6	40	978	1,000
9	Protestant (non-sectarian or sect not returned)	7	—	3	3	33	—	—	1,000
10	Presbyterian	18	8	4	36	80	—	970	1,000
11	Society of Friends	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	1,000
12	Roman Catholics	37	134	613	813	17	48	913	1,000
13	Sect not returned	—	—	84	81	4	—	996	1,000
Total		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	46	878	1,000

CHAPTER V

Age

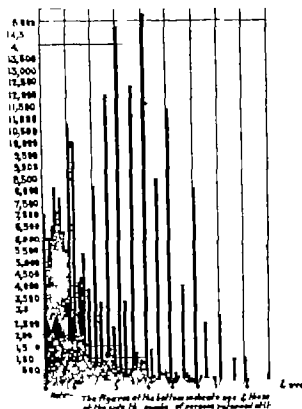
88 The statistics of the age distribution and the population of the province are given in Imperial Table VII, while similar information for certain selected castes is given in Imperial Table XIV, and for European and allied races in Table XVI. Comparative and proportionate figures illustrating the most important features of the statistics are contained in the 10 subsidiary tables appended to this chapter. They are as follows —

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

- (i) Age distribution of each sex (actual population) by annual periods
- (ii) Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Central Provinces and Berar and each natural division
- (iii) Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion
- (iv) Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes
- (iv-a) Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females
- (v) Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females
- (v-a) Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females
- (vi) Variation in population at certain age periods
- (vii) Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions
- (viii) Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions
- (ix) Reported death-rate by sex and age in the decade and in selected years per mille living at the same age according to the census of 1911
- (x) Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex

89 In discussing the statistics of age obtained in India it is important to remember that the statistics are unusually unreliable in this respect. Certain peculiarities of the age curve are found in every census but they are not so pronounced as in India. The chief causes of error have often been pointed out in Indian Census Reports but it is convenient to recapitulate them here. The first and most important factor is that many of the inhabitants do not know their age. The form provided in magisterial courts for the examination of witnesses contains a blank space following the printed words "the age of the witness appears to be" and the Magistrate then fills in the age according to the appearance of the witness. The census enumerator is even more handicapped in that in certain cases, e.g. of women of some castes he has not even appearance to go by, as he only sees the head of the household. The more backward portions of the population are extraordinarily ignorant as to their age. The writer can remember an old man saying that his age was four years, which was the period to which his memory extended.

The diagram in the margin shows the actual ages returned by a section of the population as tabulated for actuarial purposes. The return of round numbers of course represents the guess as to age made by the enumerator. There is in addition, a preference, which is not nearly so marked, for even numbers with the exception of infants whose age will be 2 next birthday. On the whole there is a general tendency for males to be returned at a lower age than their real one. Unmarried girls who are approaching puberty are shown below their real age while the age of young married women is enhanced to such an extent as seriously to dislocate the statistics—a tendency in direct opposition to that which prevails in western countries. Finally there is a tendency to exaggerate the age of the very old. While the actual age returns are unreliable the errors are of a nature likely to remain constant from census to census and among different classes so that the deductions which are drawn from the comparative figures are of considerable practical value.



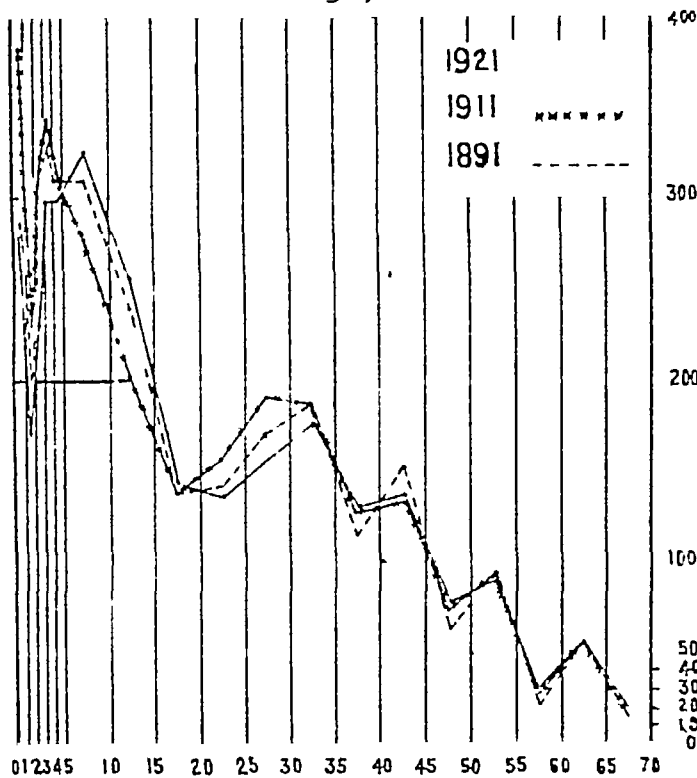
constant from census to census and among different classes so that the deductions which are drawn from the comparative figures are of considerable practical value.

90. The factors which determine the age distribution in any area may be

PERMANENT AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROVINCE.

divided into permanent and temporary classes. The permanent factors are the fecundity of the population and its natural expectation of life and they are subject to alteration over long periods of time. For example, in many European countries a complete change in the age constitution is brought about by resort to birth control, postponement of the date of marriage and improved sanitation, all of which are associated with the progress of civilization. Apart from the movement towards the abolition of child marriage, which is not yet sufficiently advanced to be noticeable in the statistical results, there is no appreciable change in India in the permanent causes which effect the age distribution, though the tendency to the postponement of the date of marriage, of which there is some evidence, particularly among the high castes, should result in an increase in the number of births and a decrease in the number of deaths among women of child-bearing age. The temporary disturbances of the age distribution, however, are much more important in India than in western countries, though in Europe the effect of the absence of the male population of military age will doubtless be apparent when the census returns are analysed. In this province the factors which are of importance in the decade just completed are the famines of 1918 and 1920 and the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, while the effect of the calamitous famine of 1900 have not yet disappeared. The effect of the action of temporary causes on the age distribution is that it sets in motion a system of oscillation, and in due time the population tends to return to its previous condition. If in a time of famine the very young and very old are the chief sufferers the higher population of potential fathers and mothers will restore the birth rate and themselves in a short time pass into the category of the aged. If those in the prime of life are cut off by influenza, the children will grow up to take their places and the high proportion of old people will disappear through natural causes.

The diagram in the margin shows the variation in the age constitution of the males of the province at the censuses of 1921, 1911 and 1891. The features of the position at present are the excessive number of persons above 40, which is somewhat accentuated at higher ages, and the deficit in the age periods 0-5 and 20-40. The causes of this are the comparative immunity of the old from influenza, the drop in the birth-rate due to influenza, and the infant mortality at the time of the 1900-1901 famine. The population is therefore at present in a position favourable to a high death-rate and low birth-rate, and any considerable increase in the near future is not to be expected. The fall in the birth-rate will be further accentuated by the increase, at the time of the epidemic, in the number of child widows, many of whom will not remarry. Towards the end of the decade, however, the position will be reversed, the birth-rate will increase as the children grow to maturity, and the death-rate will decrease as the old people die off.



Note

- (i) The figures at the bottom indicate age & those at the side the number of persons returned at it
(ii) Figures for 1901 are not available for the age groups shown in the diagram

During the decade, therefore, there will be, unless any unforeseen factor arises, a small increase in the population, but its age constitution will improve considerably.

91 The Nerbudda Valley Division has the most favourable age distribution, and may therefore be expected to show the greatest

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY NATURAL DIVISIONS

increase of population during the present decade. The Maratha Plain Division, which, owing to the fertility of its soil, attracts the most immigrants, has at present a large proportion of old people and the lowest proportion of persons in the prime of life. Its population cannot therefore be expected to increase materially, unless immigration is exceptionally heavy. Of the other divisions, Chhota Nagpur is the most favourably situated, followed by Chhattisgarh and then by the Plateau Division, though the last named may perhaps secure a more rapid increase towards the end of the decade.

besides that of Equor drinking

Four Revenue Inspectors' circles—Shahpur Ranpur, Chicholi and Nandi in the Betul district, where the average consumption of liquor per head is the highest in the province—have been selected, and the age constitutions of certain aboriginal castes which are addicted to liquor drinking, are analysed in the marginal table and compared with that of the Animists in the whole of the Betul district, who may be expected to be in other respects subject to similar conditions. The figures show that the number of persons in the age groups 40—60 and 60 and over is very much higher in the case of the Animists over the whole district, and point to the conclusion that excessive

Total population dealt with.	Liquor drinking centres (the Shahpur Ranpur Chicholi and Nandi Revenue Inspectors' Circles.)		Animists in the whole of the Betul district.	
	Number per 1,000 of the population.			
Age period.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—	300	308	336	330
0—20	85	8	808	79
20—40	268	268	260	260
40—60	8	108	63	30
60 and over	9	21	30	33

Liquor drinking shortens life.

93 In subsidiary Table III proportionate figures for Hindus Animists Mohammedans Christians and Jams are given.

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGIONS AND CASTES.

The Jams have a high proportion of women of child bearing age but are naturally less fertile. On the other hand, the number of aged is exceptionally high. A high death-rate and a normal birth rate may therefore be expected. Mohammedans will probably have a high birth-rate as well as a high death rate but the rate of increase compared to other religions should fall off towards the end of the decade. The Animists should show a low birth rate and a high death rate if allowance be made for the fact that ordinarily the proportion of aged among the aborigines is low while the Hindus are favourably placed for a high but decreasing birth rate and an average death rate. For Christians the acquisition of converts usually at an early age makes any deductions based on the expected natural increase of the population misleading. It is expected that the prolificness usually ascribed to the forest tribes will not be so prominent during the decade, and that Hindus will increase at a higher rate than Mohammedans.

In subsidiary Table IV figures are given for certain castes. The Kachhis a higher cultivating caste, are in the most favourable position for an increase of numbers followed by Barias Brahmans Rajputs Balmis—a Mohammedan artisan caste—and Halbas—a Dravidian tribe. Generally the higher cultivators are in the worst position, and the higher artisans and the twice born the most favourably placed though in the latter case allowance must be made for the fact that natural fertility is low.

94 The mean age of the population is 24.39 for males and 24.72 for females, as against 24.18 and 24.48 in 1911. It does not, however represent a true increase in the longevity of the inhabitants but is due to a smaller proportion of very young children, and a large number of old people as a result of the influenza epidemic.

Calculated on the death rate of 46.1 per mille for males and 42.2 for females the mean age should be 21.6 and 28.6 for the two sexes. This calculation however is based on the assumption that deaths are distributed more or less evenly through the age periods and the difference only illustrates the fact that a high death rate in certain sections of the population may result in an average increase of life. The table

Religion.	Mean age (males only).	Proportion per cent to persons aged between 1 and 40 of persons aged	
		Below 10.	Above 60.
Hindus	24.30	78	6
Animists	27.30	67	14
Muslims	25.24	70	6
All religions	24.36	79	6

in the margin illustrates the mean age for different religions. The high proportion of children and the few aged among Animists is noticeable, while the low proportion of children among the Mohammedans, who are naturally fecund, indicates that the death-rate among children is unusually high in the case of new adherents of that religion.

95 Subsidiary Table VII shows the reported birth-rate by natural divisions.

STATISTICS OF BIRTHS

The effect of the influenza epidemic is apparent in 1919, when the birth-rate fell to 17.6 for males and 16.7 for females. This is partly due to miscarriages, which were the direct result of the disease, and partly to the decrease in the numbers in the central age-periods. To this latter cause the low figures for 1919 are also due.

Another factor which affects the birth-rate is the proportion of married

	Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 of females of all ages	
	1911	1921
Whole Province	36	32
Nerbudda Valley Division	37	33
Plateau Division	36	31
Maratha Plain Division	36	32
Chhattisgarh Plain Division	36	32
Chhota Nagpur Division	34	31
Hindus	37	32
Mohammedans	34	32
Animists	35	32

women of child-bearing ages. Owing to the prevalence of child-marriage a large number of widows, many of whom will not remarry, were left after the influenza, and in every division and in every religion the number of married women between 15—40 has decreased to an extent which cannot fail to be reflected in the birth rate of the next decade. The most favourable division in this respect is the Nerbudda Valley Division, where Animists show the lowest proportion.

96 In the preceding discussion the effect of the influenza epidemic has

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

repeatedly been mentioned, and it is therefore convenient to sum up the result which it had on the present and future condition of the people. In the statistics of reported deaths no separate record is kept of those due to this cause, and it is necessary to obtain an approximate figure by subtracting the average number of deaths from fever from the total deaths. The primary effect of the epidemic is the large increase in the death rate which is discussed in Chapter I. Then follows the decreased birth rate due to miscarriages, decrease in the age periods 15—40, increase in the number of widows and the general lowering of the vitality of the population which is evident from the enhanced death-rate at every age period in the year 1919. The deterioration in age constitution must be followed by an increased death-rate owing to the large proportion of old persons. The effects of the low birth-rate will of course be further felt 15 years afterwards as fewer women of child-bearing age grow up from childhood. The only favourable feature is the comparative large number of survivors from 5—15 years of age. Assuming that there is no further recurrence of this calamitous disease on the same scale at least 10 years must elapse before the age constitution of the population begins to return to the normal.

97 The death rate based on the reports of registered deaths is shown in Table

TABLE VIII

VIII and from the figures there given the rate is found to be considerably higher in the Nerbudda Valley Division while the Plateau and the Maratha Plain Divisions are particularly favoured. At the census of 1911 mortality was highest in the Maratha Plain Division. It is obvious however that a true picture of the comparative mortality of different places can only be obtained if the death rate is considered in connection with the age distribution of the population. Various methods have been devised by which to compute the real rate of the death rate, and for the purpose

adopted it is necessary to obtain a standard age distribution of the province. For this purpose we may take the average age distribution of the province for the four censuses from 1881 to 1911 omitting that of 1921 when it was abnormally disturbed by the influenza epidemic

Adjusted death-rate for the provinces (British districts only) for the year 1921

Age group in years.	Population.	Number of deaths in one year.	Specific death-rate per 1,000.	Standard age distribution per 1,000.	Computed deaths per 1,000 of total population.
		3	4	5	6
MALES.					
0-5	868,314	143,171	64.84	144	83.23
5-10	1,073,730	83,486	28	143	3.04
10-20	378,833	87,437	53.90	187	31
20-30	646,780	48,59	23.57	330	7.84
30-40	1,188,009	44,353	37.43	60	6.00
40 and over	371,344	39,430	26.77	46	4.80
Total	6,653,309	3,9,885	46.03	1,000	46.7
FEMALES.					
0-5	987,86	26,815	38.83	33	20.93
5-10	1,071,120	86,813	18.50	143	60
10-20	1,006,84	1,658	5.11	67	60
20-30	8,151,188	47,330	24.09	388	7.85
30-40	1,007,4	35,493	31.81	58	4.81
40 and over	436,040	43,781	23.89	50	5.36
Total	6,661,361	2,08,437	48.01	1,000	43.71

A similar computation has been made separately for each natural division

and the result is embodied in the table in the margin. It is thus seen that the Maratha Plain Division in spite of its apparently high death-rate is owing to its present unfavourable age distribution in reality much more favourably placed than the rest of the province while exactly the contrary is true of the Plateau Division. For the province as a whole the effective death rate is appreciably higher than the specific rate

	Specific death-rate per 1,000.		Computed death-rate per 1,000.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
	3	4	5	
Whole Province	46.03	48.01	46.17	43.73
Marathwada Valley Division	46.84	44.80	31.88	47.05
Maratha Plain Division	30.07	45.46	4.07	39.53
Plateau Division	40.30	38.86	33.33	41.4
Chhattisgarh Plain Division (British Districts only).	37.33	44.6	33.19	44.43

NOTE.—Figures for Feudatory States are excluded.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF EACH SEX (ACTUAL POPULATION) BY ANNUAL PERIODS

AGE	MALE			FEMALE		
	Hindu	Musalman	Two Religions	Hindu	Musalman	Two Religions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	226,150	8,174	234,333	223,078	7,431	230,509
0	6,759	227	6,986	6,766	225	6,991
1	3,778	131	3,909	3,835	142	3,977
2	5,143	156	5,299	5,543	210	5,753
3	5,830	195	6,025	6,763	219	6,982
4	6,135	183	6,318	6,740	241	6,981
5	7,911	270	8,181	7,775	241	8,016
6	6,703	212	6,915	6,464	211	6,675
7	7,594	262	7,856	7,896	246	8,142
8	5,990	252	6,242	5,959	204	6,163
9	5,203	185	5,388	5,451	191	5,642
10	10,316	375	10,691	9,072	313	9,385
11	2,603	111	2,714	3,039	140	3,179
12	9,574	345	9,919	6,928	235	7,163
13	2,466	92	2,558	2,118	85	2,203
14	4,094	126	4,220	3,521	114	3,635
15	4,203	162	4,365	3,527	125	3,653
16	5,162	152	5,314	4,366	155	4,521
17	1,045	38	1,083	1,041	38	1,079
18	3,799	167	3,966	4,093	155	4,248
19	834	49	883	719	30	749
20	7,738	357	8,095	11,424	444	11,868
21	800	40	840	624	29	653
22	3,131	137	3,268	3,147	113	3,260
23	908	37	945	792	28	820
24	1,165	34	1,200	1,151	30	1,181
25	11,353	472	11,825	13,408	466	13,934
26	1,254	53	1,307	1,142	32	1,174
27	1,018	43	1,061	852	33	885
28	2,135	91	2,226	2,444	61	2,605
29	501	14	515	424	11	435
30	14,291	520	14,811	15,955	521	16,476
31	410	6	416	218	7	225
32	3,264	86	3,350	2,795	7	2,782
33	396	17	403	355	6	361
34	456	11	467	377	14	391
35	11,791	457	12,248	10,612	310	10,922
36	1,134	37	1,171	785	20	805
37	400	15	405	342	5	347
38	778	20	807	726	20	746
39	250	9	259	204	5	209
40	14,748	532	15,280	14,157	407	14,640
41	151	4	155	146	3	149
42	27	26	53	60	17	67
43	105	7	102	160	8	168
44	191	4	195	157	7	160
45	5,159	261	5,420	6,427	150	6,570
46	253	15	268	270	6	276
47	255	22	277	250	10	265
48	444	8	452	400	5	405
49	151	5	156	262	4	266

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF EACH SEX (ACTUAL POPULATION) BY ANNUAL PERIODS—(Concl'd)

Age.	MALE.			FEMALE.		
	Hindu.	Muslims.	Two Religions.	Hindu.	Muslims.	Two Religions.
		3	4	5	6	7
0-4	31	1	23	3	1	36
5-9	4	1	17	17	1	19
10-14	3	1	4	4	1	4
15-19	3	1	4	4	1	4
20-24	87	5	92	83	14	97
25-29	14	1	15	1	1	16
30-34	54	7	6	54	8	62
35-39	14	1	15	1	1	16
40-44	10	1	11	1	1	12
45-49	9	1	10	9	1	10
50-54	9	1	10	9	1	10
55-59	9	1	10	9	1	10
60-64	9	1	10	9	1	10
65-69	9	1	10	9	1	10
70-74	9	1	10	9	1	10
75-79	9	1	10	9	1	10
80-84	9	1	10	9	1	10
85-89	9	1	10	9	1	10
90-94	9	1	10	9	1	10
95-99	9	1	10	9	1	10
100+	9	1	10	9	1	10
Total	31	1	23	3	1	36

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AND EACH NATURAL DIVISION

Age	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR								
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-1	277	277	380	377	1,233	1,270	287	296
1-2	167	178	226	236			195	213
2-3	230	249	309	329			306	342
3-4	296	333	345	379			330	379
4-5	299	313	313	317	3,276	3,349	312	333
5-10	1,618	1,613	1,381	1,362			1,538	1,534
10-15	1,276	1,077	1,005	836			1,134	988
15-20	707	649	683	663			677	665
20-25	670	773	768	938	3,67	496	707	846
25-30	782	846	952	977			856	910
30-35	847	878	935	864			927	897
35-40	645	597	639	569			558	508
40-45	679	646	662	629	1,610	1,614	753	666
45-50	382	338	335	318			297	243
50-55	446	440	447	449			472	445
55-60	164	154	143	141			104	102
60-65	283	344	271	340	367	496	503	631
65-70	75	86	58	65				
70 and over	157	209	128	181				
Mean Age	24.39	24.72	24.18	24.48	24.11	24.67	24.04	24.02

(1) NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION

Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,165	1,246	1,503	1,559	1,370	1,329	1,316	1,447
5-10	1,490	1,514	1,364	1,336	1,121	1,080	1,486	1,482
10-15	1,356	1,165	1,038	848	1,256	1,121	1,252	1,025
15-20	852	747	758	665	933	856	761	686
20-40	3,144	3,217	3,446	3,520	3,349	3,171	3,130	3,307
40-60	1,616	1,613	1,530	1,612	1,710	1,861	1,670	1,541
60 and over	368	496	352	470	301	382	385	499
Mean Age	23.90	24.45	23.67	24.39	24.23	25.08	23.89	24.11

(2) PLATEAU DIVISION

Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,212	1,274	1,635	1,675	1,465	1,467	1,493	1,612
5-10	1,650	1,675	1,470	1,459	1,272	1,243	1,593	1,591
10-15	1,421	1,185	997	839	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,071
15-20	747	666	645	677	858	816	674	691
20-40	2,848	2,845	3,250	3,425	3,374	3,370	2,759	2,893
40-60	1,674	1,573	1,677	1,420	1,420	1,519	1,570	1,570
60 and over	437	575	567	532	370	407	459	573
Mean Age	23.79	24.25	24.48	23.84	24.59	23.85	23.13	23.72

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AND EACH NATURAL DIVISION.—(Contd.)

Age	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(3) MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION.								
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,254	1,143	1,479	1,381	1,257	1,181	1,257	1,208
5-10	1,152	1,087	1,273	1,200	1,130	1,070	1,030	1,000
10-15	1,141	1,085	1,211	1,144	1,153	1,101	1,030	1,000
15-20	1,052	1,037	1,096	1,070	1,090	1,043	1,000	1,000
20-25	1,080	1,000	1,133	1,100	1,104	1,113	1,077	1,100
25-30	1,180	1,007	1,207	1,119	1,115	1,114	1,000	1,100
30 and over	1,053	700	1,000	659	48	1,000	600	600
Mean Age	25.53	25.09	25.66	25.14	26.39	25.29	25.13	24.88

(4) CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION

Total	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,330	1,413	1,000	1,711	1,000	1,400	1,000	1,711
5-10	1,100	1,000	1,433	1,300	1,000	1,400	1,000	1,000
10-15	1,178	1,000	1,073	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
15-20	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20-25	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
25-30	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
30 and over	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mean Age	25.53	24.90	25.53	25.30	25.87	24.13	25.53	25.30

(5) CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

Total	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	1,000		
0-5	1,273	1,200	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200		
5-10	1,273	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200		
10-15	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200		
15-20	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200		
20-25	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200		
25-30	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200		
30 and over	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200		
Mean Age	25.42	25.3	19	21.38	19.7	19.0		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III --AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH MAIN RELIGION

Age	1931		1911		1901		1891	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(1) HINDU								
Total	10 000	10 000	10,000	10 000	10,000	10 000	10,000	10,000
0-5	1,260	1,342	1,558	1 618	1,221	1,256	1,427	1,561
5-10	1 607	1,509	1,359	1 343	1 373	1 361	1,523	1,521
10-15	1 263	1,069	1,006	836	1,315	1 127	1,164	974
15-20	709	651	687	664	812	763	671	657
20-40	2,953	3,095	3 299	3 374	3,279	3,355	3,060	3 173
40-60	1,679	1 593	1,612	1,567	1,625	1,631	1,643	1,476
60 and over	524	651	469	598	375	507	510	638
Mean Age	24 50	24 86	24 34	24 68	24 24	24 82	24 19	24 16

(2) ANIMIST

Total	10 000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10 000	10,000	10 000	10,000
0-5	1,342	1 395	1 716	1,761	1,334	1,350	1 521	1 638
5-10	1,777	1,721	1,527	1,454	1,477	1,418	1 671	1,619
10-15	1,374	1,117	988	819	1,363	1,168	1,103	1,000
15-20	664	615	642	645	822	793	627	648
20-40	2,707	3 084	3,214	3,410	2 201	3,340	2 892	3,117
40-60	1,639	1,501	1,512	1,391	1,502	1,497	1,590	1 767
60 and over	447	505	381	520	301	424	504	611
Mean Age	23 50	23 97	23 15	23 49	23 12	23 76	23 41	23 35

(3) MUSALMAN

Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10 000	10,000	10,000	10 000	10,000
0-5	1,182	1,341	1,353	1,518	1 157	1,259	1,232	1 356
5-10	1,379	1 523	1 302	1,706	1 278	1,312	1,316	1,422
10-15	1,253	1 079	1,050	884	1,261	1,125	1,123	951
15-20	770	707	723	679	820	767	702	668
20-40	3,154	3 115	3,293	3 332	3,398	3,278	3,322	3,245
40-60	1,670	1 554	1,641	1,557	1,653	1,697	1,746	1,610
60 and over	553	658	516	634	434	542	559	709
Mean Age	25 54	24 69	25 07	24 73	24 99	25 01	25 51	25 29

(4) CHRISTIAN

Total	10,000	10,000	10 000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10 000	10,000
0-5	1,203	1 620	1 591	1 919	808	1 094	1 007	1,428
5-10	1 640	1,838	1,301	1,570	1 765	1 813	978	1,560
10-15	1 371	1 272	1,123	985	1 571	1 785	799	1 665
15-20	807	623	784	605	831	970	661	1,024
20-40	2,247	2,013	2,754	3 134	3 971	2,983	5 043	3,322
40-60	1 225	1 105	1 103	1 122	1,141	1,101	1 216	1,236
60 and over	222	407	246	355	223	256	266	345
Mean Age	22 00	1 66	21 67	21 14	21 77	21 02	24 62	22 23

(5) JAIN

Total	10 000	10 000	10,000	10 000	10 000	10,000	10 000	10 000
0-5	1 175	1 221	1 265	1 253	1 131	1 218	1 088	1,212
5-10	1 077	1 102	1 102	1 222	977	1 072	1,102	1 254
10-15	1 200	1 272	1 055	921	1,106	953	1 181	948
15-20	804	825	784	741	819	615	841	751
20-40	2 247	2 167	3,411	3 460	2 460	2 447	2 771	2 771
40-60	1 225	1 105	1 103	1 122	1 141	1,101	1 216	1 236
60 and over	222	407	246	355	223	256	266	345
Mean Age	22 00	1 66	21 67	21 14	21 77	21 02	24 62	22 23

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1 000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES.

Group No.	CASTES.	Males.					Females.				
		Number per mille aged					Number per mille aged				
		0-5	5-1	1-5	5-10	10 and over	0-5	5-1	1-5	5-10	10 and over
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I-A	The Twice-born	123	166	23	403	222	24	74	79	377	232
	Brahm	16	8	87	4 6	230	20	166	76	364	244
	Brahmana	14	80	07	277	209	34	71	60	366	202
	Kshatriya									361	164
II-A	Higher Cultivators	29	105	23	269	232	27	27	72	374	24
	Aho (Hindu)	23	21	22	261	202	14	208	23	377	27
	(Aho)	24	21	22	277	202	14	208	23	377	27
	Kachhi	7	123	09	261	202	14	208	23	377	27
	Kash	38	23	04	277	202	14	208	23	377	27
	Karnal	123	23	04	277	202	14	208	23	377	27
	Lodhi	124	23	04	277	202	14	208	23	377	27
	Mah	4	23	73	277	202	14	208	23	377	27
	Marathi										
II-B	Higher Artisans		23	79	204	222	2	22	72	265	23
	Barkal	126	124	24	261	202	14	208	23	377	27
	Baner	21	23	08	277	202	14	208	23	377	27
II-C	Serving Castes	21	21	2	271	205	43	266	23	375	26
	Dhangar	22	22	20	260	202	144	214	26	374	26
	Kewat	25	24	26	260	202	144	214	26	374	26
	Nai	123	120	26	260	202	144	214	26	374	26
III-B	Lower Artisans and Traders	26	23	26	264	226	41	26	7	262	26
	Bakha (Khatwani)	24	26	23	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	Bhappu	27	23	20	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	Bhaur	27	23	20	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	Kachhi	27	23	20	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	Kach	25	24	26	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	Teli	42	123	25	260	221	43	24	23	262	25
IV	Dravidian tribes	26	7	27	269	21	122	267	22	226	2
	Gond (Hindu)	26	23	26	274	215	204	176	21	224	204
	(Aho)	23	23	26	274	215	204	176	21	224	204
	Gavari	126	215	26	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	Halla	126	215	26	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	Kasur	23	26	21	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	Karhi	27	23	20	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	Oson (Aho)	23	26	21	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	(Aho)	126	215	26	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
V	Untouchables	127		22	252	226	41		22	227	224
	Chamar	123	205	26	227	226	127	208	22	227	224
	Dhol	126	205	26	227	226	127	208	22	227	224
	Gand	126	205	26	227	226	127	208	22	227	224
	Kach	27	23	20	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	Kach	27	23	20	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	Makra	27	23	20	226	227	22	2	22	226	26
	Pasra	27	23	20	226	227	22	2	22	226	26

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 12 AND OF PERSONS OVER 40 TO THOSE AGED 15—40, ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES

Group No	CASTES			PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 40 PER 100 AGED 15—40		Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages
				Persons aged 15—40	Married females aged 15—40	Males	Females	
1	2			3	4	5	6	7
I A	The Twice born	..	..	76	228	55	62	27
	Bania	..	..	69	194	55	62	30
	Brahman	..	..	70	208	54	62	30
	Rajput	..	..	84	270	56	60	24
II A	Higher Cultivators	..	..	86	207	63	62	31
	Ahur (Hindu)	..	..	89	220	53	52	31
	" (Animist)	..	..	100	261	51	56	28
	Kachhi	..	..	72	200	45	46	30
	Kunbi	..	..	88	203	71	68	32
	Kurmi	..	..	83	214	52	59	29
	Lodhi	..	..	88	222	48	53	30
	Mali ..	..	..	87	199	71	68	32
	Maratha	..	..	81	198	70	65	31
II-B	Higher Artisans	..	..	80	199	57	58	32
	Barhai	..	..	80	196	59	57	33
	Sunar	..	..	80	201	55	58	31
II C	Serving Castes	..	..	93	210	55	56	31
	Dhimar	..	..	97	227	56	53	31
	Kewat ..	..	..	97	217	50	49	32
	Nai	..	..	86	205	54	60	31
III B	Lower Artisans and Traders	..	..	92	220	60	60	31
	Bahna (Muselman)	..	..	84	233	68	62	26
	Banjara	..	..	105	252	65	52	29
	Kahar	..	..	90	214	57	60	31
	Koshti	..	..	88	205	62	62	32
	Lohar ..	..	..	92	236	58	59	29
	Teli	..	..	92	216	60	62	31
IV	Dravidian Tribes	..	..	101	25-	60	60	27
	Gond (Hindu)	..	..	96	272	58	58	24
	" (Animist)	..	..	101	244	61	58	29
	Gowari	..	..	90	223	74	61	31
	Halla ..	..	..	91	225	49	49	31
	Kawar	..	..	92	248	52	75	27
	Korku	..	..	112	312	58	61	23
	Orion (Animist)	..	..	144	292	56	62	23
	(Christian)	..	..	127	317	43	47	27
V	Untouchables	..	..	97	227	63	58	20
	Chamar	..	..	91	215	62	56	31
	Dhoti	..	..	90	214	56	56	31
	Gadda	..	..	100	247	57	53	31
	Kumbhar	..	..	89	219	56	54	20
	Nelva	..	..	104	255	65	60	20
	Parka	..	..	93	233	60	73	27

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER TO THOSE AGED 15-40 ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15-40 PER 100 FEMALES

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 PER 100						PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 AND OVER PER 100						Number of married females per 100 females of all ages		
	Persons aged 5-40			Married females aged 15-40			15-40		50-60		60 and over		1901	1901	1901
	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12	13	14
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR.															
NAGPUR VALLEY DIVISION															
Nagpur	71	69	54	73	102	145	0	12	8	6	8	23	23	23	23
Dumka	68	71	57	69	102	147	0	10	8	9	7	23	23	23	23
Jabalpur	68	69	57	69	102	145	7	10	7	7	9	24	24	24	24
Mandla	70	67	57	67	102	145	0	10	3	3	8	23	23	23	23
Hoshangabad	67	66	50	100	140	143	0	10	3	3	8	23	23	23	23
Nimar	67	66	50	100	140	143	0	10	3	3	8	23	23	23	23
Makur	72	75	67	76	107	144	1	1	4	4	3	24	24	24	24
PLATEAU DIVISION															
Mandla	80	72	65	87	129	169	0	15	3	6	1	3	30	30	32
Seoni	80	72	65	87	129	169	0	15	3	6	1	3	30	30	32
Betul	72	74	65	87	129	169	0	15	3	6	1	3	30	30	32
Chhindwara	72	74	65	87	129	169	0	15	3	6	1	3	30	30	32
MARATHA PLAT. DIVISION															
Wardha	73	68	54	125	165	165	10	10	7	7	12	18	23	23	23
Nagpur	72	72	54	125	165	165	10	10	7	7	12	18	23	23	23
Chanda	68	70	56	100	130	167	8	8	4	0	6	14	23	23	23
Bhandara	68	70	56	100	130	167	8	8	4	0	6	14	23	23	23
Balaghat	67	72	57	100	130	167	0	9	2	7	3	10	23	23	23
Amravati	72	72	57	100	130	167	0	9	2	7	3	10	23	23	23
Akola	72	72	57	100	130	167	0	9	2	7	3	10	23	23	23
Buldana	72	72	57	100	130	167	0	9	2	7	3	10	23	23	23
Yavatmal	72	72	57	100	130	167	0	9	2	7	3	10	23	23	23
CHHATTISGARH PLAT. DIVISION.															
Raipur	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Bilaspur	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Durg	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Bastar	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Kanker	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Mandla	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Khudagpur	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Chhindwara	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Kawardha	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Sukti	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Rajgarh	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Bargarh	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION															
Chhikhal	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Kori	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Surguja	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Udaipur	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31
Jashpur	85	76	64	81	129	163	3	2	5	2	1	29	30	30	31

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS OVER 60 TO THOSE AGED 15—40, ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15—40 PER 100 FEMALES

RELIGIOUS AND NATURAL DIVISION	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100.						PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 60 PER 100 AGED 15—40						Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages		
	Persons aged 15—40			Married females aged 15—40			1921		1911		1901		1921	1911	1901
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR															
All Religions	79	74	64	183	164	153	14	17	11	15	0	12	32	36	37
Hindu	78	72	62	180	163	149	14	17	12	15	0	12	32	37	34
Muslim	70	60	59	177	170	156	15	17	13	16	10	13	33	34	32
Arist	87	78	65	203	167	163	13	15	10	13	7	10	30	36	32
NEELDODA VALLEY DIVISION															
All Religions	68	69	57	167	168	148	0	13	8	11	6	10	33	37	33
Hindu	68	69	57	166	157	147	9	12	8	11	7	9	33	37	33
Muslim	64	65	56	166	160	160	12	14	10	13	7	9	34	36	31
Arist	80	77	65	185	162	141	10	13	8	11	6	8	31	37	32
PLATEAU DIVISION															
All Religions	80	78	65	187	160	161	12	15	10	13	6	10	31	36	36
Hindu	76	77	66	178	165	162	12	16	11	14	7	11	31	36	34
Muslim	68	74	68	172	168	152	11	15	11	15	6	11	32	35	33
Arist	80	80	64	201	171	160	11	15	0	12	5	8	30	37	34
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION															
All Religions	79	72	60	181	150	141	10	23	15	16	11	14	32	36	35
Hindu	79	71	60	179	157	140	10	20	15	17	12	13	32	36	35
Muslim	71	72	61	185	174	159	17	18	10	17	12	15	32	31	33
Arist	81	76	63	198	162	156	20	19	14	15	10	12	30	36	32
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION															
All Religions	85	77	70	187	167	163	13	18	10	15	8	13	32	36	34
Hindu	85	76	70	186	162	161	13	18	10	16	8	13	32	37	35
Muslim	62	60	60	161	145	151	12	16	0	18	0	16	32	36	34
Arist	88	77	71	205	167	180	11	15	10	18	8	11	28	35	32
CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION															
All Religions	86	80	62	211	206	221	10	11	0	11	9	11	31	34	31
Hindu	83	—	—	204	—	—	10	11	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Muslim	67	—	—	168	—	—	11	16	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Arist	80	—	—	221	—	—	0	9	—	—	—	—	31	—	—

Figures by age periods for all Pundaric States for 1911 and for 1901 for Chhota Nagpur Division only are not available and they have not been taken into account while calculating the proportion. Figure for the Chhota Nagpur Division by religions are not available. The population of Saurashtra and the State that have been transferred to Bihar and Orissa have been deducted from that of the province for 1901.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—VARIATION IN POPULATION AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS

NATURAL DIVISION	Period	VARIATION IN THE POPULATION (INCREASE + DECREASE)					
		Ages	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over
		1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) Neeldoda Valley Division	1891—1901	— 104	— 240	— 67	— 32	— 07	— 306
	1901—1911	+ 107	+ 312	— 120	+ 67	— 24	— 315
	1911—1921	— 28	— 84	+ 201	— 77	— 02	+ 1
(b) Plateau Division	1891—1901	— 72	— 194	— 38	+ 46	— 23	— 386
	1901—1911	+ 27	+ 458	— 13	+ 211	+ 258	+ 726
	1911—1921	— 60	— 126	+ 224	— 148	—	+ 20
(c) Maratha Plain Division	1891—1901	— 68	— 290	+ 126	+ 10	— 58	— 274
	1901—1911	+ 139	+ 317	— 181	+ 103	+ 128	+ 397
	1911—1921	+ 00	+ 15	+ 27	— 90	+ 10	+ 110
(d) Chattisgarh Plain Division	1891—1901	— 107	— 235	+ 30	— 003	— 41	— 330
	1901—1911	+ 233	+ 266	— 12	+ 210	+ 274	+ 487
	1911—1921	+ 30	+ 42	+ 254	— 55	+ 121	+ 183
(e) Chhota Nagpur Division	1891—1901	+ 69	—	—	—	—	—
	1901—1911	+ 224	+ 200	+ 150	+ 340	+ 211	+ 253
	1911—1921	— 67	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Saurashtra	1891—1901	—	— 218	+ 41	+ 01	— 40	— 355
	1901—1911	+ 170	+ 315	— 113	+ 150	+ 150	+ 473
	1911—1921	— 53	— 31	+ 17	— 77	+ 30	+ 103

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—REPORTED BIRTH RATE BY SEX AND NATURAL DIVISIONS

Year.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION (Census 1910)										R. marks.	
	Central Province and District.		Kentucky Valley Division.		Palmer Division.		Meretha Plus Division.		Chattanooga Plus Division.			Chickasaw Division.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0			3	4
91	853	848	86	5	84	83	3	853	859	3	—	Figures for Federal Territory States by sex are at variance and their population has therefore been confined to the census data for the respective States.
92	847	850	17	858	858	85	848	858	847	858	—	
93	8	84	868	848	843	850	87	844	859	853	—	
94	86	85	859	867	880	887	868	88	86	853	—	
95	845	854	88	883	883	8	85	887	87	850	—	
96	864	8	883	888	888	84	87	88	858	858	—	
97	846	853	884	888	888	880	843	853	87	848	—	
98	887	85	8	88	88	887	88	888	888	88	—	
99	86	87	8	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	—	
00	80	80	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	—	
Total	853	858	857	883	88	887	858	853	856	859	—	
	Census 1910											
91	93	84	804	9	88	89	883	8	883	79	—	

Figures for Kentucky States by sex are at various intervals and their population has therefore been certified by official U.S. proportions.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—REPORTED DEATH RATE BY SEX AND NATURAL DIVISION

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1000 OF SEX CONCERNED (CENSUS OF 1911)														Remarks
Year	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR		NEREUDDA VALLEY DIVISION		PLATEAU DIVISION		MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION		CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION		CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1911	368	326	429	398	322	282	364	326	344	289	...			
1912	444	403	469	454	357	323	486	447	386	319				
1913	322	284	354	329	272	229	312	275	340	289				
1914	388	346	401	374	329	288	411	372	351	306				
1915	374	344	402	392	331	304	366	341	388	332				
1916	419	381	421	392	339	304	471	442	356	299				
1917	379	342	448	427	318	280	378	343	353	303				
1918	1041	1012	1211	1195	1119	1066	1056	1072	795	721				
1919	457	408	493	456	385	341	401	367	573	477				
1920	424	379	545	498	380	311	326	296	423	363				
Total	471	422	517	472	435	393	458	428	461	370				
Census of 1921														
1921	460	420	468	449	501	455	404	383	523	448				

NOTE.—Figures for Feudatory States are not available, and their population has therefore not been taken into consideration while calculating the proportions.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—REPORTED DEATH RATE BY SEX AND AGE IN DECADE AND IN SELECTED YEARS PER MILL LIVING AT SAME AGE ACCORDING TO CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921

Age	AVERAGE OF DECADE		Census of 1911										Census of 1921	
			1911		1913		1915		1917		1919		1921	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All ages	4.1	4.2	5.5	5.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
0-5	14.0	11.9	13.9	10.1	10.0	10.2	14.8	11.6	11.5	10.9	11.7	10.7	10.9	10.6
5-10	10.7	10.4	10.5	12.7	11.1	10.1	13.5	12.6	12.3	12.0	12.3	12.0	11.3	10.5
10-15	14.7	15.0	10.2	10.0	10.1	7.1	8.2	6.4	11.8	13.3	11.5	11.0	8	12.0
15-20	10.5	11.3	3.6	11.0	10.7	10.0	10.1	12.1	13.0	14.1	11.7	11.1	10.7	10.1
20-25	11.5	11.0	13.0	11.3	11.2	10.9	11.6	11.7	16.0	15.5	11.8	11.1	11.0	11.1
25-30	11.0	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.0	11.5	11.7	11.1	11.4	11.6
30-35 or over	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.0	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.4	11.0	11.4	11.0	11.2	11.5

NOTE.—The figures for the decade 1911-1920 are based on the average of the death rates for each year of the decade, and the figures for the years 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, and 1921 are based on the death rates for those years.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—REPORTED DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER MILE OF EACH SEX.

Year	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.						ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN									
	ACTU NU OF DEATHS.		R T I L L E S E X.		N E R S O D L L E D I V I S I O N		P T E D I V I S I O N		M A T R A P L A D I V I S I O N		C H A N N A I P L A I N D I V I S I O N		C H E N O T A N O R T H D I V I S I O N			
	Total.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Chilse	9 1898	523	4 6		80	28	20	3	3	83	045	265	338			
9 12	34 313	6 085	7 328	43	48	3 727	4 48	390	263	839	35	1 08	777			
9 13	3 800	7 702	7 524			43 4	70	5	126	237	096	1 04	2 023			
9 14	20 345	57	88	7		0 0	073	487	406	6 84	0 07	8 40	780			
9 15	3 000	0 0	2 713	43	30	704	7	43	70	0 0	308	8 40	334			
9 16	20 200	9 628	9 347	57	77	5 57	6 7	808	0 5	18 804	7 043	8 05	07			
9 17	6 04	331	300	0 04	0 05	0 0	3 8	7	6		0	0	30			
9 18	3 357	725	3 0	3	23	7	0 07	38	378	83	0 0	0 0	339			
9 19	68 000	37 473	30 527	4 00	4 87	6 00	6 00	2 24	2 200	7 434	7 40	5 773	3 433			
9 20	3 40	743	743	33	3	59	24		431	443	37	70				
Small post.	9 714	0 81	700	83		04		31	45	0 0	300	85	58			
9 12	4 530	427	0 0	31	23	222	14	14	1 05	1 07	42	3 0				
9 13	4 410	3 370	2 080	18	40	13	334	408	31	8 51	770	7 68	8 44			
9 14	4 581	433	4 148	25	33	309	334	334	8 05	8 73	780	8 00	745			
9 15	1 351	0 7	534	0 0	0 0	0	3	30	60	58		303	31			
9 16	330	83	30	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	71	30	03	88				
9 17	433	0 04	8	0 0	0 0	7	0	0	7	3	0	70				
9 18	150	83	0 0	3	3	30	4	0	0 0	179	0 0	8 0				
9 19	7 349	3 000	3 440	30	30	83	57	30	300	337	23	353				
9 20	270	85	0 0	7	60	83	57	30	300	337	23	353				
Female	9 234 800	494	0 0	7 07	0 03	20 30	87 253	1 031	14 307	43 805	350 4	34 37	3 390			
9 12	270 20	148 045	30 6	30	18 03	20 044	253 3	1 077	14 743	37 000	58 87	37 053	34 431			
9 13	195 534	10 473	12 80	470	3 33	87 007	1 343	1 000	1 240	38 38	33 571	34 4 0	80 817			
9 14	334 328	754	774	7 37	0 4	20 24	21 80	4 831	3 077	4 007	44 533	5 87	49 804			
9 15	234 834	6 770	47	10 78	30 40	80 80	80 80	4 773	4 798	48 703	40 340	25 103	33 444			
9 16	3 077	33 708	8 0	7 71	32 16	30 804	5 008	5 008	5 800	48 105	45 800	25 000	30 000			
9 17	230 204	0 613	0 03	3 09	30 07	37 300	14 333	3 83	30 730	37 310	33 87	31 202				
9 18	1 047 770	37 44	573 008	8 24	8 40	140 18	30 405	70 200	70 000	837 30	803 070	95 0	0 0 74			
9 19	304 742	215 078	83 0	20 0	20 0	33 800	33 800	0 000	3 800	33 800	40 835	41 300	31 000			
9 20	340 370	8 3 0	0 0	80 5	23 03	0 770	45 78	33 000	33 51	47 807	13 731	40 000	42 04			
Drainage and Dairies.	9 43 777	820 3	80 333	3 03	0 07	0 04	5 008	1 170	1 223	14 003	4 00	8 03	70			
9 12	58 723	30 030	28 00	4 43	4 07	5 07	5 07	780	0 03	0 03	8 40	1 007	2 003			
9 13	34 000	8 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 4 8	3 000	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 14	48 045	50 03	0 073	3 03	3 30	4 033	78	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 15	45 122	23 531	22 593	3 30	3 33	5 000	5 30	7 3	3 04	8 24	8 48	2 80	3 005			
9 16	33 438	0	0	3 3	7 0	4 004	3 3	0 00	1 10	1 37	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 17	42 053	28 00	0 078	3 4	8 0	4 000	4 000	100	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 18	44 033	22 303	20 000	7 48	5 0	4 000	4 000	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 20	30 281	5 700	14 5 3	3 87	0 0	3 033	3 033	0 04	0 07	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
Respiratory Diseases.	9 26 333	0 05	5 050	3 04	0 07	0 73	7 900	0 03	0 03	0 03	5 80	0 03	1 04			
9 12	44 789	433	3 050	3 07	0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 13	27 533	2 000	3 470	3 08	23	0 14	0 000	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 14	44 573	3 000	0 073	3 08	0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 15	44 133	3 00	0 033	3 07	0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 16	47 434	7 108	80 16	3 03	0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 17	43 037	30 0	80 00	4 74	0 0	1 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 18	60 300	35 4	3 00	1 08	0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 19	41 000	24 77	7 453	1 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 20	43 033	84 038	7 007	3 30	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
Figures.	9 87 030	4 04	3 774	13	1 07	8	3 330	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03			
9 12	19 100	0 031	0 0 45	04	4	3 045	4 000	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 13	300	233	0 0	0 04	0 04	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
9 14	500	409	487	0 07	0 00	0 0	337	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
9 15	80 000	4 077	30 007	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 000	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 16	14 000	2 000	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 17	48 038	84 033	32 303	3 04	3 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 18	11 003	3 000	3 000	0 0	0 0	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			
9 19	8 000	4 000	4 000	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
9 20	14 574	0 071	7 300	0 00	0 0	0 07	0 07	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00			

Note.—Figures for Feudatory States are not reliable they are therefore not taken into consideration while calculating the proportions.

CHAPTER VI.

Sex

98. The statistics of the population divided according to sex in each district and state are found in Imperial Table II, and the figures for the smaller unit of the tahsil are contained in Provincial Table I. Most of the Imperial Tables divide the population into males and females. The difference in sex has an important bearing on the discussion of the statistics, and references to it will be found in the appropriate chapters. In the present chapter the discussion is mainly confined to the comparative distribution of the two sexes. The six subsidiary tables attached to this chapter present the statistics in a convenient manner as follows —

Subsidiary Table No. I—General proportions of the sexes by natural divisions and districts

Subsidiary Table No. II—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last three censuses

Subsidiary Table No. III—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions and natural divisions

Subsidiary Table No. IV—Number of females per 1,000 males in selected castes

Subsidiary Table No. V—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1891-1900, 1901-1910 and 1911-1920

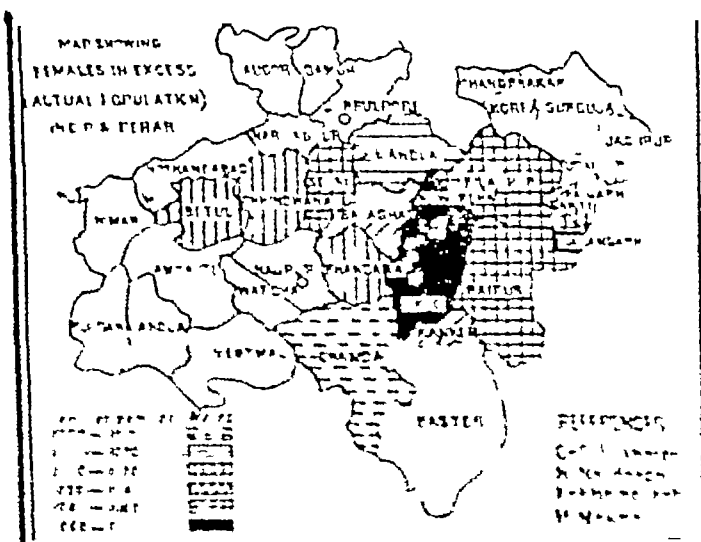
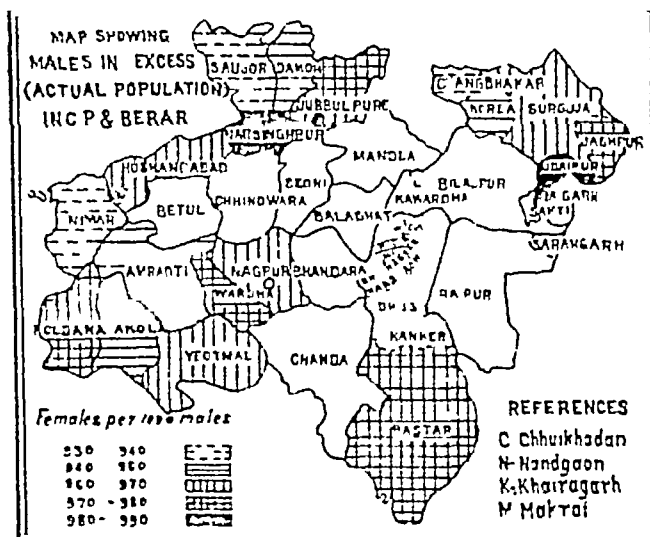
Subsidiary Table No. VI—Number of deaths of each sex at different ages

99. The total number of persons enumerated in the province at the census of 1921 was 15,979,660. Of these 7,980,797 were males and 7,998,863 females, giving a proportion of 1,002 women to 1,000 men, so that the sexes have now nearly

THE PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN THE PROVINCES AND NATURAL DIVISIONS

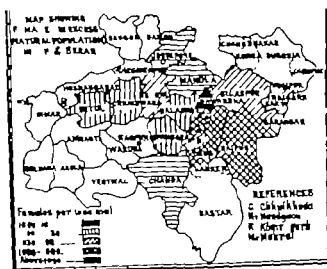
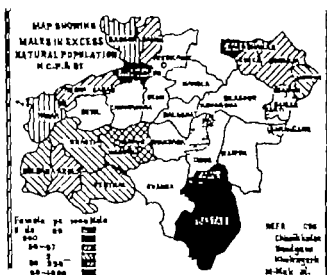
	Number of females per 1,000 males
India	945
Bengal	933
Bombay	901
United Provinces	908
Madras	1,028
Central Provinces and Berar	1,002
Ceylon	887
United States	946
Japan	970
France	1,014
England and Wales	1,068

approached equilibrium. In spite of this equality for the province as a whole there are very considerable local variations



in the sexes, and the figures vary from 930 females in Nimar to 1,097 in Drug, to 1,000 males. In the western Chhattisgarh States the proportion of females is even higher, which is doubtless due to the fact that there was a considerable efflux of labour from those states in search of work. There is, therefore, not such a high proportion in the figures of the natural population. To a simple

cause is due the high proportion of males in Nimar to which distinct many persons had immigrated from Khandesh in search of work. Apart from the Nerbudda Valley division, in which the proportion of females has declined during the decade from 81 to 961 the figures for natural divisions show very little variation in the intercensal period. The predominance of females is apparent in nearly all the districts



in which rice is the staple food and is most pronounced in the forest areas. An exception however must be made in the case of the Chhota Nagpur states and Bastar which show a very small proportion of women. Whatever may be the cause it is clear that the variation in the sexes is not fortuitous, but shows a surprising uniformity through homogeneous areas.

100 At the present census Animists small divisions except Chhota Nagpur and Christians and Hindus in Chhattisgarh alone have an excess of females. The latter are distinctly low in the Hindu caste hierarchy and are often of Dravidian origin. Christians whose figures are affected by immigration to India, and to a small extent by the higher number of male converts and Mohammedans generally show a small proportion of women. The same can be said of Jains except in the Chhota Nagpur states where their numbers are very small.

The number of females per 1000 males shows some interesting variations for the selected castes, and it would appear that the proportion of men is highest in the more intellectually developed communities. Brahmans number only 867 women per 1000 men and the order among the various classes is as follows: the twice born with 931 higher artisans, higher cultivators, lower artisans and traders serving castes, untouchables and finally Dravidian tribes with 1051 females. This rule does not act uniformly over the various age periods, notably from 12—15 and 40 and over. For the first of these periods it is probable that the misstatement of the age of females, which would not have the same comparative effect on different strata of society is responsible while there would appear to be a definitely lower proportion of old women among the untouchables and Dravidian tribes.

101 It is a fact familiar to all students of vital statistics that the male birth-rate is everywhere higher than the female, and this also holds good for the Central Provinces. The number of females born per 1,000 males was 955 and was practically the same as in the previous decade.

Natural Division	Number of females per 1,000 males Actual population	Number of female births per 1,000 male births	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths
Total Province	1,002	955	922
Nerbudda Valley Division	961	949	932
Plateau Division	1,026	958	910
Maratha Plain Division	982	948	925
Chhattisgarh Plain Division (British districts only)	1,053	971	907
Chhota Nagpur Division	966	NOT AVAILABLE	

From the table in the margin it appears that in the Chhattisgarh and Plateau Divisions the excess of females is due to a higher proportion of female births as well as to the higher male mortality, and in this respect the census statistics correspond with the vital statistics. The law that a high birth-rate accompanies a high death-rate, though it is true of the population as a whole, does not operate with equal force in the case of the two sexes. The continuous fall that has been apparent in the proportion of females in the last three decades and has now almost equalised the sexes, is due, not to any change in the proportion of birth, but to the higher female mortality, for while the

birth ratio in each natural division has remained constant, the death ratio has everywhere varied in favour of the male. It may, however, be expected, if the coming decade is free from phenomena which operate adversely to females, that at the next census the proportion of males will again decrease, for the proportion of women over forty, which fell from 1,086 in 1901 to 1,038 in 1911, has further declined to 1,016 at the present census, and the effect on the statistics of the more unfavourable age distribution of females has now practically disappeared.

102 As has already been stated, the number of male children born everywhere exceeds that of the females, but the male infant is much more delicate, and in two out of the five natural divisions, the Maratha Plain and Chhattisgarh, the number of female infants less than 1 year of age predominates, this preponderance increases with each year, and the number of females exceeds that of the males in every natural division in the first five years of life. During the subsequent age periods the statistics follow a peculiar course. From 5—10 there is a distinct decrease in the number of females, further accentuated in the following quinquennium, while from 15—20 the females increase, but still only number 910 to every 1,000 males, then in the following two periods there is a very marked increase in the number of females, followed by a drop and then a gradual increase, until the well known preponderance of old women finally asserts itself in the figures. The question of the failure to enumerate women has been discussed in previous census reports, and it is held that the error from that cause is insufficient to vitiate the statistics, in view of the fact that there is no apparent decrease of women in the classes which observe *purdah*. It is obvious that the periods from 20—40 in the case of females are overloaded with a number of recruits from the 15—20 period, while that period itself has received a less number from the 10—15 period. Similarly there will be a tendency to under state the age of an unmarried girl in order to enhance her value in the matrimonial market. The misstatements must be more or less conscious, as statistics of the reported deaths of each sex do not follow a much more regular course, and it is not until the age period of 15—20 that the number of female deaths enhanced owing to the dangers of childbirth, overtakes those of the other sex. During the next age period 20—30 this difference, which subsequently disappears, is much more marked.

103 As at last census, the Chhota Nagpur states present statistics of sex which would appear to be abnormal. The population which inhabits these states consists largely of aborigines, and a preponderance of females might be expected. To judge by the proportion of female infants below one year of age, 992 to 1,000 males, the excess of male over female births must be very small, but the total excess of males over females is the highest in the province except in the Nerbudda Valley division. If we

exclude the period from 20—30 when the number of females is artificially swollen as in other divisions by incorrect statements as to age it is not until the last age period that the number of females is in excess. A similar phenomenon is to be observed in Bastar and unless there is something exceptional about the local tribes who are ethnologically distinct from their neighbours, it is probable that omissions to enumerate women in this wild and sparsely inhabited country are sufficiently numerous to affect the statistics in a manner that would be impossible in more settled tracts. Vital statistics have now been introduced in these states but the system of registration is as yet too imperfect for a result of any statistical value.

104 The rise in prices owing to the war the two famines at the end of the PREVIOUS CONDITIONS OF decade together with the influenza epidemic at the end TH DECADE. of 1918 were extremely important from the statistical point of view and although perhaps the disturbance to the age curve is the most noticeable result, the sex constitution of the province is also affected.

Famine and influenza are held to be more unfavourable to females than to males and in 1918 the female deaths reported were 980 to 1 000 males—a figure which is the highest during the last 30 years. The loss among women of child bearing age was particularly heavy and the birth-rate in the two subsequent years was very low with the result that there was then an exceptionally low death rate among women in those years. The cumulative effects of the epidemic however were unfavourable to women and the proportion was lower at the end of the decade than at the beginning. The theory has been sometimes advanced that male births increase in number after a time of stress but there is no confirmation of this in the figures. Indeed as far as any inference can be drawn from the statistics the contrary would appear to be the case for although there is a small increase over the decade as a whole in the proportion of male births the contrary is the case in the two years immediately following the influenza epidemic.

105 The general conclusions of the foregoing
GENERAL CONCLUSIONS. discussion may therefore be summarised as follows—

- (1) There has been a further increase of males during the decade and the sexes are now equally balanced. Women, however predominate in those divisions which are less developed, exception being made for the Chhota Nagpur states and Bastar where the inhabitants are ethnically distinct.
- (2) The division by castes shows the same result. Those whose members are addicted to a sedentary life, or one which implies a higher mental development have a higher proportion of males.
- (3) The tendency for the increase of males will now be checked and the pendulum will, given normal conditions, probably swing in the opposite direction.
- (4) Adverse conditions which operate unfavourably on the population as a whole, press with particular severity on the female sex but the evidence so far as it points in either direction is opposed to the theory that after a period of stress there is a tendency for an increase in the number of males.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—GENERAL PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES BY NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

DISTRICTS AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.		NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES						
		1921		1911		1901		1891
		Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR		1,002	1,006	1,008	1,018	1,019	1,026	985
NEELUDDA VALLEY DIVISION		961	958	981	991	1,000	997	962
1 Saugor		940	942	960	974	973	970	936
2 Damoh		954	951	982	979	989	969	946
3 Jabulpore		978	1,004	999	1,015	1,028	1,029	990
4 Narsinghpur		990	999	1,013	1,003	1,040	1,038	994
5 Hoshangabad		997	961	983	995	1,004	1,003	960
6 Nimar		930	937	948	970	948	938	931
7 Makrai		948	792	995	886	1,008	916	986
PLATEAU DIVISION		1,006	1,027	1,025	1,036	1,046	1,047	999
8 Mandla		1,012	1,003	1,017	1,022	1,027	1,033	981
9 Seoni		1,045	1,051	1,053	1,056	1,058	1,082	1,006
10 Betul		1,025	1,024	1,011	1,031	1,040	1,041	988
11 Chhindwara		1,026	1,030	1,020	1,032	1,046	1,032	1,016
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION		982	938	990	1,000	1,000	1,010	999
12 Wardha		973	972	983	995	987	997	972
13 Nagpur		967	987	981	1,000	990	1,004	979
14 Chanda		1,008	1,006	1,007	1,013	1,026	1,025	988
15 Bhandara		1,025	1,012	1,039	910	1,071	940	1,029
16 Balasphat		1,032	1,026	1,087	1,281	1,065	1,316	1,010
17 Amraoti		953	972	959	976	960	(a)	932
18 Ahola		958	964	968	988	968	988	937
19 Buldana		979	974	985	981	992	988	952
20 Acotmal		968	978	980	991	988		952
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION		1,053	1,050	1,051	1,059	1,058	1,068	1,022
21 Raipur		1,055	1,070	1,057	1,060	1,060	1,087	1,024
22 Bilaspur		1,047	1,064	1,052	1,073	1,058	1,075	1,031
23 Durg		1,097	1,087	1,070	1,077	1,083	1,081	1,048
24 Bastar		978	991	988	991	999	981	947
25 Karler		1,011	998	1,016	1,012	1,007	1,000	947
26 Nandgaon		1,003	918	1,084	1,068	1,102	1,066	1,030
27 Kharagpur		1,103	1,061	1,080	1,082	1,074	1,074	1,034
28 Chikhalgaon		1,008	1,128	1,061	1,050	1,073	1,060	1,053
29 Kawardha		1,095	1,454	1,071	1,006	1,045	1,078	993
30 Sakri		1,069	1,020	1,048	962	1,049	991	1,017
31 Kharagpur		1,073	1,037	1,023	1,040	1,021	1,035	1,001
32 Sargaha		1,074	1,022	1,045	1,050	1,063	1,051	1,028
COASTAL DIVISION		977	970	970	971	972	970	970
33 Cuttack		977	970	970	971	972	970	970
34 Bhubaneswar		977	970	970	971	972	970	970
35 Puri		977	970	970	971	972	970	970
36 Balasore		977	970	970	971	972	970	970

Not available

Not available

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIOD BY RELIGIONS AT EACH OF THE PAST THREE CENSUSES

Age.	ALL RELIGIONS.			HIND.			AMHAR.		
	92	91	901	921	19	901	92	9	90
	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	
0-1	1,003	999		1,004	998		995	1,001	
1-2	1,007	1,004		1,007	1,000		1,004	1,000	
2-3	1,005	1,003		1,004	1,007		1,005	1,001	
3-4	1,008	1,007	Not reliable.	1,003	1,003	Not reliable.	1,008	1,001	Not reliable.
4-5	1,009	1,000		1,009	1,000		1,009	1,001	
Total 0-5	1,007	1,000	1,000	1,007	1,000	1,000	1,007	1,000	1,000
5-10	999	994	1,009	997	994	999	999	999	997
10-15	990	999	999	995	997	999	999	999	999
15-20	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
20-25	1,117	999	999	1,117	999	999	1,117	999	999
25-30	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004	1,004
30-40	994	997	994	994	997	994	994	997	994
Total 5-40	998	998	998	997	997	998	998	998	998
40-50	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
50-60	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
60 and over	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003
Total 40 and over	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003
Total all ages (actual population)	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003
Total all ages (natural population)	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003

Age.	MUSLIM.			CHRISTIAN.			OTH. REL.		
	92	191	1901.	921	9 1.	1901	92	9	1901
	3			14	5	6	7	18	9
0-1	999	1,004		1,005	6		1,004	1,001	
1-2	1,000	1,007		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
2-3	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
3-4	1,000	1,000	Not reliable.	1,000	1,000	Not reliable.	1,000	1,000	Not reliable.
Total 0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5-10	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
10-15	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
15-20	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
20-25	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
25-30	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
30-40	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
Total 5-40	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
40-50	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
50-60	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
60 and over	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
Total 40 and over	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
Total all ages (actual population)	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999
Total all ages (natural population)	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	999

Notes.—(1) Figures for 9 and 901 have not been adjusted following the principles laid down in the printed notes for Chapter V.
 (2) The figures for the natural population are not quite accurate, as they have not of account the emigration to provinces in India for which no details have not been received.
 (3) The proportions for 1901 are based on unadjusted population, as adjusted figures by age periods are not reliable.

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE-
PERIODS BY RELIGIONS AND NATURAL DIVISIONS (CENSUS OF 1921)**

AGE	(1) NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION						(2) PLATEAU DIVISION						(3) MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION		
	All Religions	Hindu	Animist	Musalman	Christian	Jain	All Religions	Hindu	Animist	Musalman	Christian	Jain	All Religions	Hindu	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-1	958	951	996	1,022	1,029	993	952	917	968	983	895	942	1,013	1,016	1,000
1-2	1,021	1,030	995	1,053	680	747	1,093	1,039	1,112	942	1,036	852	1,028	1,022	1,006
2-3	1,057	1,058	1,073	1,089	1,025	866	1,094	1,076	1,120	1,037	1,321	1,444	1,089	1,085	1,163
3-4	1,089	1,094	1,082	1,071	1,014	1,102	1,149	1,133	1,166	1,188	1,486	1,162	1,150	1,165	1,150
4-5	1,017	1,015	1,018	1,092	829	876	1,083	1,073	1,095	1,045	1,083	1,265	1,068	1,073	1,059
Total 0-5	1,028	1,028	1,036	1,065	924	925	1,079	1,048	1,083	1,048	1,158	1,125	1,073	1,074	1,093
5-10	970	965	1,001	995	894	897	1,024	1,022	1,009	1,104	1,169	971	1,070	1,032	1,021
10-15	825	824	875	789	752	823	858	813	878	791	668	611	842	844	861
15-20	843	847	870	781	542	918	920	886	987	784	929	704	943	943	1,017
20-25	1,023	1,041	1,215	900	357	1,077	1,154	1,121	1,236	917	1,602	1,023	1,177	1,178	1,308
25-30	1,017	1,029	1,258	818	632	683	1,163	1,114	1,256	1,002	950	1,103	1,059	1,052	1,269
Total 0-30	946	945	1,011	900	662	881	1,014	976	1,014	948	1,077	976	1,009	1,010	1,056
30-40	943	944	1,105	795	819	894	1,013	994	1,112	1,024	644	1,014	950	944	1,072
40-50	917	927	917	566	701	894	944	938	941	935	660	741	894	900	850
50-60	1,041	1,050	1,068	886	935	1,009	1,017	1,040	1,009	902	750	1,220	870	872	903
60 and over	1,296	1,319	1,365	1,098	1,064	950	1,367	1,356	1,465	1,259	1,559	1,519	1,063	1,068	1,057
Total 30 and over	957	968	1,069	794	826	923	1,048	1,030	1,080	1,006	731	1,037	970	970	994
Total all ages actual population	961	964	1,032	861	706	806	1,026	997	1,070	969	956	999	970	972	1,032
Total all ages natural population	958	957	1,032	976	851	906	1,027	1,011	1,057	1,006	1,002	977	958	965	1,032

[illegible]

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES FOR CERTAIN
SELECTED CASTES.

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX DURING THE DECADES, 1891-1900, 1901-1910 AND 1911-1920

Year	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			NUMBER OF DEATHS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	251,104	235,661	486,167	222,523	195,852	418,375
1892	238,710	224,458	463,168	209,483	181,211	390,694
1893	237,172	222,318	459,490	186,318	160,854	347,172
1894	230,870	217,458	448,328	246,232	215,672	461,904
1895	207,905	198,814	406,719	257,972	224,277	482,249
1896	204,567	191,592	396,159	115,175	266,293	581,458
1897	182,905	170,196	353,101	440,438	356,775	797,213
1898	195,558	184,324	379,912	160,036	141,481	301,517
1899	314,945	297,824	612,469	200,354	179,536	388,890
1900	206,772	195,371	402,143	420,247	352,702	772,939
Total 1891-1900	2,272,338	2,137,413	4,409,751	2,676,578	2,287,733	4,964,311
1901	177,045	167,432	344,477	151,805	138,370	290,175
1902	305,564	261,551	567,115	171,506	156,743	328,249
1903	275,117	261,871	537,008	222,939	260,957	483,896
1904	324,869	307,130	632,000	160,559	186,100	346,659
1905	327,988	314,211	642,199	231,573	210,810	442,383
1906	314,101	300,515	614,616	268,105	248,508	516,613
1907	319,847	303,682	623,529	257,483	238,120	495,603
1908	323,051	310,524	633,575	230,476	217,605	448,081
1909	310,194	301,793	611,987	209,711	186,424	396,135
1910	340,552	322,845	663,400	281,090	256,162	537,252
Total 1901-1910	3,024,115	2,853,770	5,877,885	2,230,547	2,047,059	4,277,606
1911	352,460	316,172	668,632	254,705	227,792	482,497
1912	343,127	328,171	671,298	307,773	281,512	589,285
1913	350,797	334,769	685,567	221,160	198,035	419,195
1914	365,018	340,899	705,917	268,645	241,997	510,642
1915	341,163	326,177	667,340	259,800	240,502	499,302
1916	311,814	268,423	580,237	290,085	265,914	556,000
1917	343,016	326,826	669,842	262,788	230,046	492,834
1918	307,751	294,073	601,824	721,221	706,629	1,427,850
1919	244,686	232,867	477,553	316,703	285,012	601,715
1920	279,140	265,941	545,081	293,553	264,575	558,128
Total 1911-1920	3,238,772	3,023,302	6,262,074	3,108,028	2,651,014	5,759,042

Year	Difference between columns 2 and 3 Excess of latter over former + and deficit -	Difference between columns 5 and 6 Excess of latter over former + and deficit -	Difference between columns 4 and 7 Excess of former over latter + and deficit -	Number of female births per 1,000 male births	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths
1	8	9	10	11	12
1891	-16,041	-25,671	+67,752	936	880
1892	-14,252	-28,272	+72,474	940	845
1893	-14,854	-25,414	+112,318	937	803
1894	-13,412	-30,560	-13,576	942	876
1895	-11,091	-31,605	-73,539	947	863
1896	-12,975	-48,592	-186,999	947	845
1897	-12,707	-81,761	-444,212	931	810
1898	-11,264	-18,555	+78,705	943	884
1899	-16,821	-20,818	+227,470	947	858
1900	-11,401	-65,445	-380,596	945	845
Total 1891-1900	-135,830	-271,115	+551,955	941	853
1901	-9,613	-12,475	+54,702	916	911
1902	-17,917	-14,585	+208,456	955	915
1903	-13,246	-14,682	+106,111	952	937
1904	-18,570	-13,473	+247,973	952	911
1905	-13,777	-30,773	-19,186	955	910
1906	-17,666	-19,497	+67,031	957	917
1907	-10,166	-10,763	+127,006	943	915
1908	-12,527	-71,571	+177,004	941	907
1909	-14,401	-77,257	+221,582	944	880
1910	-77,440	-71,905	-17,145	945	911
Total 1901-1910	-135,830	-271,115	+551,955	941	853
1911	-16,041	-25,671	+67,752	936	880
1912	-14,252	-28,272	+72,474	940	845
1913	-14,854	-25,414	+112,318	937	803
1914	-13,412	-30,560	-13,576	942	876
1915	-11,091	-31,605	-73,539	947	863
1916	-12,975	-48,592	-186,999	947	845
1917	-12,707	-81,761	-444,212	931	810
1918	-11,264	-18,555	+78,705	943	884
1919	-16,821	-20,818	+227,470	947	858
1920	-11,401	-65,445	-380,596	945	845
Total 1911-1920	-135,830	-271,115	+551,955	941	853

ANNEXURE TO SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX BY NATURAL DIVISIONS DURING THE DECADE 1911-20

BIRTHS.

Years.	NEERUD VALLEY DIVISION			PLATEAU DIVISION			MARATHI PLAIN DIVISION			CHHATTISGARH PLAIN EXCLUDING S. DIVISION		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1911	73,197	70,398	143,595	4,048	39,437	43,485	54,037	143,035	197,142	82,078	8,474	90,552
1912	72,808	69,074	141,882	39,679	52,837	92,516	52,709	44,809	97,518	78,813	74,731	153,544
1913	73,083	69,406	142,489	4,433	39,360	43,793	52,600	30,303	82,903	77,909	73,581	151,490
1914	78,074	74,340	152,414	40,78	57,03	97,81	52,408	55,303	107,711	84,348	82,003	166,351
1915	65,461	61,762	127,223	38,000	36,063	74,063	54,337	46,877	101,214	83,480	82,003	165,483
1916	60,203	55,708	115,911	34,478	33,816	68,294	50,738	33,134	83,872	77,043	75,375	152,418
1917	71,409	67,300	138,709	37,08	52,093	89,171	5,308	43,41	48,719	85,396	80,300	165,696
1918	64,228	60,823	125,051	33,24	2,620	35,864	36,18	39,080	75,268	74,01	7,083	81,093
1919	50,430	47,036	97,466	24,713	23,488	48,201	4,938	04,090	9,028	50,880	37,833	88,713
1920	55,883	52,106	107,989	20,68	27,094	47,782	120,298	20,777	141,075	65,064	63,044	128,108
Total	663,586	620,823	1,284,409	252,803	344,1	596,903	419,720	1,374,918	2,824,638	796,872	744,497	1,541,369

DEATHS.

Years.	NEERUD VALLEY DIVISION			PLATEAU DIVISION			MARATHI PLAIN DIVISION			CHHATTISGARH PLAIN EXCLUDING S. DIVISION		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1911	60,437	55,184	115,621	27,30	24,364	51,664	12,803	50,814	63,617	54,704	48,393	103,097
1912	60,090	62,808	122,898	30,083	27,008	57,091	50,593	37,378	87,971	60,898	53,408	114,306
1913	40,471	44,404	84,875	22,077	2,776	24,853	60,743	24,424	85,167	53,848	48,34	102,187
1914	52,308	5,816	58,124	27,063	24,0	51,063	27,314	4,07	31,381	30,774	5,104	35,878
1915	16,836	24,738	41,574	27,000	20,434	47,434	34,83	04,800	39,633	6,182	53,400	59,582
1916	52,308	34,221	86,529	20,800	20,800	41,600	12,063	35,377	47,440	38,340	40,874	79,214
1917	62,240	20,054	82,294	20,81	24,303	45,113	7,300	100,008	107,308	55,308	30,800	86,108
1918	170,849	165,328	336,177	24,478	24,130	48,608	330,537	328,330	658,867	24,370	20,393	44,763
1919	60,227	63,04	123,271	24,479	24,433	48,912	24,350	12,458	36,808	30,380	20,710	51,090
1920	76,83	60,878	137,708	22,023	44,300	66,323	120,047	00,02	120,069	66,730	60,388	127,118
Total	720,530	660,807	1,381,337	307,180	320,503	627,683	1,202,263	1,173,403	2,375,666	66,813	617,890	1,284,703

NOTE.—Figures for Feudatory States are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—NUMBER OF DRAINS OF EACH SEX AT DIFFERENT AGES

Age	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	92,353	76,827	107,134	89,961	86,311	71,954	102,896	82,763	91,573	79,746	87,628	74,288
1—5	52,035	47,109	63,405	61,317	44,114	39,936	62,270	56,195	54,789	51,701	59,364	55,651
5—10	12,923	11,858	16,623	14,663	10,577	9,435	11,931	10,541	12,684	11,711	17,945	16,342
10—15	6,315	5,748	7,756	6,914	4,840	4,120	5,273	4,374	6,022	5,430	8,110	7,574
15—20	6,387	6,444	6,757	7,371	4,570	4,725	4,432	5,123	4,500	5,672	6,574	6,868
20—30	15,525	17,408	17,514	21,435	12,376	14,060	12,691	15,880	13,717	16,650	18,141	20,548
30—40	16,437	14,095	18,728	17,539	17,345	11,716	14,314	13,317	15,275	11,935	20,436	18,211
40—50	15,781	11,362	17,414	13,617	12,985	8,043	14,106	10,074	14,766	10,831	19,208	14,190
50—60	14,715	12,449	17,077	14,884	12,442	10,256	14,028	11,687	14,544	12,691	18,687	15,845
60 and over	22,604	24,401	30,315	33,821	21,800	22,867	26,702	28,911	28,910	37,235	33,592	36,397
Total	254,705	227,792	307,773	281,512	230,360	198,035	256,655	211,027	259,180	240,502	292,085	265,914

Age	1917		1918		1919		1920		Total		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
0—1	82,385	69,371	129,901	111,391	75,781	65,990	73,402	62,058	931,454	787,549	846
1—5	45,433	43,073	116,677	107,788	61,971	57,795	45,543	42,194	610,630	562,862	922
5—10	14,298	12,288	46,750	47,000	23,711	20,448	16,673	14,911	184,115	170,837	923
10—15	8,117	7,711	22,399	31,936	12,040	9,641	9,865	8,334	101,167	91,802	807
15—20	6,207	6,407	12,843	15,190	9,287	8,566	9,665	9,072	91,622	95,228	1,072
20—30	16,811	18,686	97,505	123,113	23,530	24,686	26,132	25,805	263,022	298,250	1,179
30—40	19,910	17,624	95,612	90,564	26,519	27,825	27,685	26,456	270,173	250,174	926
40—50	19,314	17,667	67,845	61,225	24,172	16,687	25,687	18,844	228,777	160,740	742
50—60	14,661	14,352	45,000	47,788	20,903	17,200	21,516	17,981	197,543	166,170	836
60 and over	57,043	50,041	50,306	67,814	27,731	41,000	27,700	27,840	570,505	457,352	1,071
Total	271,711	226,711	711,711	671,711	271,711	226,711	271,711	226,711	711,711	671,711	923

Appendix to Chapter VI.—Size of Families.

An attempt has been made at the present census to obtain some special figures relating to the size of families in this province on which point information cannot be obtained from the census tables. A number of books were issued containing perforated slips with space thereon for information as to the age of parents, the number of children born alive, the number surviving, the length of married life and the cast of the family. These were distributed to the census official and they were asked to obtain the information and enter the books to the tabulation office. In most cases the officials selected were Supervisors generally of the Patwari class. In all, after rejecting obviously incorrect returns, the results for 157,811 families were tabulated.

In estimating the results it must be remembered that the following sources of error are present:—

- (1) The families were not selected at random but according to the discretion of the census official. It is certain that he would select families larger than the average, and that families with no children would seldom be re-ordered.
- (2) Supervision of the work was difficult, and dishonest official might sometimes be tempted to make fictitious entries to complete his book.
- (3) Information as regards age very inaccurate in India.
- (4) The date of the marriage ceremony may be given instead of that of first cohabitation.
- (5) Children born alive but subsequently dying may be omitted through oversight.

TABLE I

HINDUS

Age-group of husband on marriage.	Number of families dealt with.	Number of children born alive.	Number of surviving children.	Average number of children per family.	Average number of surviving children per family.
		3	4	5	6
1-7	1,850	26,807	23,300	0.64	3.76
8-12	4,708	7,002	493	0.64	3.36
13-17	4,043	31,523	8,208	0.53	3.47
18-22	2,307	14,779	8,247	0.40	3.60
23-27	15	2,347	2	0.44	3.56
28-32	199	549	204	0.30	3.70
Over 32	3	690	423	0	3.73
Total	24,65	162,853	56,888	6.19	3.71

TABLE II

ANJIMISTS (GONDS)

Age-group of husband on marriage.	Number of families dealt with.	Number of children born alive.	Number of surviving children.	Average number of children per family.	Average number of surviving children per family.
		3	4	5	6
1-7	650	3,859	2,713	6.23	4.03
8-12	243	330	2,790	6.00	3.84
13-17	873	3,098	951	6.66	3.90
18-22	390	2,973	1,970	3.87	3.77
23-27	67	434	270	2.25	4.08
28-32	33	68	1	0.30	3.70
Over 32	4	68	49	1.01	4.8
Total	2,706	6,806	8,283	6	3.74

TABLE III
MOHAMMEDANS

Age group of husband on marriage	Number of families dealt with	Number of children born alive	Number of surviving children	Average number of children per family	Average number of surviving children per family
1	2	3	4	5	6
13-17	121	800	470	6.61	3.88
18-22	335	2,279	1,390	6.80	4.15
23-27	201	1,340	816	6.67	4.06
28-32	123	875	525	7.11	4.27
33-37	36	233	137	6.47	3.81
38-42	20	139	87	6.95	4.35
Over 42	13	96	51	7.38	3.92
Total	849	5,762	3,476	6.79	4.09

TABLE IV
ALL CLASSES

13-17	6,600	43,556	26,202	6.60	3.98
18-22	12,285	80,905	48,273	6.59	3.93
23-27	5,547	36,141	21,386	6.52	3.86
28-32	2,720	17,348	10,450	6.32	3.84
33-37	654	4,214	2,527	6.41	3.86
38-42	303	1,890	1,116	6.27	3.68
Over 42	137	848	522	6.10	3.81
Total	28,246	184,911	110,566	6.55	3.91

The first four tables only deal with completed families, for which purpose those in which the married state has lasted 29 or more years have been selected. In order to counteract the tendency to give ages in round numbers, quinquennial groups have been taken. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining exact information about age, and the fact that most females in India cohabit with their husbands within a very short time of attaining puberty, there are not sufficient data to obtain any information as to the effect of the age of the female when beginning married life on the ultimate size of the family. There is a greater variation in the case of men, and the tables, except for Mohammedans where the number of families tabulated is very small, indicate that the beginning of married life by males before they have attained full maturity is likely to result in families of smaller size. The number and percentage of surviving children is also smaller in the first age group. One fact that should be noticed is the small effect which the increasing age of the husband at marriage has on the total number of children.

Owing to the small number of families of Animists and Mohammedans tabulated conclusive inferences cannot be drawn from these figures as to the comparative fertility of these classes and of Hindus, but it would appear probable that the order of fertility is Moham. medans, Animists and then Hindus, but that Animists should be classed before Mohammedans as far as the number of survivors in the family is concerned.

TABLE V—Showing the size of families according to the length of married life caste group—Hindus

DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS.																
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9					3	4	5	6
1. Number of families dealt with	978	857	2,140	2,756	3,235	2,818	4,873	2,396	8,784	2,333	6,521	3,401	4,523	9,207	6,930	10,414
2. Number of children (both sexes) born alive	9	747	2,036	4,400	5,817	5,911	9,557	6,388	24,064	7,406	27,832	2,684	7,832	58,597	30,414	104,141
3. Number of surviving children (both sexes)	762	447	2,067	3,339	4,311	4,201	6,837	4,523	6,937	5,251	8,923	8,447	12,021	27,530	22,361	102,361
4. Number of children born per family	65	107	23	50	70	8	26	67	76	3.7	342	373	374	4.06	432	432
5. Number of surviving children per family	7	85	97	7	38	1.49	62	65	73	24	33	245	2.66	92	62	62

DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE AGE—(Contd.)															
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over.	Total	
1. Number of families dealt with	2,608	5,650	7,000	3,481	95	4,33	71	2,98	8,322	2,009	1,198	2,245	24,021	36,282	
2. Number of children (both sexes) born alive	2,966	26,243	2,000	67,474	289	23,820	2,024	12,962	47,799	2,023	7,790	3,047	162,232	513,596	
3. Number of surviving children (both sexes)	1,902	7,861	2,040	44,37	7,770	5,662	64	8,202	30,745	7,20	4,863	8,974	26,208	308,208	
4. Number of children born per family	4.29	4.73	4.87	1.23	5.42	1.28	1.80	5.9	5.73	6	6.00	6.20	6.59	4.39	
5. Number of surviving children per family	3.04	3.6	3.28	3.99	3.54	3.60	3.75	2.8	3.69	3.77	3.73	3.95	3.71	2.92	

TABLE VI—Showing the size of families according to the length of married life caste group—Aristocrat (Gond)

	DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS.														
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1. Number of families dealt with	5	184	247	317	34	253	406	246	1,185	3	1,008	269	475	274	760
2. Number of children (both sexes) born alive	20	202	268	5	642	604	930	652	3,186	626	3,361	662	722	3,122	3,205
3. Number of surviving children (both sexes)	80	121	30	362	40	444	688	454	2,205	450	432	71	1,219	2,705	2,409
4. Number of children born alive per family	60	1.21	6	88	2.33	65	80	5.32	5.34	3.68	3.68	4.08	4.08	4.36	
5. Number of surviving children per family	54	98	1.24	44	36	69	1.69	2.25	2.30	2.4	46	80	2.7	3.17	

	DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS.—(Contd.)														
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over.	Total.	
1. Number of families dealt with	260	653	72	1,824	223	466	167	14	231	148	23	222	2,766	75,520	
2. Number of children (both sexes) born alive	224	2,290	824	2,70	1,067	2,470	247	1,127	5,254	277	61	327	6,896	68,243	
3. Number of surviving children (both sexes)	852	4.3	1,27	4,363	733	1,54	608	216	2,700	206	279	274	12,282	44,477	
4. Number of children born alive per family	47	4.67	5.08	4.98	5.26	5.39	5.67	5.35	5.30	5.73	5.62	5.68	6.1	4.37	
5. Number of surviving children per family	3.28	3.23	3.25	3.26	3.35	3.73	3.21	3.68	3.68	3.6	3.74	3.74	3.74	3.72	

TABLE VII—Showing the size of families according to the length of married life, caste group—Mohammedans

	DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS														
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 Number of families dealt with	76	110	123	134	156	152	194	205	366	94	334	129	198	369	236
2 Number of children (both sexes) born alive	70	135	179	208	312	343	445	266	1,007	211	1,213	534	865	1,583	1,067
3 Number of surviving children (both sexes)	61	105	126	155	238	253	321	191	808	224	832	358	609	1,090	717
4 Number of children born per family	92	123	146	155	200	226	229	280	300	331	363	414	437	429	452
5 Number of surviving children per family	80	95	102	116	153	166	165	201	221	238	240	278	308	298	304

		DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS—(Contd.)													
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29 and over	Total
1	Number of families dealt with	100	216	59	501	83	163	49	60	268	100	46	79	849	532
2	Number of children (both sexes) born alive	494	1,073	307	2,915	47	941	301	405	1,674	633	237	49	5,762	23,907
3	Number of surviving children (both sexes)	318	731	212	1,757	320	619	207	258	1,082	395	156	287	3,476	15,924
4	Number of children born per family	4.94	4.97	5.20	5.72	5.60	5.77	6.14	6.75	6.10	6.33	5.15	6.23	6.72	4.49
5	Number of surviving children per family	3.18	3.38	3.59	3.51	3.66	3.83	4.22	4.30	4.07	3.95	3.39	3.63	4.09	2.98

TABLE VIII—Showing the size of families according to the length of married life, caste group—All Classes

	DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE IN YEARS														
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 Number of families dealt with	1,273	1,931	2,510	3,207	3,752	3,255	4,825	2,707	10,773	2,610	9,494	3,819	5,156	11,150	7,955
2 Number of children (both sexes) born alive	1,031	2,085	2,117	5,118	6,771	6,857	10,061	7,770	28,547	8,403	32,119	14,781	20,430	45,342	31,944
3 Number of surviving children (both sexes)	973	1,733	2,443	5,857	5,040	4,520	7,846	5,027	22,030	5,939	22,710	9,517	12,842	22,643	23,762
4 Number of children born per family	85	108	124	160	180	211	227	267	275	315	342	374	396	407	430
5 Number of surviving children per family	75	89	97	124	133	139	158	182	195	225	234	242	260	203	207

Tables V VI VII and VIII illustrate the number of children per year of married life for the three classes given above and for the total population. They confirm the conclusion that the Mohammedans are somewhat more prolific than the other classes. Another interesting inference can be drawn from these tables to the effect that artificial birth control after the birth of one or two children is very little practised in India. After 5 years of married life the average number of children per year of married life is 3.2, after 10 it has only fallen to 2.8, after 15 to 2.7 and after 20 to 2.6 a result which is of course amply accounted for by the advancing years of the parents.

CHAPTER VII

Civil Condition

106 In Imperial Table VII will be found the number of married, unmarried and widowed persons by sex and religion in each district and city arranged in certain age groups, and Table XIV shows civil condition for selected castes in age periods. Appended to the chapter are five subsidiary tables giving proportionate figures based on the above tables, whereby the comparative figures of unmarried, married and widowed are shown for different censuses according to age and natural divisions. The subsidiary tables are as follows —

Table I — Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion, and main age period of each of the last five censuses

Table II — Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division

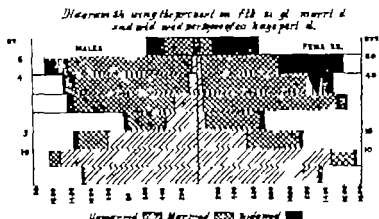
Table III — Distribution of main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion

Table IV — Proportion of the sexes by civil condition for religions, and natural divisions

Table V — Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes

107 In India there is a variety of forms of marriage which are not distinguished in the census statistics. The crucial test applied by the enumerator to the fact of marriage was whether the individual was locally recognised as a married person. As marriage generally occurs before the attainment of the age of puberty, many persons are shown as married before the marriage has been consummated, when the bride may still be living with her parents. In many cases, particularly where remarried widows are concerned or women who have left their previous husbands, or where a man of a higher caste has taken a woman from a lower one, some less binding form of marriage, such as the *fat* ceremony, has taken place, but the test of local public opinion, rough and ready though it is, is generally a satisfactory one. Indeed, the chance of error is minimised by the fact that many men will hesitate to be recorded as married in the census schedules, even though those schedules have no essential value in a court of law to a woman whom he does not recognise as his wife. This feeling is generally more powerful than the fear of public acknowledgment of illicit union and undoubtedly is very efficacious in securing accurate statements as to civil condition. Divorced persons are included among the widowed, and there are thus no separate statistics concerning them. The number of such persons must, however, be very small compared with western countries as divorce is generally followed by remarriage of one or both of the parties.

108. India is a country in which marriage is practically universal a fact which has frequently been commented on in census reports. The diagram which is inset in the margin shows the proportion of the married unmarried and widowed at different ages.



It will be seen that among males 75 per thousand and females only 11 per thousand above the age of 20 are unmarried while above the age of 40 when it may be assumed that few if any more marriages will occur the figures are 31 and 17 per mille respectively for the two sexes. A

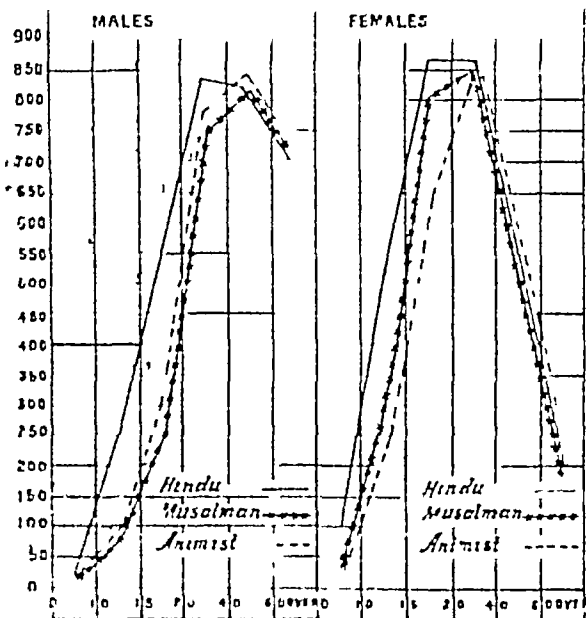
curious feature is the increase from 6 to 12 per mille in the unmarried females above 60 years of age, which is a necessary consequence of the high figure of 25 in the 20—40 age period in 1901. The statistics show that the movement in favour of the postponement of the date of marriage has made little practical progress. Reports from district officers indicate that such progress as has been made is confined to the higher castes. Indeed, among males the proportion of the married in the two age groups 0—5 and 5—10 is higher than at any census since 1881 while married girls below 5 retain the same proportion as in 1911. Girls from 5—10 who have been married number 143 per thousand as against 159 in 1911 and 127 in 1901. In the age groups 10—15 both sexes show a decrease during the decade but the figures are higher than in 1901 and a comparison of the figures in all age groups with those of that census indicates that the similarity of the economic conditions of 1901 after the great famine rather than the diffusion of more advanced ideas is responsible for the variation in the statistics. In view of the high mortality in the influenza epidemic, the statistics of the widowed have a peculiar importance, owing to their direct influence on the future birth-rate. Among males the proportion of widowers is 61 per thousand and among females 161 per cent are widows. The statistics again correspond closely to those of 1901 and the high proportion of girl widows below the age of 10 is a particularly unsatisfactory feature. In the child bearing period from 15—40, the number of widowed females though higher than in 1911 is appreciably less than at the census of 1901. The figures of 1881, 1891 and 1911 which showed surprising similarity probably represent the normal for the population when undisturbed by unusually high mortality and those for 1901 and 1921 show its constitution after an abnormally high death-rate.

109. As the sexes are now evenly balanced in the province there being 1,002 females to 1,000 males, if the population was monogamistic there would be very little difference in the proportion of married in the two sexes, as the effect of migration on the separation of families must be very small. The effect of the practice of having more than one wife prevalent in some communities is shown by the fact that 497 per 1,000 of the females are married against 486 males and we should expect that where the proportion of women is highest as in the Chhattisgarh Division the proportion of married women to married men would be lowest, and that where the contrary is the case as in the Jabalpur Division, exactly the opposite should occur. This is borne out by the figures in Subsidiary Table II of Chapter VI in the Chhota Nagpur Division however where the number of females to 1,000 males stands at the low figure of 966 we find that there are only 435 married women to 428 married men, and in the case of the Animists

the proportion of married males is higher than that of the females. In the absence of any evidence of polyandry it is possible that in this wild area some married females have escaped enumeration. The tendency, which is almost universal, for the female to marry earlier than the male is apparent from the proportions of married persons in the various age periods. In the period 0—5, 9 males per 1,000 are married, against 17 females. It is not until the period 40 and over that the proportion of married males exceeds that of females. The proportion of widowers for the province is 61 per 1,000, against 161 for females. Two causes for this difference exist. In the early age period the widowed male finds less social opposition to his remarriage, while at the other end of the scale, the longevity of women is the most important factor.

110 The diagram in the margin shows at a glance the difference in practice as regards the age of marriage among the Hindus, Mohammedans and Animists. Among the Hindus, both males and females marry at an early date, Mohammedan females marry young,

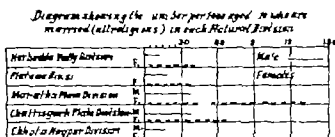
Diagram showing the proportion of the married per 1,000 of each age period by religion



and males older than Animists. The sharp decline of all the curves for females indicates the high proportion of elderly widows compared with that of widowers. If we examine the figures for particular religions, we find that the number of married females below the age of puberty is greater for Hindus than for the community as a whole, that is to say, child marriage is more common in that religion. An interesting fact is that in 1881 the number of married females was 116 per thousand, as against 177 in 1891 and 167 in 1921. The practice of marrying females below the age of 10 came into greater prominence bet-

towards the postponement of the marriage ceremony. In this community as in the case of Arunimists there is the same unexpected decrease in the proportion of elderly widows. The figures for the small Christian community are influenced by two factors. In the first place a convert will retain his previous civil condition in the second the influence of western ideas will undoubtedly postpone the date of marriage. The somewhat high proportion of married in the age period 0—5 8 per mille for males and 6 for females points either to young children left in the care of the mission or the continuance of old caste customs which for instance, is permitted by the Roman Catholics. It is possible however that there is some inaccuracy in the statistics. The influence of western ideas is seen in the small proportion of married in the age periods of 10—15 for both sexes and in the larger numbers of persons who never marry at all. The Jain community although its numbers are small is subject to unusual conditions. In the first place its marriages must depend peculiarly on commercial prosperity as the sums spent on such occasions are known to be large. In the second Jains do not make their permanent homes in the province but stay only for the purposes of trade. Thirdly we are able to isolate a community which is strictly orthodox in its religious matters and therefore inclined to be conservative in the matter of child marriage and one which at the same time is above the average in intelligence. For both sexes there is a considerable increase in the figures of the married in the first age period 0—5. In the next age period however while males have increased from 12 to 35 per mille in the decade females have declined from 116 to 88. There is further a very real decrease in the number of married girls in the 10—15 age group from 631 to 509 per mille. The conclusion can be drawn that where child marriage is adopted, there is a tendency to put it forward from childhood to infancy but that there is a distinct tendency to advance the marriage ceremony until after the age of puberty. The community also contains an unusually high proportion of unmarried men as a result of the preponderance of males while the number of widowed persons is well above the average at every period of life a fact which may point to the unhealthiness of *pardak* existence as much as to religious objections to remarriages.

111 The diagram in the margin shows at a glance the comparative prevalence of child marriage in the Province. It has its greatest hold in the Maratha Plain Division, where among Hindu females 26 per mille between the ages of 0—5 263 from 5—10 and 668 from 10—15 are married. The members of other religions in the same area except Mohammedans are evidently influenced by the custom prevailing among the Hindus and there is a larger percentage of female married



children than in the other divisions. The fact that in the richest and most advanced division in the province child marriage has its greatest hold is strong evidence that the reformers have not yet influenced the people in general. The number of married males in the first two age periods is also large among Hindus in the Maratha plain though small compared with the number of females. The early marriage of males in fact is due to the desirability of approximate ages for the contracting parties of a marriage, rather than to religious sentiments. Child marriage is least prevalent among the aborigines of the Chhota Nagpur States, but in Chhattisgarh in spite of its backward condition, early marriage is more common. As may be expected the proportion of widows closely follows the practice of early marriage, and the widowed are more numerous in the Maratha Plain and least so in the Chhota Nagpur states in the earlier age periods but the unfavourable age constitution in the Nerbudda Valley and Plateau Divisions has made the proportions highest in those areas among the aged.

112 The marginal table gives statistics of child marriage and of the widowed for the cities of Nagpur and Jubbulpore compared with the province as a whole. Marriage takes place earlier in Jubbulpore City than in Nagpur, but there is clear evidence that

PROPORTION OF MARRIED PER 1000	WHOLE POPULATION		HINDUS		MOHAMMEDANS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Age period 0-5-						
Whole Province	9	17	10	10	5	6
Nagpur City	3	8	1	0	6	2
Jubbulpore City	6	7	6	6	4	7
Age period 5-10-						
Whole Province	47	143	54	167	20	48
Nagpur City	30	101	37	90	7	148
Jubbulpore City	18	51	20	53	14	52
Age period 10-15-						
Whole Province	211	492	239	549	77	295
Nagpur City	130	468	151	527	82	257
Jubbulpore City	95	364	103	423	83	338
Proportion of widowed to 1000 of total population—						
Whole Province	61	161	62	165	57	164
Nagpur City	46	177	46	184	46	154
Jubbulpore City	65	168	74	182	53	147

the ceremony is performed much earlier in the country than in the cities. It is possible that we have here an indication of the effects of the teaching of the reforms on this point, while at the same time there may be a tendency to defer marriage in places where there are greater facilities for education. The number of widowers in Nagpur City is unexpectedly low, but the unhealthi-

ness of urban life is illustrated by the fact that in Jubbulpore the widowers and in both cities the widowed of either sex are appreciably more numerous than in the Province as a whole.

113 The proportion of married at all ages is greatest among the higher cultivating castes and lowest among the Dravidian tribes, but the religious difficulties in the way of remarriage among the more orthodox portions of the community are evidenced by the fact that the number of widowers and widows is greater among the twice-born castes. Among particular castes, those which show a proportion of widowers of 10 per cent or more are Baniyas, Kachhis, Bohras, Banjaras, Korkus and Pankas, and widows number more than 20 per cent among Baniyas, Brahmans, Rajputs, Ahirs, Kachhis, Kunbis, Mahis, Marathas, Nais, Baniyas, Banjaras and Korkus, the numbers among the twice-born and higher cultivating castes being particularly high. If we examine the age period 5-12 to discover the effects of the custom of early marriage in creating child widows, we find the very high figure of 37 per thousand returned against the Oraons, but it is probable that this is inaccurate as the tribe does not practice child marriage. High figures which may be accepted are returned for Rajputs (24), Kunbis (21), Sunars (17), Kewats (17), Marathas (16) and Baniyas (15), and it is evident that the practice is most prevalent in the Marathi-speaking portion of the country.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1000 OF EACH SEX,
RELIGION AND MAIN AGE-PERIOD AT EACH OF THE LAST FIVE CENSUSES—(Concl'd)

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE		UNMARRIED					MARRIED					WIDOWED				
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MUSALMAN																
MALE		499	493	495	491	502	444	459	446	459	447	57	45	56	50	51
0-5		995	994	992	995	990	5	6	7	4	10	...	1	1	1	...
5-10		979	982	972	986	990	20	7	27	13	10	1	1	1	1	...
10-15		923	934	912	934	937	73	63	83	64	61	4	3	5	2	2
15-20		747	772	744	762	792	242	220	240	231	202	11	8	16	7	6
20-40		201	206	229	214	244	742	714	745	710	57	57	47	57	41	46
40-60		46	33	44	44	53	821	861	816	840	828	133	105	140	116	119
60 and over		34	25	31	28	42	709	721	716	704	709	257	254	253	265	249
FEMALE		352	363	368	357	354	454	455	443	459	450	167	172	189	184	193
0-5		994	999	980	992	...	6	9	10	7	...	...	1	1	1	...
5-10		949	952	939	952	971	48	45	58	45	28	3	3	3	3	1
10-15		696	680	743	680	685	205	311	247	313	303	9	9	10	7	7
15-20		167	135	274	140	154	807	830	657	836	822	26	26	39	24	24
20-40		37	25	36	24	32	849	868	815	865	849	114	107	140	111	119
40-60		17	11	15	14	18	517	485	459	475	469	466	504	526	511	533
60 and over		16	10	11	11	15	182	134	144	117	114	202	856	845	872	871
CHRISTIAN																
MALE		605	616	658	687	675	349	361	366	290	296	46	20	35	26	29
0-5		991	999	996	1000	...	8	1	4	...	3	1	1	...	...	...
5-10		991	992	985	991	997	7	7	15	9	3	2	1	...	...	...
10-15		961	955	961	989	990	37	43	37	11	10	2	2	2	...	...
15-20		792	812	679	951	928	198	182	115	49	70	10	6	6	...	...
20-40		309	376	503	955	947	638	601	463	331	336	53	21	34	14	17
40-60		51	47	85	103	93	808	875	701	804	802	141	78	124	93	105
60 and over		46	24	23	43	67	638	746	638	664	653	316	230	232	235	230
FEMALE		511	493	553	512	497	350	307	344	345	394	99	95	100	103	109
0-5		993	999	997	1000	...	6	1	3	...	4	1	1	...	...	...
5-10		983	980	953	975	996	16	19	17	5	4	1	1	...	...	...
10-15		526	520	925	935	952	137	165	86	62	45	7	6	...	...	...
15-20		471	471	571	570	513	510	50	409	419	479	7	13	20	5	8
20-40		104	73	139	143	103	88	852	753	779	812	78	65	100	75	87
40-60		54	43	63	41	30	585	570	509	590	531	369	287	277	231	279
60 and over		41	20	31	...	27	223	172	151	170	131	275	235	17	20	242
JAIN																

EX AT CERTAIN AGES IN EACH RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION

FEMALE																		RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISION.
All ages			0-5			5-10			10-15.			15-40			40 and over			
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

ND BFRAR

342	497	161	982	17	1	851	143	6	488	492	20	44	854	102	13	446	541	All Religions
325	510	165	980	10	1	827	167	6	428	549	23	34	862	104	13	440	547	Hindu
427	435	138	993	6	1	960	37	3	760	221	10	01	817	02	15	489	496	Animist
382	454	164	994	6	1	949	48	3	696	295	9	61	841	08	16	418	566	Musalman
306	463	231	985	14	1	904	88	8	458	509	33	43	775	182	18	352	630	Jain
521	380	99	993	6	1	983	16	1	856	137	7	171	763	66	51	494	455	Christian

DIVISION

338	476	186	995	5	1	927	69	4	517	464	19	29	837	134	11	375	614	All Religions
331	480	189	995	4	1	922	74	4	488	492	20	22	839	130	10	368	622	Hindu
412	434	154	998	2	1	373	26	1	786	208	6	78	822	100	7	444	549	Animist
365	471	164	996	4	1	952	46	2	649	343	8	42	865	03	17	402	561	Musalman
326	435	237	979	20	1	952	30	0	530	434	36	62	735	203	28	347	625	Jain
498	407	95	967	30	3	947	45	7	731	240	29	244	704	52	91	465	444	Christian

DIVISION

392	456	154	993	7	1	911	63	4	680	308	12	67	831	102	8	460	532	All Religions
358	478	164	991	5	1	908	87	5	577	407	16	42	850	108	7	438	555	Hindu
434	427	139	995	8	1	953	35	2	811	182	7	101	806	93	11	403	495	Animist
395	433	160	997	3	1	977	20	3	808	186	6	76	818	106	7	420	573	Musalman
348	478	194	983	0	1	928	50	22	500	450	41	41	846	133	3	452	519	Jain
591	330	80	1,000	1	1	1,000	50	22	984	16	1	228	700	72	57	478	465	Christian

DIVISION

395	524	171	970	24	1	760	232	8	357	612	31	33	866	101	10	433	557	All religions
580	546	175	973	26	1	748	257	0	290	665	33	25	872	103	9	429	562	Hindu
475	440	140	956	14	1	841	55	4	746	271	13	89	844	97	16	447	467	Animist
360	440	162	994	6	1	950	47	3	701	202	9	60	844	96	13	422	565	Musalman
211	540	244	994	6	1	932	163	5	707	661	32	18	813	160	8	341	651	Jain
550	333	87	998	2	1	955	42	1	910	16	1	234	699	67	109	450	443	Christian

MAIN DIVISION

560	457	143	980	10	1	850	116	4	547	480	10	52	874	84	20	450	40	All religions
330	507	144	980	22	1	850	120	5	498	491	11	46	871	81	27	449	491	Hindu
472	435	145	980	3	1	907	21	2	77	245	11	60	825	85	17	424	445	Animist
377	440	170	985	12	1	910	8	1	607	252	11	102	775	117	37	417	545	Musalman
550	440	182	984	16	1	908	23	1	777	245	5	20	811	140	10	340	654	Jain
440	440	121	980	1	1	950	11	2	910	45	7	175	747	65	52	536	443	Christian

DIVISION

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION BY MAIN AGE PERIODS AND CIVIL CONDITION OF 10 000 OF EACH SEX AND RELIGION

Age.	MALES				FEMALES			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All Religions.								
0—10	2,705	88	3	2,806	2,800	254	10	3,064
10—5	2,009	868	8	2,885	2,275	420	20	2,715
5—40	666	2,778	813	3,657	63	2,197	283	2,543
40 and over	68	737	308	1,113	89	508	280	887
Total	4,579	4,855	646	10,080	3,476	4,850	653	9,000

HINDU								
0—10	2,005	90	3	2,108	2,058	208		2,266
10—5	2,000	873	9	2,882	2,275	405	20	2,700
5—40	576	2,818	810	3,604	68	2,088	208	2,364
40 and over	66	718	304	1,088	89	508	280	887
Total	4,579	4,855	646	10,080	3,476	4,850	653	9,000

ANIMIST								
0—10	2,077	4	3	2,084	2,077	74	5	2,156
10—5	19		4	23	23	47		70
5—40	871	2,064	99	3,034	227	2,08	34	2,349
40 and over	65	71	300	1,076	31	518	1,085	1,634
Total	5,232	4,253	315	9,800	4,364	4,254	1,124	9,742

MUSLIMAN								
0—10	2,535	23		2,558	2,737	81	6	2,824
10—5	96	91	5	192	231	219	9	459
5—40	1,215	2,535	108	3,858	223	2,08	334	2,645
40 and over	97	765	578	1,440	58	584	1,438	2,080
Total	4,043	4,224	569	8,836	3,278	4,564	1,927	9,769

CHRISTIAN								
0—10	2,005	23	5	2,033	2,415	30	3	2,448
10—5	210	21	3	234	1,080	174	9	1,267
5—40	243	2,078	80	2,391	637	2,080	240	2,957
40 and over	77	788	273	1,138	28	798	734	1,510
Total	2,535	2,810	361	5,706	4,210	2,982	886	8,078

JAIN.								
0—10	2,178	70	4	2,252	2,250	120	18	2,388
10—5	287	29	3	319	481	148	33	672
5—40	1,115	2,078	271	3,464	179	2,080	779	3,098
40 and over	73	788	270	1,131	44	854	737	1,635
Total	4,653	4,425	548	9,626	3,964	4,822	1,567	9,353

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—PROPORTION OF THE SEXES BY CIVIL CONDITION AT CERTAIN AGES FOR RELIGIONS AND NATURAL DIVISIONS

Natural Division and Religion	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES														
	ALL AGES			0-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BIFAR

All Religions	756	1,024	2,663	568	2,891	3,001	526	1,079	2,708	245	1,156	1,802	435	570	3,144
Hindu	743	1,023	2,659	556	2,872	3,136	480	1,037	2,732	215	1,136	1,804	432	568	3,121
Animist	845	1,061	2,784	1,024	1,896	2,180	731	2,300	2,705	401	1,310	1,775	492	613	3,440
Musalman	698	976	2,698	1,012	2,252	2,128	594	3,202	1,643	174	1,163	1,803	343	471	3,079
Jain	615	968	2,330	1,007	1,713	2,857	422	4,646	3,371	133	1,079	2,499	234	408	2,279
Christian	776	979	1,017	1,022	1,505	591	742	3,072	2,993	743	1,125	1,200	962	604	2,402

(1) NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION

All Religion	683	1,004	2,594	954	3,937	2,711	497	2,796	2,725	123	1,120	1,950	202	508	2,998
Hindu	677	1,007	2,619	958	4,230	2,959	474	2,773	2,776	104	1,113	1,988	291	505	3,018
Animist	810	1,058	2,741	1,006	2,576	733	743	2,553	1,867	743	1,370	1,755	305	574	3,387
Musalman	661	924	2,255	1,009	3,296	3,222	569	3,276	1,512	110	1,086	1,374	244	476	2,777
Jain	676	958	2,213	1,052	708	1,429	455	6,746	3,500	168	1,067	2,708	279	533	2,018
Christian	552	888	1,770	866	1,500	667	605	2,077	4,600	247	995	941	020	510	2,351

(2) PLATEAU DIVISION

All Religions	507	1,040	2,728	1,023	2,200	3,460	671	2,104	1,885	308	1,249	1,731	337	600	2,355
Hindu	560	1,027	2,700	1,008	2,560	5,615	581	2,207	1,845	217	1,175	1,747	269	576	3,328
Animist	852	1,092	2,736	1,070	1,775	1,680	786	1,804	2,914	423	1,379	1,685	357	606	3,472
Musalman	744	975	2,153	1,071	2,621	1,500	676	2,828	3,000	214	1,254	2,018	234	507	3,873
Jain	711	1,014	2,356	1,018	1,400	---	504	4,519	11,000	164	1,189	1,784	194	653	2,514
Christian	024	875	2,283	1,167	---	---	562	1,500	---	543	1,040	2,667	1,125	524	2,147

(3) MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION

All Religion	713	990	2,577	938	3,561	3,124	412	1,666	3,258	210	1,120	1,778	306	510	2,916
Hindu	700	983	2,560	923	3,571	3,273	362	1,616	3,311	183	1,097	2,174	282	510	2,825
Animist	841	1,076	2,700	1,035	1,755	1,866	675	2,765	1,641	411	1,366	1,831	307	555	3,127
Musalman	700	974	2,201	1,067	2,190	2,100	395	2,766	1,785	17	1,200	1,072	313	454	2,040
Jain	658	901	2,647	923	1,074	---	276	2,034	2,567	75	1,088	2,588	149	454	2,657
Christian	746	970	2,233	1,064	1,958	---	512	1,163	2,857	349	1,172	2,178	933	427	2,455

(4) CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION

All Religion	525	1,058	2,677	951	1,508	2,714	677	1,654	1,658	347	1,201	1,732	287	605	3,371
Hindu	524	1,057	2,677	950	1,507	2,714	550	1,618	1,616	219	1,197	1,734	284	605	3,371
Animist	512	1,050	2,605	950	1,755	1,866	742	2,511	2,044	371	1,370	1,720	300	605	3,371
Musalman	747	975	2,153	1,071	2,621	1,500	676	2,828	3,000	214	1,254	2,018	234	507	3,873
Jain	658	901	2,647	923	1,074	---	276	2,034	2,567	75	1,088	2,588	149	454	2,657
Christian	673	1,103	1,723	1,064	1,958	---	512	1,163	2,857	349	1,172	2,178	933	427	2,455

(5) CHHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION

All Religion	525	1,058	2,677	951	1,508	2,714	677	1,654	1,658	347	1,201	1,732	287	605	3,371
Hindu	524	1,057	2,677	950	1,507	2,714	550	1,618	1,616	219	1,197	1,734	284	605	3,371
Animist	512	1,050	2,605	950	1,755	1,866	742	2,511	2,044	371	1,370	1,720	300	605	3,371
Musalman	747	975	2,153	1,071	2,621	1,500	676	2,828	3,000	214	1,254	2,018	234	507	3,873
Jain	658	901	2,647	923	1,074	---	276	2,034	2,567	75	1,088	2,588	149	454	2,657
Christian	673	1,103	1,723	1,064	1,958	---	512	1,163	2,857	349	1,172	2,178	933	427	2,455

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX AT CERTAIN AGES FOR SELECTED CASTES

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																					
40 AND OVER			30-39			20-19			15-14			10-9			5-4			40 AND OVER			Serial Number
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
63	691	213	222	479	229	989	10	1	704	191	15	148	764	88	21	786	193	21	379	600	
64	684	16	48	493	232	988	11	1	741	247	12	165	731	3	10	771	204	10	45	644	
65	674	219	302	459	233	992	6	2	825	110	5	145	93	10	10	771	207	6	35	615	
66	723	207	292	462	231	985	14	1	742	244	24	160	94	10	23	765	172	39	41	644	
67	761	216	270	545	185	967	29	4	588	394	18	153	770	77	22	845	133	17	429	554	
68	753	216	30	476	154	977	12	11	533	158	9	312	622	61	23	543	123	20	415	42	
69	737	231	465	412	130	1009	1	1	931	65	3	534	423	12	50	816	134	43	492	458	
70	692	232	467	467	171	981	17	2	781	203	12	313	572	115	60	60	160	58	432	520	
71	682	255	65	464	171	984	14	2	781	205	12	314	55	231	53	57	160	61	432	517	
72	74	168	314	588	102	913	65	2	810	15	4	250	653	37	47	703	160	10	434	547	
73	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
74	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
75	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
76	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
77	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
78	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
79	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
80	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
81	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
82	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
83	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
84	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
85	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
86	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
87	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
88	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
89	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
90	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
91	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
92	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
93	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
94	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
95	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
96	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
97	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
98	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
99	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
100	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
101	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
102	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
103	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
104	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
105	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
106	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
107	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
108	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
109	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
110	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
111	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
112	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
113	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
114	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
115	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
116	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
117	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
118	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
119	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
120	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
121	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
122	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
123	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
124	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
125	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	
126	773	232	232	580	191	918	41	1	405	474	1	6	864	63	10	765	123	6	430	561	

CHAPTER VIII

Literacy

114. The statistics of literacy will be found in Imperial Tables VIII and IX. There are three parts of Table VIII. Part A shows literacy by religion and age. Part B gives the details for each main religion by district, and Part C gives the same information for the two cities of Jubbulpore and Nagpur. Table IX gives the figures for literates and illiterates for selected castes. Seven Subsidiary Tables are appended to this chapter which exhibit the main comparative and proportionate statistics of literacy in greater detail. The Tables are as follows:—

Table I—Literacy by age, sex and religion.

Table II—Literacy by age, sex and locality.

Table III—Literacy by religion, sex and locality.

Table IV—Literacy in English by age, sex and locality.

Table V—Progress of literacy since 1881.

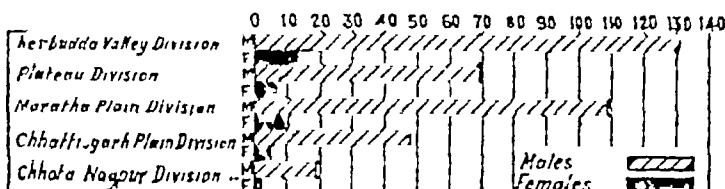
Table VI—Literacy by caste.

Table VII—Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.

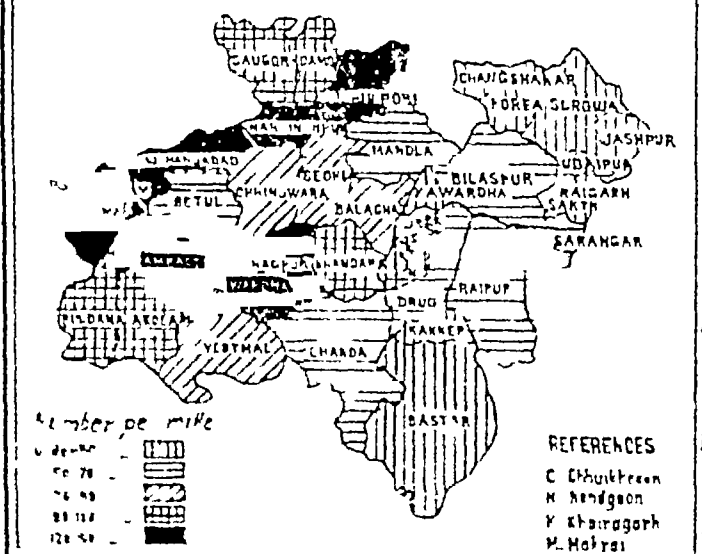
115. In comparing the statistics of education of the last 5 censuses it must be remembered that in 1881 and 1891 the returns were not made on the same basis as in the subsequent censuses. The population was divided into three categories—learning, literate and illiterate. It was found, however, that the return of the learning was vitiated by the omission of children who had recently joined their schools and by the inclusion of those who although still at school had attained the standard of literacy. The triple classification was therefore abolished in 1901 and at that and subsequent censuses the two main classes of literates and illiterates alone were maintained. In 1901 however in order to fix a standard, a literate person was defined as one who had passed the Upper Primary Examination, or who possessed knowledge up to that standard. Under this definition there was a tendency to omit from the literates those who though not educated at school, were in fact literate and to include others as literate who had lapsed into illiteracy after completing their education, and the result probably was that the figures of 1901 give an under-estimate of the literate population. In Berar in particular, where the census was then distinct from that of the Central Provinces Mr Marten has shown in the Report for 1911 that the figures for 1901 are misleading and that the apparent decrease in the following decade was contrary to fact. In 1911 as at the present census no effort was made to prescribe an educational standard, and the simple test of literacy was found in the ability to write a letter to a friend and to read the answer to it. In 1901 an attempt was made to ascertain the language of literacy but this information has subsequently not been collected, as it is almost invariably the case that an individual is literate in his own mother tongue. No information is thus available as to the number of persons who are literate in more than one language, except in the case of those literate in English when it may be assumed that, where English is not the mother tongue, literacy in English connotes literacy in the vernacular.

116 The number of literate persons in the province has been returned at 661,553 giving an average per mille of 103 males and 8 females over ten years of age. The diagram and map which are given in the margin illustrate the extent of literacy by districts and states. Jubbulpore, where the presence of a large military force doubtless influences the statistics, has the largest proportion of male literates, who form one sixth of the population above 10 years of age. It is closely followed by Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Narsinghpur. Among the states, the small state of Makrai comes easily first, with 161 literates per 1,000 males, and Nandgaon and Sarangarh have about half that number. All the Chhattisgarh districts are very illiterate, the proportion of male literates over 10 years of age varying from 61 per mille in Drug to 66 in Bilaspur. In other divisions Mandla with 71 and Chanda with 76 per thousand are still extremely backward. In the states education still has much leeway to make up. Surguja with 14, Jashpur with 18 and Bastar with 20 male literates per mille being at the bottom of the list. The Chhota Nagpur States with an average of literate males of 21 per mille are particularly deficient in education. Female education is still in its infancy, only 1 per cent of the population being able to read and write. The highest figures of 21 and 19 per thousand are found in Jubbulpore and Nagpur, where the facilities for education are greater than elsewhere, while in the states of Chhambhakar, Surguja and Jashpur only one woman in a thousand is literate. The figures for Udaipur however at 15 per mille compare favourably with those of the more advanced British districts. In the Chhattisgarh districts the prejudice against sending girls to school is less evident and the proportion of literate females to males is higher than elsewhere.

Diagram showing the number of Literate persons 5 years & over per mille by sex in each Natural Division



MAP Showing literacy of males 5 years & over by Districts & States in C.P. & Berar



way to make up. Surguja with 14, Jashpur with 18 and Bastar with 20 male literates per mille being at the bottom of the list. The Chhota Nagpur States with an average of literate males of 21 per mille are particularly deficient in education. Female education is still in its infancy, only 1 per cent of the population being able to read and write. The highest figures of 21 and 19 per thousand are found in Jubbulpore and Nagpur, where the facilities for education are greater than elsewhere, while in the states of Chhambhakar, Surguja and Jashpur only one woman in a thousand is literate. The figures for Udaipur however at 15 per mille compare favourably with those of the more advanced British districts. In the Chhattisgarh districts the prejudice against sending girls to school is less evident and the proportion of literate females to males is higher than elsewhere.

117 Even the proportion of literates there has been steady progress during the intercensal period. Literate males have increased by 19 per cent and females by 100, while in 40 years male literacy has more than doubled, even if allowance for the fact

that at the earlier censuses the system of classification probably increased the apparent number of literates. The number of educational establishments according to the returns of the education department, has increased during the decade from 3,865 to 4,906 or by 27 per cent, and of scholars from 297,620 to 350,685 which is in slightly smaller proportion than the increase in literacy. As however the acquisition of the ability to read and write takes some little time and there was a much larger increase from 174,091 to 297,620 in the decade ending in 1911 in the number of scholars it would appear that the tendency to relapse into illiteracy

	LITERATE PER MILLE.			
	9		20	
	0-10.		20-30.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Central Provinces and Berar	85	7	47	
Narbada Valley Division	33	3		8
Plateau Division	72		80	6
Moraria Plateau Division	68	6	77	7
Chhatargarh Plateau Division	57	5	9	6

Note.—Figures for Federated States for 9 are not available. The Chhatargarh Division therefore shows figures for Raipur, Bilaspur and Durg districts only.

which is very prevalent among the cultivating classes is if anything, on the increase. On the other hand the table inset in the margin shows that there is a considerably higher proportion of literates in the age-group 20-30 at the present census than there was in the age-group 10-20 in 1911. An accurate comparison cannot be made as it is not possible to estimate the numbers in the latter age-group

which became literate in the intercensal period.

Separate figures are not available for the urban population as a whole but the figures in Subsidiary Table III show that in the cities of Nagpur and Jabalpur the proportion of literates is high. The concentration of the English in these places accounts for the figures for Christians there. Mohammedan males include 305 per thousand literates and Hindus 291 against a provincial average of 225 and 89, while even among Animists the respectable figure of 74 is reached.

118 Subsidiary Table I gives statistics for literacy by age, sex and religion.

The Zoroastrians or Parsis are the most educated, nearly 9 out of every 10 men and 3 out of 4 women above the age of 20 being able to read or write and the Hindu Aryas and Brahmins show a similarly high proportion for males. Among the older Brahmin females however only 68 per mille are literate. Jains and Christians show the same proportion of 313 per mille of all ages and both sexes above 5 years of age but the former as is natural among a class almost entirely devoted to trade, contain more literate males and fewer females. The three predominant religions are Hindu (Brahminic), Mohammedan and Animist. Of these, Animists who include most of the jungle tribes are by far the most illiterate the proportion of literate males being only one-eighth of the provincial figure. Moreover the proportion drops more rapidly after the 15-20 age-group, indicating even if allowance is made for the spread of education during the time necessary for passing from this group to the next, that the number of persons who relapse into illiteracy is greater. Animists however send their girls to school more readily and the proportion of literate females though extremely low bears favourable comparison with that of the number of literate males. In view of the popular idea that Mohammedans are more backward than Hindus it is surprising to find that 131 per thousand of the former are literate compared with only 47 of the latter while the figures for females are 25 and 6 respectively. It must be remembered that the term Hindu is a very elastic one and that among the Hindus are included many who are not far removed from the illiterate Animists. But making allowance for this fact, and for the tendency of Mohammedans to congregate in urban areas, we must conclude that illiteracy is much less common among the Mohammedans than it is among most of the Hindu castes. The underlying idea that the Mohammedan is backward is based on the fact that he is at a disadvantage in competing with the Hindu for positions of higher importance and this competition is not with the general body of the Hindus but with Brahmins.

and a few other of the higher castes. Among individual castes the Mohammedan Bohras, with 383 per mille, possess the most literates, and others with high figures are Kayasths (349), Banias (279), Brahmans (267), Bidur (245), Kasar (233), Komti (219), Rangari (211), Gurao (198) and Sunar (161). Most of the above castes have a comparatively high number of literate females. It is, however, curious that Banias, Brahmans and Kayasths have declined in literacy during the decade. It will be seen that the spread of literacy is largely occupational, and a predominantly cultivating caste like the Kunbis of Berar has only 88 literate males and 3 females per thousand. Among the aborigines the Gonds with 11 literate males and 1 female per mille are typical, and among the larger Hindu castes the Chamars are considerably the most illiterate.

119 84 males and 9 females per 10,000 are literate in English over the province as a whole. The highest proportion (175) is found in the Nagpur district which contains the seat of the administration, and in Jabulpore (156), where the presence of English troops is reflected in the figures. Hoshangabad and Amraoti follow next with about half the above numbers. The unusually high figures for males in the age period 15—20 in the Sakti, Makrai, and Udaipur states is doubtless explained by the presence of schools in which English is taught. Among individual castes, Kayasths and Bohras, with more than 1 person in seven who are literate in English, come at the top of the list, followed by Brahmans with about two-thirds of their numbers. Banias, who conduct their business usually in their own language, come much lower in the scale of literacy in English than they do in that of literacy in the vernacular. A comparison of the figures given in Subsidiary Table IV with those published in the same table at last census shows that the progress of education in English has increased at a greater rate than vernacular education, for there is an increase of approximately 50 per cent for every age group and for both sexes during the decade in the number of those who are literate in English.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND RELIGION

Religion	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE												NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	ALL AGES—5 AND OVER			5—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over			Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
All religions	45	80	8	17	4	80	11	142	16	104	7	5	8	9	
Hindus (Prakrit)	47	89	6	17	—	82	9	145	13	105	5	4	7	3	
Hindus (Arya)	649	725	517	720	500	690	420	600	684	749	497	207	735	35	
Hindus (Prakrit)	775	65	179	750	118	571	700	1,000	500	604	68	61	116	13	
Sikhs	275	455	127	—	80	400	218	504	257	577	183	95	127	37	
Muslims	717	531	75	153	45	577	116	703	141	575	68	22	47	2	
Christians	710	755	700	—	1,000	—	1,000	500	1,000	900	400	775	643	—	
Buddhists	—	10	—	—	1	17	2	21	5	11	2	77	2	501	
Jains	131	275	25	14	17	157	27	710	31	275	74	13	23	7	
Christians	21	274	177	74	144	295	707	417	273	431	772	177	241	143	
Muslims	475	400	245	—	155	577	273	—	400	600	473	775	241	143	
Christians	274	500	57	74	475	—	7	500	577	57	—	475	577	577	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—LITERACY BY AGE SEX AND LOCALITY

District and Natural Division.	NUMBER PER MILE WHO ARE LITERATE.									
	ALL AGES 5 AND OVER.		5-10		11-15		16-20		21 and over	
	Per cent.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR										
MARHO VALLEY DIVISION										
1. Bargarh	48	87	8	17	4	80		148	16	104
2. Deogarh	72	3	3	26	7		8	184		184
3. Jubbulpore	65	1	12	9	3	23	5	57	21	45
4. Mandla	64	1	9	7	3	29	3	65	30	140
5. Nagpur	78	15	7	2	84	6	23	7	18	100
6. Raipur	33	30		85	3	30	4	202	8	60
7. Seoni	74	41		29	1	16	13	18	30	45
8. Bilaspur	77	27	7	44	1	68	7	65		75
PLATEAU DIVISION										
9. Mandla	24	69	6	3	4	39			5	45
10. Seoni	33	6	3	8	3	58	9	59		7
11. Bilaspur	44	77		3	7	58	10	25	25	25
12. Chhindwara	34	67	6	3	3	57	7	5	19	62
	38	73	4			6			7	69
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION										
13. Wardha	59	99	8	32	3	203		24	7	26
14. Nagpur	66	8	8	36	6	125	5	87		123
15. Chanda	89	4	30	43	4	34	27	18	26	123
16. Bhandara	34	64	5	4	4	30	7	71		77
17. Balaghat	60	26	8	30	3	27	8	54		80
18. Amravati	80	144		31	7	35	7	231	22	64
19. Akola	66	30	8	22	8	3	3	27	0	39
20. Solapur	37	30	6	6	3	57		26	12	25
21. Yavatmal	43	78	4	14	3	68	7	25	9	54
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION										
22. Raipur	20	34	5		3	15	8	102		65
23. Bilaspur	26	25	6		3	5	6	108	0	65
24. Durg	1	3	3			3	8	108	0	59
25. Bastar	9	6			1	3	3	3	5	30
26. Kanker	21	28	5	3	4	27	3	55		20
27. Mandla	24	65	5	4	3	22	1	26	4	26
28. Kanker	3	43	4	17		23	4	25	0	25
29. Kanker	3	4	3			0	4	4	3	24
30. Bilaspur	30	36		43		25	1	377	3	4
31. Raipur	60	3	3	3		8	3	47	9	20
32. Surguja	33	65	3	3	1	46	4	120	5	21
CHHOT NAGPUR DIVISION										
33. Chhottanagpur										
34. Koria	11	26		3		9		55	8	26
35. Surguja	0					0		14	3	18
36. Udaipur	37	54		26	4	79	23	203	57	29
37. Jashpur	8	4								7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—LITERACY BY RELIGION, SEX AND LOCALITY

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE									
	HINDU		ANIMIST		MUSALMAN		CHRISTIAN		JAIN	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	89	6	10	2	225	26	364	255	531	78
NERBUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	1-3	8	7	1	231	27	592	501	456	93
1 Saugor	101	8	3		231	24	714	583	350	76
2 Damoh	100	6	13	3	244	25	776	857	566	74
3 Jubbulpore	130	11	10	7	265	41	902	766	525	76
4 Narsinghpur	141	8	5	1	242	18	712	626	636	164
5 Hoshangabad	143	7	8	1	248	26	792	746	739	104
6 Nimar	120	8	3	1	177	18	240	105	139	222
7 Makrai	179	9	6		226				727	166
PLATTAU DIVISION	96	5	8	3	273	28	531	477	644	115
8 Mandla	112	9	8		332	33	451	500	705	111
9 Seoni	104	9	11	11	227	26	580	423	594	250
10 Betul	89	6	5		407	63	665	526	597	40
11 Chhindwara	89	4	12	1	253	14	508	448	693	59
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	108	6	14	1	201	19	660	556	497	32
12 Wardha	121	8	8		261	23	752	488	631	
13 Nappur	132	14	13	1	297	41	770	599	604	56
14 Chanda	68	4	9	2	344	34	574	549	561	31
15 Bhandara	109	4	41	1	404	28	676	668	514	35
16 Balighat	77	4	17		366	37	560	426	637	97
17 Amraoti	146	10	8		187	20	369	445	558	30
18 Akola	114	7	17	4	147	19	101	472	518	47
19 Buldana	102	5	24	5	123	16	566	609	456	36
20 Yestmal	80	4	8	1	164	14	706	652	540	28
CHHATTI GARI PLAIN DIVISION	47	4	11	2	355	27	406	303	461	72
21 Raipur	50	4	17	2	386	50	466	267	406	60
22 Bilaspur	52	4	13	3	359	59	325	479	23	5
23 Durg	51	3	16	1	299	22	560	170	682	100
24 Bhatia	21	3	4	2	723	43	183	21	615	255
25 Kanker	44	7	0	2	311	49			751	9
26 Nandgaon	65	5	0		418	53	137	25	532	25
27 Khargash	35	1	120	26	307	65	823	608	641	174
28 Chikindan	28	2			176	8	114	221	703	47
29 Kharwar	24	1	1		278	24			701	25
30 Sakri	42	2	11	2	446	35			104	
31 Raigarh	27	3	14	1	254	24	605	11	773	
32 Sarangpur	65	5	16		411	44	517	200	233	10

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—PROGRESS OF LITERACY SINCE 1881

District and Natural Division	NUMBER OF LITERATE PER MILLE.										15—20		
	ALL AGES 10 AND OVER												
	Males					Females					Males		
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	103	86	83	64	51	8	4	3	1	1	142	109	91
NERUDDA VALLEY DIVISION	153	130	118	91	78	14	8	5	3	1	150	165	125
1 Sagar	135	122	99	90	80	14	9	5	3	2	116	145	93
2 Damoh	127	122	97	79	67	10	5	3	1	1	169	145	108
3 Jabalpur	167	154	129	95	85	19	12	7	4	3	162	182	141
4 Narsinghpur	159	133	124	94	71	11	5	4	3	—	171	180	139
5 Hoshangabad	164	143	115	100	85	12	6	4	2	1	202	169	131
6 Nimar	144	141	143	120	113	12	6	4	3	3	160	159	173
7 Makrai	161	124	72	82	—	9	—	—	—	—	165	176	85
PLATAU DIVISION	51	70	55	41	29	7	3	2	2	—	111	60	91
8 India	71	58	49	32	17	6	3	2	—	—	99	80	56
9 Seoni	91	70	58	49	32	13	3	2	1	1	125	64	72
10 Beul	81	75	51	42	33	6	2	1	—	—	115	84	63
11 Chhindwara	86	74	60	40	29	5	3	1	—	—	110	99	55
MAFATHA PLAIN DIVISION	127	102	94	72	54	9	4	3	1	1	150	115	113
12 Wardha	177	120	94	79	65	9	3	2	1	—	163	167	125
13 Nagpur	160	170	116	95	81	21	10	7	6	5	218	165	140
14 Chanda	76	64	51	40	35	5	2	1	—	2	111	79	61
15 Bhandara	170	75	68	44	38	5	2	1	—	—	171	60	75
16 Italgahat	88	80	58	37	26	5	2	1	—	—	154	116	62
17 Amraoti	166	128	123	65	—	12	5	5	3	—	221	165	160
18 Akola	139	110	105	86	56	10	3	4	1	—	197	135	129
19 Buldana	125	108	105	89	56	7	3	3	1	1	180	131	105
20 Yeshwantpur	92	71	73	53	—	5	2	2	2	—	125	93	51
CENTRAL PLAIN DIVISION	58	42	40	31	19	5	—	1	1	1	61	50	50
1 Raipur	66	55	50	—	—	6	3	1	—	—	10	—	—
2 Bilaspur	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
3 Durg	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
4 Bastar	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
5 Kanker	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
6 Naraj	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
7 Khatia	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
8 Chikola	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
9 Bhamra	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
10 Sakti	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
11 Rajahmundry	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
12 Sakti	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
13 Rajahmundry	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
14 Rajahmundry	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
15 Rajahmundry	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
16 Rajahmundry	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
17 Rajahmundry	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
18 Rajahmundry	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
19 Rajahmundry	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—
20 Rajahmundry	61	51	49	—	—	7	3	1	—	—	104	74	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—PROGRESS OF LITERACY SINCE 1881—(Conc'd)

District and Natural Division.	NUMBER OF LITERATE PER HUNDRED.									Remarks.
	15-20			20 AND OVER						
	Females.			Males			Females.			
	1901.	91.	1901.	1901.	19.	1901.	1901.	91.	1901.	
	8	10	7	8	9	20	21	22	23	24
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR.	16	8	4	104	87	83	7	3	2	
MERUTTI VALLEY DIVISION		8	7	150	128	14		6	4	
1. Bawar	23	18	8	143	88			7	4	
2. Dandak	17	22	4	140	86			4	2	
3. Jabalpur	20	22	20	178	57	20	17	10	5	
4. Narsinghpur	18	16	8	60	38	180	9	4	2	
5. Hoshangabad	9	3	3	68	143	23		3	4	
6. Bhopal	20		5	143	60	5		8	4	
7. Maktal				73	123	21	7		1	
PLATEAU DIVISION	3	3		25	60	17	6			
8. Mandla		4		71	37	5	3			
9. Seoni	23	4	4	25	70	20	16	3		
10. Betul	20	4		23	77	23	5			
Chhindwara	7	5		89	72	28	4			
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	17	8	5	26		27	2	3	3	
11. W. of N.		8	3	121	7	25	7	3	6	
12. Nagpur	28	9	4	129	53	29	13	9		
13. Chanda	20	4		77	78	20	4			
14. Bhandara	29	5		171	74	70	4			
15. Balaghat		8	8	121	20	20		4	4	
16. Amravati	22	20		129	12	108	6		3	
17. Akola	9	6		123	14	14	4			
18. Buldhana			3	24	72	70				
19. Yashwantrao Chavan	9	4								
CHHATTISGARH PLAIN DIVISION		5		37	26	26	4			
20. Raipur		7		63	36		3			
21. Bilaspur	20	3	3	34	2	23	3			
22. Durg		3		2	0					
23. Bastar	3	4		37	24	24				
24. Kanker	20	7	4	23	23	23				
25. Mandla	4	3	4	23	23	23				
26. Chhindwara	9	4		23	23	23				
27. Kanker	3	3		23	23	23				
28. Raipur	13	3		23	23	23				
29. Bilaspur	9	3		23	23	23				
30. Raipur	3	3		23	23	23				
31. Raipur										
32. Raipur										
CANTONMENT DIVISION	8									
33. Chhatisgarh		1								
34. Kanker	20	1								
35. Raipur										
36. Raipur										

Figures for the period 1901-1902 are being available for the years 1901 and 1902 (these columns 5, 6, and 7) have been adjusted proportionately to the 1901 figures.

Figures for the period 1881-1890 are being available for the years 1881 and 1890 from columns 1, 2, and 3, and have been adjusted, proportionately to the 1890.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—LITERACY BY CASTE

Serial No	CASTE	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE LITERATE						NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH					
		1921			1911			1921			1911		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Ahir	21	36	5	9	17	1	16	29	3	3	5	
2	Andh	4	8		2	4							
3	Are	9	16	3	6	12		12	24				
4	Bairi	2	3	1		1							
5	Bairi	100	180	19	103	198	5	31	51	11	9	18	
6	Bairi	6	11	2	6	12			1			1	
7	Bania	279	487	47	279	517	21	122	225	7	91	174	2
8	Banjara	12	21	1	9	16		4	7	1	1	2	
9	Barai	86	150	15	68	129	6	63	113	7	31	61	
10	Barhai	71	120	6	52	98	2	29	53	1	15	29	
11	Bar or	3	5		1	3		2	3				
12	Beldar	126	204	12	112	209	13	151	255		173	358	15
13	Beldar	60	108	13	49	96	1	60	110	11	32	63	
14	Bharis (Blumia)	1	2		2	4						1	
15	Bhat	97	163	7	104	206	6	79	154		31	64	
16	Bhil	3	7		2	3		1	2			3	
17	Bhilali	15	37	1	15	30		27	57	2	2	2	
18	Bhoyar	24	45	4	23	47		5	5	4	1	2	
19	Bhulia	25	59	4	13	25	1				13	25	
20	Bidur	245	444	50	223	438	10	308	604	18	216	432	3
21	Bohra	383	666	73	371	636	89	743	1,422		94	182	
22	Brabman	267	434	72	277	489	30	514	913	46	416	766	9
23	Chadar	14	27	1	10	20			1		2	3	
24	Chamar	5	9	1	3	6		2	4			1	
25	Chaudhan	99	122	44	26	54		8		16			
26	Dahyat	46	66	2	40	80	1	3	6		3	5	
27	Dangi	73	138	5	60	97	1	3	6			1	
28	Darni	71	113	3	82	171	1						
29	Darji	147	257	22	108	205	6	100	173	16	41	80	
30	Deswal	56	68	1	20	30		6	12				
31	Dhim r	15	27	3	8	16	1	5	10		4	8	
32	Dhobi	24	44	4	13	26	1	9	17		2	4	
33	Dohar	1	3		1	2							
34	Gadar	47	67	2	13	24	1	22	43	2	9	17	
35	Ganda	6	12	1	4	7		1	2				
36	Ghani	34	62	2	21	40	1	2	3		5	9	
37	Gond	6	11	1	4	8		1	1			1	
38	Gosain	9	149	5	62	177	1	16	30	1	17	30	4
39	Gowari	10	10	1	4	9		2	5		1	3	
40	Gurur	50	95	2	47	82	1	5	9		4	8	
41	Gurao	165	313	31	207	406	9	148	251		169	332	
42	Habha	24	47	4	15	35	1	4	9		1	2	
43	Hatpat	44	87	1	25	50		6	12				
44	Ja	40	89	5	15	31	4	23	44		22	40	4
45	Jogi	5	145	21	31	50	1						
46	Kachhi	27	45	4	15	25	1	10	20		5	6	
47	Kachhi	1	25					5	9				
48	Kakar	75	145	7	67	133	2	35	67	4	22	44	
49	Kakar	73	417	22	170	354	6	163	277	35	69	142	
50	Kakar	129	57	24	223	554	25	212	1,473	52	254	1,558	23

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—LITERACY BY CASTE—(Contd.)

Serial No.	CASTE.	PER 1,000 LITERATE.						PER 1,000 NO. AB. LITERATE.					
		1921			1931			1941			1951		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9				11	12
66	Lodh	27	70	3	27	54			3			4	
67	Lehar	45	84	7	43	48		h	27	9	7	12	
68	Madgi	4	3	4		3							
69	Ma	24	5		4	9					12	3	
70	Mah	26	73	3	20	39		6	39		5		
71	Madab	8	3		2	4			8				
72	Mema	8	8		4	3			8				
73	Mang												
74	Marsika	92	72		27	67	6	67	25	8	67	3	
75	Mishra	6	5			20		4	7			4	
76	M. Matar	24	40	5		28		8	16		4	9	
77	Mihali	8	98		24	60		8	33			20	
78	Mai	47	21	4	34	65		9	37			9	
79	Orase (Hindu and Ahamat)												
80	Orase (Christian)	4	7		3	5		3			2	8	
81	Pasika	18	23			3		8	7				
82	Rajput	67	60	2	73	4	4	57	8	10	59	75	
83	Rangari	21	38	4	47	28	3	60			20	14	
84	Sail	128	30		93	24		23	44		7	2	
85	Seamar	6	305	3	47	24	7	64	23	3	33	67	
86	Takari		25		6	19							
87	Tuli	28	69	4	27	54					4	8	
88	Wadkar		3								4		
89	Wanjari	3	23		9	9			3			7	

The proportions in this table have been calculated persons of 15 years of age and over only

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS, ACCORDING TO THE RETURN OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR (INCLUDING FEUDATARY STATES)

Class of Institutions	1921		1931		1941	
	Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions	Sch. lars.	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
	3	4	5	6	7	
TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	4,906	254,685	3,265	297,620	3,430	174,021
ARTS COLLEGES —	7	227	6	617	5	21
English —	4	744	3	214	3	20
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING						
Law —				66		5
Schools (Agriculture) —		26		8		
Teachers —		143		9		
SECONDARY SCHOOLS	353	68,275	444	52,308	285	4,021
For boys — (English)	201	6,86	47	6,777	44	67
For girls — (English)	310	47,644	290	38,875	40	2,221
For boys — (Vernacular)		378	3	233		12
For girls — (Vernacular)	17	3,46	25	777		7
PRIMARY SCHOOLS	4,283	270,221	3,298	24,121	3,199	27,000
For boys —	3,020	95,500	3,094	22,712	2,907	22,000
For girls —	321	6,326	30	1,409		2,000
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION	49	792				1,27
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	44	1,122				
Boys —						
Girls —	8	200				

CHAPTER IX

Language

120 The statistics of language are portrayed in Imperial Table X, where they are arranged according to the localities in which the main languages are spoken. Information as regards minor languages returned at the census is found in the appendix to that Table. The following Subsidiary Tables will be found at the end of this chapter —

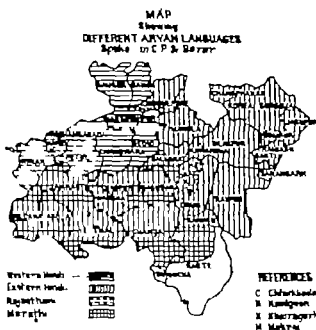
REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

- (i) The distribution of the total population by language
- (ii) The distribution by language of the population of each district and
- (iii) The comparison of caste and language Tables

The classification is based on Sir George Grierson's Scheme contained in the Linguistic Survey of India. Rajasthan has for the first time at this census been shown as a separate group in accordance with that scheme.

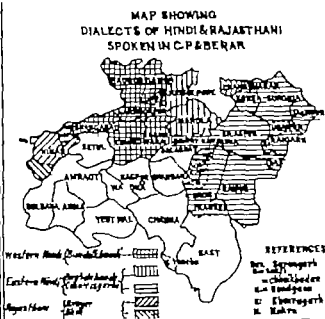
121 The instructions in the Census Code required that the enumerator should enter in the schedule the language which each person used in his own home, infants of course being given the language of their parents or guardians. Dialects were not required, but as the enumerator was unable to distinguish between a dialect and a separate language, he was told to enter the local name of the language, and the necessary classification was done in the tabulation office with the aid of the tables in Sir George Grierson's Linguistic Survey. This was a new departure on the procedure of the preceding census, and led to no difficulties in practice. The returns may, therefore, be regarded as exceedingly accurate with respect to main languages, but the figures for dialects which are not required for the purpose of the census, are incidental to the main statistics and of much less practical value. For it is obvious that if the enumerator would in some cases write the name of the main language such as Hindi, in others he would give the dialect, Chhattisgarhi, which would then be included in Hindi in the process of tabulation. The few instances in which unknown dialects were returned were caused by the ignorance of the enumerator as to the language spoken, or by the substitution of place names for language names. The correct languages were in all cases identified and the returns corrected. While the classification of the main languages is probably very accurate it is of course impossible entirely to eradicate mistakes. A careless enumerator might be inclined to enter the language which was the medium of conversation rather than that spoken in the home if he was not familiar with the latter, a proceeding which would tend to decrease the number speaking minor languages. Again it is obvious that a local language will assimilate many of the words and even the grammar of a neighbouring language to such an extent that it is impossible to describe the resultant mixture as a language or the other. Thirdly, there may be some tendency for a Hindu enumerator to give Chhattisgarhi or caste language to those tribes or castes such as Gonds which possess a separate language, even though particular individuals have ceased to speak that language. The general conclusion, however, is that the census figures attain a degree of accuracy which it is impossible to expect with regard to some of the

122 The principal vernaculars of the Province are Hindi and Marathi spoken respectively by 56 and 31 per cent. of the population. There is little apparent change in these proportions during the decade but in reality there is an increase of Hindi speakers owing to the fact that Rajasthani is now shown as a separate language in accordance with Sir George Grierson's classification and that the dialect of Marwari, which has 68 000 speakers, is no longer included in Hindi. The only other language which has a large number of speakers is Gondi with a proportion of seven per cent. Hindi is the predominant language in the Nerbudda Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh divisions in Balaghat district and the Feudatory States, where it is found side by side with Gondi



and other Dravidian tongues. Marathi is the language of the cotton country of Berar, the Nagpur division except Balaghat and small portions of neighbouring districts. Both languages are Aryan, and represent the stream of immigration of Aryan races—Hindi from the North and Marathi from Bombay and the West. Hindi can with justice be called the *Lingua Franca* of the province, in that a knowledge of it will enable the speaker to communicate with the country people practically everywhere in the Marathi-speaking country and even among the aboriginal tribes speaking their own language large numbers use Hindi for communication with the outside world. On the other hand a Marathi speaker will not be understood once he leaves the confines of the Maratha country.

123 Omitting Rajasthani which is treated as a separate language the Hindi language is divided into Western and Eastern Hindi. Western Hindi as spoken in this province belongs mainly to



Bundeli dialect of the central group of the Indo Aryan family of which Hindustani proper is another dialect. The former is found in the Seoni, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Saugor and Damoh districts, to which places it has spread from Bundelkhand in addition to the inhabitants of the districts named. Western Hindi is spoken by Mohammedans all over the province. Eastern Hindi belongs to the mediate group of Indo-Aryan vernaculars. The language includes three main dialects, Awadhi

Bagheli and Chhattisgarhi. The two former, however, are not linguistically distinct, and have only been classed as separate dialects, as they are popularly recognised as separate forms of speech. The Awadhi-Bagheli dialect is spoken in the districts of Mandra and Jubbulpore and the state of Changbhakar. Chhattisgarhi, the other dialect, is spoken in the district of Balaghat, the three British districts of Chhattisgarh, the western states of Chhattisgarh and the states of Jashpur, Korea, Kanker, Sakti, Raigarh, Udaipur and Sarangarh. It must, however, be kept in mind that,

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as no attempt was made at the census to obtain a complete record of dialects, many persons actually speak that language who are shown in the tables as Hindi speakers. In the parts of the country bordering on Orissa the Chhattisgarhi dialect, with a slight admixture of Oriya words, is known as Laria, and, where, as in the Sarangarh State, no speakers of Chhattisgarhi are returned, it is because the local term 'Laria' has been employed, and the speakers have been included in the column for Hindi proper.

124 The total number of Urdu speakers has been returned at 357,422 as against 292,485 at the preceding census but here again there is little scope for comparison of the figures, as there is considerable doubt as to what divides Urdu from Western Hindi. For example, in Chhindwara the Urdu speakers have increased from 303 to 7,189, while in Nimar there is a fall from 15,382 to 3,591. No distinction can be based on the use of a separate script, particularly where so many are found who cannot write. In the Berar divisions and the Marathi-speaking districts of Nagpur the majority of Mohammedans have been returned as speaking Urdu and not Hindi, the proportion of Urdu speakers in Berar being 99 per cent of the Mohammedan population, and in Nagpur (excluding Balaghat) 98 per cent. A similarly high proportion is found in the feudatory States, where the Mohammedans are mainly literate immigrants. In these areas the return of Urdu is preserved by the fact that the language spoken is definitely distinct from that of the majority of the population, where, however, as in rest of the province, Mohammedans speak a language common to the Hindu population, this distinction naturally vanishes, and we find the Urdu speakers few in comparison to the Mohammedan population, and it is probable that the majority of those so returned are persons who employ the Urdu script, or have some recent connection by immigration with Northern India.

125 Rajasthani is classified by Sir George Grierson as a distinct language, but from the point of view of the census it is difficult to effect an accurate classification, as the term connoting the language, meaning as it does the speech of Rajasthan, was invented for the purpose of the linguistic survey, and is not in popular use. The dialects of Rajasthani found in this province are Marwari, Nimari, and Banjari. Marwari, which numbers 68,428 speakers as against 73,941 at the previous census is of course the language imported by traders from the Rajputana states and is quite distinct in the popular estimation from Hindi. The statistics of it are therefore accurate. It is of course distributed all over the province wherever the Marwari trading community has settled. Nimari, which is really a form of the Malvi dialect, is reported almost exclusively from Nimar. Only 1,518 speakers are shown in the Central Provinces British districts, and it is clear that the majority have not been distinguished from the speakers of Hindi in that district. Banjari, speakers of which have declined from 109,828 to 96,127 during the decade, was at the previous census shown as a gipsy dialect, it is, however, identical with Labhani and is in reality a dialect of Rajasthani. It is spoken by the gipsy tribe of Banjaras who with the spread of railway communication have forsaken their ancestral occupation of carriers and taken to a less nomadic life mainly in the Yeetmal and Akola districts and in Nimar. The language has not spread during the decade but there is little evidence of its dying out.

126 Marathi of course is the language of Western India and is the connecting link between this province and Bombay. It belongs to the southern group of the Indo-Aryan languages.

this class that the tribal language is no longer used. The districts where the language is most spoken are Seoni, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, all the districts of the Nagpur division, the two eastern districts of Berar, Drug and Bilaspur, while the state of Bastar has returned no fewer than 201,687 speakers, and there is an appreciable number in Kanker. In Bastar the language appears to have lost some ground to the Halbi dialect of Marathi, and in Seoni there is an appreciable decrease corresponding to the fall in the total population, but elsewhere the language has more than held its own.

131 Three dialects have been returned, Koya, Parji, and Mari, almost entirely from the Bastar State. Parji, however, is the only true dialect, with some affinity to Oriya, being spoken by the tribe of Parjas. Koya is a variant derived from Koi, the name which the Gonds give to themselves, and Mari is the language of the Maria Gonds. Neither, however, is sufficiently distinct from Gondi proper to be classed as a separate dialect.

132 Of the remaining Dravidian languages Telugu and Kurukh or Oraon are the most important. The former is found mainly in the south of the province, in Chanda, Yeotmal and Bastar State, on the borders of the Telugu country. Its speakers have decreased from 140,413 to 115,786. Kurukh or Oraon is the speech of the Oraons in the Chhota Nagpur states, and is found mainly in Surguja, Jashpur and Raigarh. There has been a slight decrease in the number of those that speak it. Tamil is spoken by immigrants from Madras, mainly of the servant class, while another Dravidian tongue, Kolami, is spoken by the aboriginal tribe of that name in Yeotmal and Wardha.

133 The Munda or Kolarian languages are numerically unimportant, but from the linguistic point of view they are the oldest in India, and are the last trace of the pre-Dravidian population. They are represented by a number of small dialects spoken by tribes on the border of Orissa to whose speech the term Kherwari has been given, and by the Korkus of Hoshangabad and Nimar, who form an isolated group. Unlike most other aboriginal tribes, the Korku speakers have decreased in number from 134,820 to 112,194. The inclusion of Banjari in Rajasthan has left very few speakers of Gipsy languages, and they number only 291.

134 905 persons have been returned under this head, mainly Persians. The Persians, as pointed out at last census, probably include Afghans or Balochi horse dealers, whose language has wrongly been returned as Persian.

135 English, with 13,269 speakers as against 11,307 at the last census, is naturally the most common European tongue. The others include a few French, Germans and Swedes, who are largely missionaries, and 230 Portuguese, who are probably servants from Goa. One gentleman in Nagpur returned his speech as Scotch.

136 With the gradual opening up of communications in the province it would

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY LANGUAGE

LANGUAGE.	Total number of speakers (000's omitted.)		Number per cent of population of province.	Where chiefly spoken.
	1901	1911		
Hindi	8,880	8,908	56	Jabalpore and Nerbudda Divisions except the Bander tahsil of the Chhindwara District; the Chhattargarh Division including the Pannodary States and the adjoining District of Balaghat.
Marathi	4,965	5,0	3	
Oriya	308	303	19	Betar, Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, and Bhandara districts and Bander tahsil of Chhindwara District, south of the Tapdi in Betal District, in the southern portion of the Bander tahsil and almost throughout the Nimar district.
Gondi	77	1,167	74	Chandrapur, Palampur, Malkajgiri, Phulgar, and Kharier Zamindari in the Raipur district, Raipur, Kharier, and the eastern portion of Bander, Jashpur, and Udaypur States.
Kurukh (Orissi)	62	04	6	Bandar State, Chhindwara, Betal, Boori, Mandla, Chanda, Bhandara, Yestmal, Balaghat, Nagpur, Wardha, Drug, Amroli, Hoshangabad districts, and Kaskar State.
Telugu	16	4	7	Jashpur and Seroja States.
Kanra	18	35	7	Bhandara tahsil of Chanda district, the southern portions of the Yestmal district and Bander State.
Banjari	96	30	6	Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betal, Chhindwara and Amroli districts.
English	3			Yestmal, Ahola, and Nimar districts.
Minor languages	88	144	3	Jabalpore and Nagpur Cities.
Total	5,850	10,033	100	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—DISTRIBUTION BY LANGUAGE OF THE POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION	PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING									
	Hindi.	Marathi.	Oriya.	Gondi.	Kurukh.	Telugu.	Kanra.	Banjari.	English.	Other Languages.
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND MERAR.	5,505	2,108	23	726	63	72	70	60	8	127
KARNATAKA V. LLEY DIVISION	2,244	27	7	—	—	5	52	30	25	174
1. Bander	2,000	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
2. Dandak	2,059	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Jabalpur	2,115	27	80	76	—	—	—	—	66	51
4. Narmadapur	2,027	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	37
5. Hoshangabad	0, 35	60	—	432	—	—	187	—	—	307
6. Nimar	0, 58	538	3	86	—	12	8	260	12	—
7. Malkaj	2,008	23	13	630	—	—	25	—	—	0
PLATEAU DIVISION	6,882	28	—	2,403	—	—	27	7	3	24
8. Mandla	7,510	12	—	2,400	—	—	—	—	—	32
9. Boori	7,180	357	—	2,408	—	—	—	—	—	32
10. Betal	4,655	75	—	3,000	—	—	667	16	3	24
CHINDWARA	5,771	20	—	2, 03	—	—	220	—	—	22
CHINDWARA	5,771	20	—	2, 03	—	—	220	—	—	22
MARATHA PLAIN DIVISION	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
12. Wardha	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
13. Nagpur	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
14. Chanda	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
15. Bhandara	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
16. Balaghat	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
17. Amroli	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
18. Ahola	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
19. Beldar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
20. Yestmal	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
CHATTARGARH PLAIN DIVISION	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
21. Raipur	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
22. Bander	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
23. Drug	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
24. Bander	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
25. Kaskar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
26. Kaskar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
27. Kaskar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
28. Chhindwara	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
29. Kaskar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
30. Kaskar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
31. Kaskar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
32. Kaskar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
33. Kaskar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
34. Kaskar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
35. Kaskar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
36. Kaskar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179
37. Kaskar	2,244	7,442	12	726	—	52	55	27	4	179

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—COMPARISON OF CASTE AND LANGUAGE TABLES

Tribe	Strength of tribe (Table XIII)	Number speaking tribal language (Table V)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Bhil	24,865	18,336	Some of the tribes that were tabulated at the last Census have been omitted as figures are not available
Gond	2,109,583	1,177,031	
Halba	109,169	165,407	
Kolam	23,721	23,989	
Korlu	140,440	112,194	
Korwa	20,472	7,735	
Kurukh (Orissa)	74,081	100,949	

CHAPTER X.

Infirmities

137 The information regarding infirmities which was asked for at the present census is the same as that required at the five preceding censuses viz insanity, deaf mutism blindness and leprosy. The statistics are set forth in Imperial Table XII which shows the distribution of the afflicted in the first part by age and in the second part by locality while Table XII A shows the infirmities by selected castes.

Three subsidiary tables are appended to the chapter. Of these,

Table I shows the number afflicted per 100 000 of the population at each of the five last censuses

Table II shows the age distribution for each of the sexes of the infirmities; and

Table III shows the number afflicted per 100 000 of each age period and compares the number of infirm of each sex.

138. Statistics regarding infirmities were recorded in column 16 of the census schedules. The instructions for so doing were, *If any person be blind of both eyes or insane or suffering from corrosive leprosy or deaf and dumb enter the name of the infirmity in this column.* At the present census the enumerator was required to enter those who were totally deaf and dumb but was not asked to enquire whether the infirmity was congenital. In other respects the instructions do not differ from those in force at the preceding census. Special gangs were employed in the tabulation offices to collate the information in the schedules and wrong or doubtful entries which showed infirmities which were not asked for such as the lame, or indicated that the affliction was only partial as in the case of the one-eyed, were eliminated. The question as to the advisability of utilising an untrained agency to collect statistics of ailments which may require the diagnosis of an expert, was discussed in the English Census Report of 1911 and the conclusion there reached was that the information so collected was bound to be unreliable. The arguments there set forth apply with even greater force to India, where the standard even of literacy among enumerators is often low while the temptation to conceal an infirmity is greater. As, however, the statistics collected, imperfect though they are, supply the only information available concerning the prevalence of the infirmities tabulated, it has been decided to retain them.

139. The marginal table sets forth the number of persons suffering from

Infirmity	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871
Insanity	~ 824	84	39	61	431	39
Deaf-mutism	~ 68	267	433	446	618	440
Blindness	~ 2,553	2,005	730	1,708	2,533	1,324
Leprosy	~ 300	430	545	651	717	87

each infirmity per million of the population at each of the last five censuses. As was noticed at last census there was a steady decline until 1901 and a distinct increase at the end of that decade. This has been followed by a further very marked increase at the present census except in the case of leprosy where the variation is not large. If we make the assumption, which is not necessarily a true one that errors of classification do not vary largely from census to census we must look for some general cause to explain the phenomenon. One reason must undoubtedly be found in the influenza epidemic, which, by attacking with great violence those in the prime of life resulted in an unfavourable age-distribution, whereby there was left a larger proportion of the infirm. It is however more probable that greater weight should be attached

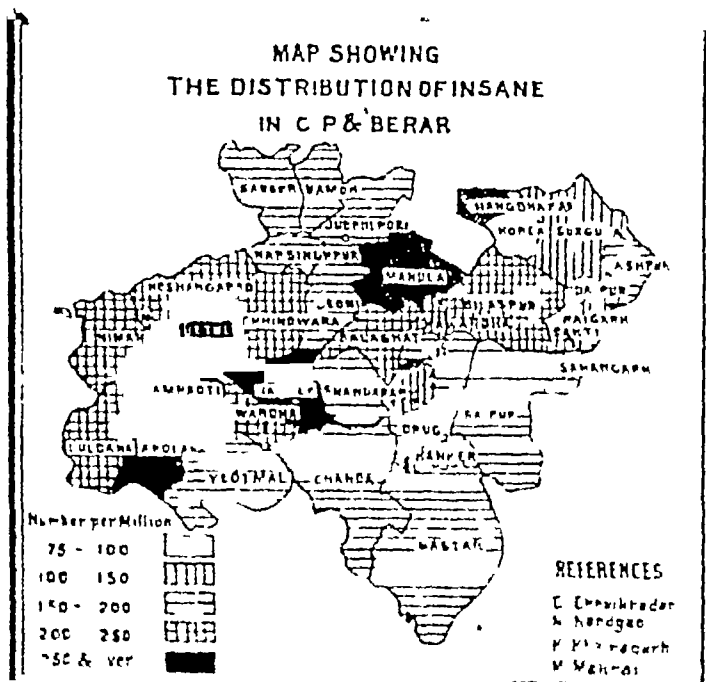
to the famine conditions prevailing at the time that the census was taken and that the variation is due to much more accurate classification at the present census. It is one of the basic principles of famine administration in India that it is better to provide work than charity for those who can work, and the list of those entitled to gratuitous relief is subject to strict and recurring scrutiny. The demand for inclusion in the list is however, insistent, and at such times the possession of an infirmity may therefore become a distinct asset. The census schedules are prepared under the direct supervision of the village *patwari*, who also prepares the lists of those to whom Government relief is given. The consequence is that there is little chance at the time of famine of an infirmity passing unrecorded. At the same time at the larger centres the charitably disposed finance free kitchens, which naturally attract the infirm in large numbers and the record of the infirmities at these places is easier to make and therefore more complete. Viewed in this light the small increase of two per cent in the number of lepers probably marks a real diminution of the disease.

Insanity

140 The number of insane persons returned at the present census was 224 per million as against a proportion of 154 per million at the preceding census, an increase of about 50 per cent. The statement in the margin compares the proportion

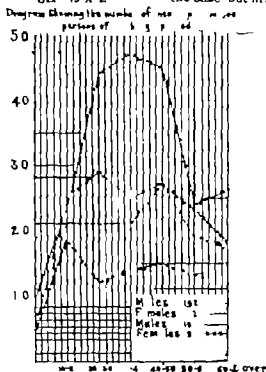
in other provinces and in England and Wales. The number of insane is very much greater in England and Wales even though those there returned in the categories of the imbecile and feeble-minded, which together amount to 1,534 per million, are excluded and it was suggested in the last census report that this is due partly to the greater complexity of life in European countries and partly to the larger consumption of liquor by the working classes.

Allowance must also be made for the fact that an insane



person is much more likely to be enumerated as such if he is the inhabitant of an

- 141 Insanity is more prevalent among men than women, as is everywhere the case but in statistics dealing with India an unknown factor is the greater likelihood of concealment in the case of females particularly those belonging to the higher castes. The proportion of insane females is high at the earlier child bearing age-periods and towards the end of life. At these periods it approaches the proportion found prevalent among men. The statistics for males show a considerable increase in the proportion of lunatics among those in the prime of life, a result which may be due to the enfeebling effect of the influenza epidemic and to the distress caused by it. The variation by sex and age at the present and preceding census is illustrated in the diagram which is inset in the margin.



- 142 Barragis contain the highest proportion of insane thereby illustrating the common oriental idea that there is some connection between the mentally afflicted and the votaries of God. All castes, such as Banias Brahmans and Sunars which may be expected to lead more complex lives have a high proportion of insane while the simple existence of the jungle tribes and the essentially cultivating castes is reflected in their comparative immunity

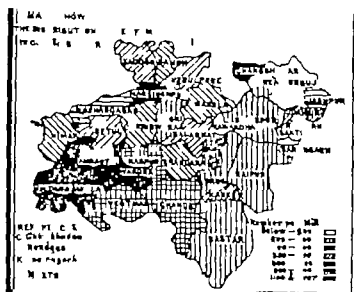
Deaf Mutism

143. The number of deaf mutes has been returned at 14,082 persons or 881

Province	Number per million of population.
Bengal	673
Bihar and Orissa	307
Punjab	800
United Provinces	300
Madras	307
Bombay	419
Central Provinces and Berar	86

per million as against 7502 or 467 persons per million in 1911. The figures are now considerably higher than in England and Wales where at the 1911 census there were 468 per million males and 373 females suffering from this infirmity. The very great rise in the proportion of deaf-mutes must first be examined from a territorial point of view. The largest increases are found in Berar from 1,339 to 7,581 or by 230 per cent, and in the Nagpur division, from 1,458 to 3,165

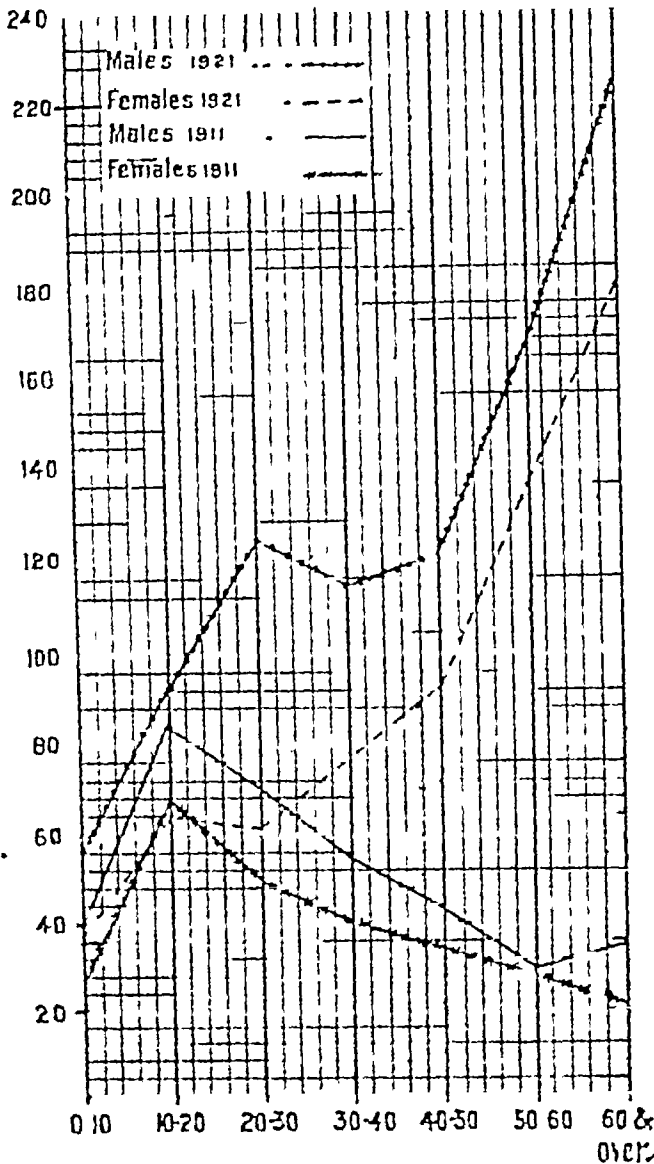
or by 270 per cent and the probable inference is that the stream of immigrants from the South due to the famine, which was exceptionally severe in the Hyderabad State brought a number of afflicted beggars with it. The district of Narasim pur with 145 males and 106 females per 100,000 has the highest proportion of deaf mutes and it is difficult to give any reason for this to



distinguish it from its similarly situated neighbours. It is closely followed by the four districts of Berâr, and the rest of the cotton country. The most favoured localities are Chhattisgarh and the upland country of the Plateau division, and it would therefore appear that malaria cannot be considered a determining factor.

144 The diagram in the margin illustrates the age-distribution of the deaf-mute population of either sex in 1911 and 1921. In

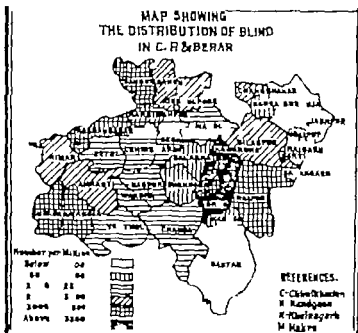
Diagram showing the number of deaf mutes per 100,000 persons of each age period



common with other countries the infirmity is more frequently found in males, and the considerable rise that has taken place has not appreciably altered the sex proportion. The most striking fact about the age-distribution is that the proportion of old people afflicted has increased to an enormous extent, in the group 60 and over afflicted males have increased from 34 per hundred thousand to 224, and females from 22 to 180. Congenital deaf-mutes would naturally have a short expectation of life, and we are forced to the conclusion that the change in system, whereby the enumerator was asked to record those who were deaf and dumb without reference to the congenital nature of the infirmity, has led to the inclusion among deaf-mutes of a large number of old people who have become victims of the infirmity with increasing years, and it is further probable that many of those who have been returned in this category are deaf, but not also dumb. At the same time there is an appreciable increase in the earlier age periods when the infirmity would be unlikely to develop in the ordinary course of nature which indicates a real growth of the deaf mute population.

145 The Bairgis who are religious mendicants, naturally show a high proportion of deaf-mutes, as in such a case the ailment would be exploited. Dhimars a caste of fishermen, are also high in the list but Kewats, who follow the same profession are very low down. Other important castes particularly liable to this infirmity are Banars, Maits and Sontars, while the fact that Khatris in whose hands the big or trade is largely found, are placed in the middle of the list would suggest that there is no correlation between the use of intoxicants and deaf-mutism. Castes which appear to be less afflicted are many travellers like the Gondhs, Kol's and Koras and Rapsas and Chamars, but as far as one can observe they can be observed in all parts of the country and are not a minority among the poor and are seen in all the population.

persons with defective sight. There is also less temptation to attempt to disclose or prevent the record of an infirmity which is not repellent. The number of



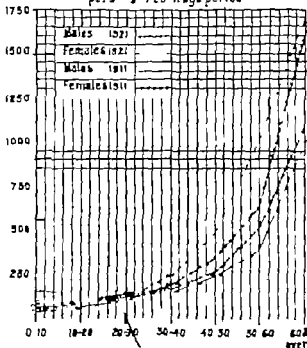
The number of blind persons has increased during the decade from 33 128 or 2 066 per million to 40 836 or 2 555 per million, and the province with the exception of the Punjab occupies the most unfavourable position in India, while the infirmity is far more prevalent than in the United Kingdom. In British territory the infirmity is most prevalent in the Chhattisgarh and Nagpur divisions particularly in the wheat growing districts of Hoshangabad and Nagpur and is least in evidence in the Plateau

division. In the Feudatory States extraordinarily high figures and large increases are reported from Kawardha and Chhikhandan probably owing to the temporary exodus of a large portion of the able-bodied in search of work to industrial centres while the incidence is very low in the forest country of

Surguja and Bastar

147 Blindness is a disease of the aged and one undoubted cause of the spread of the infirmity is the less favourable age-distribution of the population, the proportion of those who

Diagram showing the number of blind persons per million per age group period



are 50 years of age or over being 117 917 per million in 1921 as against 111 157 in 1911. In Subsidiary Table II a tendency is noticeable for the proportion of blind persons in the earlier stage of life to decrease which is another illustration of the same proportion for if there are fewer young people fewer of them will be blind. In addition to this there is a very considerable increase in the proportion of old persons who are blind, which is not apparent in the case of those in the earlier periods of life. In fact congenital blindness would appear not to have increased at all during the decade. Another striking feature of the statistics is the increase of the

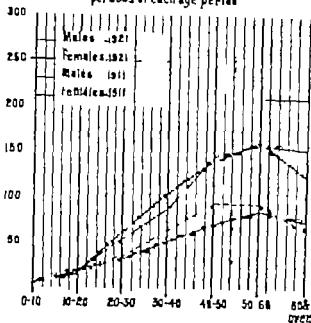
proportion of blind women to blind men. During childhood, when the male sex is more often blind, there is little change, but the age at which the number of blind females exceeds the number of males has advanced by five years, and in nearly all subsequent age periods there is a substantial increase in the proportion of females. To sum up, the population has grown older, the proportion of blind persons among the aged larger, and the preponderance of blind females over males more accentuated.

148 It is generally accepted that the glare of the sun, the dust of the dry weather and the smoke of the cooking fire are the chief causes of blindness in India. The sore eyes of the children are a matter of common observation, and the remedies adopted are often not such as would commend themselves to the scientific. During the decade the number of operations for cataract has increased from 7,900 to 10,586, but any scientific care of the eyes, such as the provision of spectacles to correct defects of vision, is almost entirely confined to towns and cities.

149 As in the case of deaf-mutism, the most afflicted of the castes tabulated is that of the religious mendicant Buiragis. The Bhils also have a high proportion, but other jungle tribes such as the Gonds and Korkus are more fortunate while the Orons, a primitive tribe of Jashpur State, many of whom have embraced Christianity, are the least afflicted. The high proportion among Ichis may be connected with their traditional occupation. The cultivating classes are generally well off, the Rajputs being particularly favoured in this respect.

- 151 Except among children, leprosy is a disease more prevalent among males than females, there being about 3 men so afflicted to every 2 women. The largest number of lepers is found among persons in the age-period 30—45 but if the proportion of lepers to persons of a given age is taken the period 55—60 contains the largest percentage of afflicted persons. As the disease is one which ultimately generally attacks some vital part, and so proves fatal it would appear that it is continually claiming new victims by spread of the contagion, and the influence of heredity must be comparatively unimportant.

Diagram showing the number of lepers per 100,000 persons of each age period



- 152 In the leper asylums of which 8 exist in this province 5 in Chhattisgarh, one in Mandla, one in Nandgaon State and one in Berar

LEPER ASYLUMS.

it is found that treatment by injection may effect a cure if the disease is attacked in the incipient stages, and children are allowed to remain with infected parents without in many cases contracting the disease. The extent to which heredity weakens resistance to contagious infection however cannot be discussed on the statistics available

- 153 The castes which show the highest percentage of lepers are nearly all

CASTES AND RACES.

ones which are found mainly in Berar and the cotton districts such as the Marathas, Mals Kumbh Dhangars and Mehars or Mahars. Watermen such as Kewats Dhumars and Dhobas also stand high in the list and it is to be hoped that in this case afflicted persons are precluded from following the traditional occupation of their caste. In Chhattisgarh there is no caste which has such a high proportion, but the Chamars whose percentage is not much above the provincial average supply a large number of victims owing to the size of the caste. Leprosy being a disease largely associated with dirt the higher castes such as the Brahmins Banias and Kayasths, are naturally less liable to the disease

CHAPTER X
SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION AT EACH OF THE LAST FIVE CENSUSES

Year	DEAF MUTE												BLIND												LEPER																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	1901				1902				1903				1904				1905				1906				1907				1908				1909				1910				1911				1912				1913				1914				1915				1916				1917				1918				1919				1920				1921				1922				1923				1924				1925				1926				1927				1928				1929				1930				1931				1932				1933				1934				1935				1936				1937				1938				1939				1940				1941				1942				1943				1944				1945				1946				1947				1948				1949				1950				1951				1952				1953				1954				1955				1956				1957				1958				1959				1960				1961				1962				1963				1964				1965				1966				1967				1968				1969				1970				1971				1972				1973				1974				1975				1976				1977				1978				1979				1980				1981				1982				1983				1984				1985				1986				1987				1988				1989				1990				1991				1992				1993				1994				1995				1996				1997				1998				1999				2000				2001				2002				2003				2004				2005				2006				2007				2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014				2015				2016				2017				2018				2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				2026				2027				2028				2029				2030				2031				2032				2033				2034				2035				2036				2037				2038				2039				2040				2041				2042				2043				2044				2045				2046				2047				2048				2049				2050				2051				2052				2053				2054				2055				2056				2057				2058				2059				2060				2061				2062				2063				2064				2065				2066				2067				2068				2069				2070				2071				2072				2073				2074				2075				2076				2077				2078				2079				2080				2081				2082				2083				2084				2085				2086				2087				2088				2089				2090				2091				2092				2093				2094				2095				2096				2097				2098				2099				2100				2101				2102				2103				2104				2105				2106				2107				2108				2109				2110				2111				2112				2113				2114				2115				2116				2117				2118				2119				2120				2121				2122				2123				2124				2125				2126				2127				2128				2129				2130				2131				2132				2133				2134				2135				2136				2137				2138				2139				2140				2141				2142				2143				2144				2145				2146				2147				2148				2149				2150				2151				2152				2153		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE PER 10 000 OF EACH SEX.

Age	INSANE										DEAF MUTE									
	MALE					FEMALE					MALE					FEMALE				
	Total	5	4	3	2	Total	5	4	3	2	Total	5	4	3	2	Total	5	4	3	2
0-1	173	893	100	4	10	226	48	869	100	48	414	408	313	37	3	414	408	313	37	3
1-5	703	672	131	108	104	107	17	685	377	10	1,213	1,213	777	426	3	1,213	1,213	777	426	3
5-10	801	780	214	113	74	124	40	780	400	37	777	777	714	189	630	777	777	714	189	630
10-15	843	792	216	100	74	124	40	792	400	37	777	777	714	189	630	777	777	714	189	630
15-20	843	792	216	100	74	124	40	792	400	37	777	777	714	189	630	777	777	714	189	630
20-25	277	244	116	54	36	186	16	244	116	54	277	277	244	116	54	277	277	244	116	54
25-30	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213
30-35	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213
35-40	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213
40-45	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213
45-50	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213
50-55	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213
55-60	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213
60 and over	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213	1,213

BLIND

LEPER.

Age	BLIND										LEPER.									
	MALE					FEMALE					MALE					FEMALE				
	Total	5	4	3	2	Total	5	4	3	2	Total	5	4	3	2	Total	5	4	3	2
0-1	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476	476
1-5	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777
5-10	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554
10-15	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
15-20	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373
20-25	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373
25-30	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373
30-35	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373
35-40	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373
40-45	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373
45-50	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373
50-55	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373
55-60	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373
60 and over	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373	373

Note.—At the 66 Census, the age-periods were different, and consequently figures for the age-groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85-89, 90-94, 95-99 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III - NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE PERIOD, AND NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES

Age	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES			
	Insane		Deaf Mute		Blind		Leprosy		Insane	Deaf Mute	Blind	Leprosy
	Males	Female	Males	Female	Males	Females	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-5	4	3	28	22	69	70	7	3	767	86	708	1,286
5-10	12	0	28	49	07	67	0	5	707	632	608	827
10-15	19	17	80	59	88	68	12	15	708	670	601	1,055
15-20	22	27	114	72	118	92	28	27	753	580	762	931
20-25	44	19	124	66	121	114	63	70	502	614	1,082	642
25-30	45	22	123	77	135	176	67	42	532	645	1,207	680
30-35	42	17	100	60	133	169	80	48	411	614	1,329	561
35-40	53	27	134	83	240	357	170	87	458	572	1,385	670
40-45	45	24	68	74	173	283	117	75	510	710	1,561	614
45-50	44	31	162	120	433	822	160	132	634	704	1,687	617
50-55	17	11	121	07	295	459	127	70	656	747	1,642	552
55-60	42	41	700	265	1,007	2,727	267	167	627	808	2,771	687
60 and over	26	17	224	180	1,684	1,699	124	67	822	908	1,947	675
Total	28	17	104	72	204	307	61	39	591	695	1,510	642

CHAPTER XI.

Caste.

154 The statistical information regarding the numbers and distribution of the castes tribes and races found in this province is contained in Imperial Table XIII. In addition to this statistics dealing with selected castes are found in Tables IX (education) XII A (infirmities) XIV (civil condition by age) and XXI A and B (occupation). In Subsidiary Table I appended to this chapter castes are classified according to their hereditary occupation, while Subsidiary Table II shows the numerical variation in certain castes and tribes since 1901.

155 It is not intended to embody in a census report the interesting information that has been collected concerning the customs and origin of the various castes in this province. The subject has been exhaustively treated by Mr Russell in his *Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces* published in 1916 and it will be many years before these volumes are out of date. Indeed it was moved in the Imperial Legislative Assembly that caste information should be excluded from the scope of the census enquiry on the ground that its inclusion merely tended to perpetuate the existence of an undesirable system. The answer to this is that the record of what actually is in existence is in no way responsible for its continuance and that the proper function of the census is to describe things as they are further any method of numbering the people which did not take into account such an important factor in the life of the people as the caste system must fail to present a true picture. Many of the questions in which caste plays an important part, such as civil condition literacy and occupation, are discussed in the appropriate chapters, and the discussion will here be mainly confined to the growth of the population from the point of view of its division into caste.

156. The caste system is in a continual state of flux and the formation of new sub-castes or even castes is a matter of common occurrence. Many of the new sub-castes are of an extraordinarily ephemeral character such as the *Dhobis* who wash clothes for Europeans in Nagpur or the members of a caste conference who agree to carry out the decision of that conference as regards some question of social reform. The preparation of a complete record therefore even if confined to the enumeration of sub-castes would be a task of bewildering magnitude in accordance therefore with the accepted practice of the Indian census no account is taken of sub-castes. Two exceptions have, however been made in the case of *Rajputs* and *Bhambas* on the ground that these titles are not true caste names. The former are the traditional Hindu fighting men, and the true castes are the various *septs* the latter term is occupational, and denotes the profession of shop keeping so that a record is kept of titles such as *Agarwals*, *Mahears*, etc. which are the real caste names of this section of the population. Even after the elimination of sub-castes, a vast variety of castes both large and small is found and it has therefore been decided to reduce the number concerning which separate information is tabulated. In accordance with this decision those castes have been omitted which do not comprise 1 per cent of the population unless they possess for any reason particular importance.

157 The duty of the enumerator was to record in the census schedules the statement as to caste tribe or race given by the person enumerated. It is obvious however that in practice a certain amount of discretion must be left to the enumerator as to the information which he collects. In the first place he must reject terms which are not in reality statements of caste at all. Some of the most common variants of caste names are *pardeshis* (foreigner) and *Marwaris* (inhabitant of Marwar) and occupational terms such as *hakim* (doctor) *shikaris* (hunter) and *joshi* (priest).

Again, it is by no means uncommon for the members of a caste to pass resolutions to the effect that they belong to a higher division of society. The most common claim is for recognition as a Brahman or a Rajput. It is here that the task of the enumerator is the most difficult. He will, whatever instructions are given him, naturally reject such claims as are on the face of them absurd, and the most that can be expected of him is that he will enter the claim as made by the individual if it has something of reason in it. There are for instance many cases in which the fact of recognition as a Rajput differs according to the locality, and it happens that continuous efforts at recognition will in the course of time be rewarded with success. In doubtful cases the enumerator will be swayed by his personal prejudice, or by the position and influence of the claimant. The position of the enumerator in this respect does not differ very greatly from that of the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations. It is natural that the census record should be regarded as documentary evidence of caste precedence, and the Superintendent is often called upon to adjudicate on claims of this nature, which may be divided into two classes. The first consists of a number of applications from admitted members of a caste protesting against the inclusion of unrecognised communities in that caste. An application from the Kshatriya Provincial Sabha stating that certain sub-castes of Rajputs do not belong to that body, and a similar protest from the Anglo Indian community against the inclusion of Indian Christians may be cited. The second class consists of a number of claimants for admission into the fold of Brahmans or Rajputs which need not be specifically mentioned. Some attempt was made by means of local enquiry to discover whether certain castes were separate castes or whether they should be included as Rajput septs but in most instances the answer was given that the instructions to the enumerator required him to enter in the census schedule the information supplied to him by individuals. In practice, therefore, communities have not been described as Brahmans unless their members described themselves as such at the time of enumeration. It must consequently be pointed out that the census tables, even if it were possible to isolate the entries concerning individuals, cannot be taken as having any evidential value on which claims to caste precedence can be adjudicated.

158 The Central Provinces and Berar report of 1911 contains an interesting account of the difficulties which militate against an accurate record of castes. The actual process of enumeration is a comparatively simple one, for in a country like India it is in the vast majority of instances as easy to record a man's caste as his name. Some indication has already been given of the difficulties with which the enumerator contends, and it may be stated with some confidence that the percentage of error in enumeration is so small as to be negligible. In the tabulation offices, however, owing to the multiplicity of castes, the similarity of many of the caste names, the fact that the same castes have different names in different localities, and the desire of the ship writers to attain a high outturn of work, strict supervision is necessary to ensure accuracy. The difficulty of securing the correct classification of castes which have a variety of names has been largely met by the compilation of the information on this subject which is the legacy of preceding censuses, and any unusual name which cannot be identified by this means is generally to be found in Mr Russell's exhaustive book. At the present census the number of castes entered in Table XIII has been reduced from 384 in 1911 to 228, it follows that, with the reduction of the number of castes dealt with and the exclusion of the less numerous ones, the majority of the errors of classification will be eliminated in the process of combining the smaller caste into the category of "others." While, therefore, some errors may have been introduced by the confusion of caste-names, a number of instances of which are given in the 1911 report, their number cannot be sufficiently large to justify the charge that the statistics as presented are seriously inaccurate.

159 In 1901 castes were classified according to their social precedence, but at the 1911 census the procedure of 1891 was again followed, people according to which the traditional occupation of the caste formed the basis of classification. This procedure has again been

adopted at the present census, but owing to the reduction in the number of castes tabulated figures for certain unimportant groups are not now available. The groups have however been numbered as in 1911 in order to facilitate comparisons. There are now 31 main occupational groups, of which 4, including those not otherwise classified, have more than a million adherents while the numbers in 14 others exceed 100,000. The largest group is that of the forest and hill tribes with 3,623,000 members, of whom no fewer than 210,000 or 65 per cent are Gonds. The cultivating castes of whom the most numerous are the Kunbi and the Mali, occupy the second place with a total of 2,850,000 and the weavers come third with 1,810,000 or about 11 per cent of the total population. In this group the Mahars who number 1,171,000 are the most important. Graziers and dairymen occupy the next place with a total that is now just short of a million while leather workers, oil pressers, landowners and priests and devotees in the above order each contribute between 300,000 and 900,000 to the population of the province. In the succeeding paragraphs the composition and numerical strength of the various groups will now be examined in detail in the order of their classification.

160 The principal land holding caste is that of the Rajputs who number 456,000 as against 441,000 in 1911. The increase is probably a nominal one due to individuals who during the decade claim to have entered the Rajput fold and to this cause may be attributed the increase from 102,000 to 191,000 among those who have returned themselves as Rajputs without specifying the sept to which they belong. Numerical details of the Rajput septs are to be found in Imperial Table XIII. The opportunity may however be taken to disclaim any authority to decide whether the members of the septs so tabulated are

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+) decrease (-)	
		1921-1911	
Rajput	455,506	3	
Mahratta	206,44	+ 30	

Rajputs or not. The right to this denomination was challenged in the case of certain septs by the Provincial Kshatriya Sabha, and enquiry was made from the districts in which they were mostly found as to whether they were locally recognised as Rajputs or not. The replies received were most conflicting as the fact of recognition varied from locality to locality. It was therefore decided to include the septs that were tabulated at the previous census but to accept no responsibility for the statement made at the time of enumeration that they were Rajputs. The table in the margin shows the strength of the most important septs of Rajputs as returned at the present census. Owing however to the fact that at the time of enumeration the sept was sometimes omitted the number shown against each sept is below the actual figure. The most numerous sept is that of the Panwars which is an important cultivating and land holding community in the Secw, Bhandara and Balaghat districts. Their numbers show little variation

No.	Name of sept.	Strength	N	Name of sept.	Strength.
1	Panwar	38,483	3	Parbe	2,35
2	Raghubans	8,720	3	Bakarna	2,131
3	Jadam	3,46	14	Bhandala	2,000
4	Thak	3,40	8	Solanki	1,888
5	Dhakar	6,34	10	Perhar	1,87
6	Rathor	2,52	6	Waher	1,84
7	Gaur	4,672	9	Sharma	1,83
8	Raghubans	4,006	9	Bhigai	1,82
9	Bagri	4,178	20	Kachwaha	1,820
	Bala	4,07		Tamra	1,804
	Amesya	2,62	22	Chaudh	1,804
				Total	51,771

during the decade. The Raghubans come next in numerical importance but they are of mixed descent and are not universally recognised as Rajputs with whom they do not intermarry. They are found mostly in the Nerbudda Valley Division. There are also some Raghubans Gujar who may perhaps be confused with the Rajputs in the census returns. Jadam who are found almost exclusively in the Hoshangabad district number 13,000. They are considered now practically a

separate caste Chauhans are the only other sept whose reported numbers exceed 10,000, and they are found in the north of the province Those returned in the Chhattisgarh Division are probably a separate caste of village watchmen of impure descent, but with some claim to Rajput blood The other important caste of land-holders is that of the Marathas, who show an extraordinary increase from 61,000 in 1901 to 94,000 in 1911 and again to 206,000 at the present census The term Maratha, however, is really a territorial name denoting an inhabitant of Maharashtra, and the increase is at the expense of the Kunbis of Berar, commonly known as Maratha Kunbis whose caste organizations have recently been active in asserting their claim to the more valued title of Maratha Marathas of course, are found predominantly in Berar and the adjoining districts

161 The second group is that of the cultivators, who number 2,851,000

GROUP No. II
CULTIVATORS (INCLUDING GROWERS OF
SPECIAL PRODUCTS)

The Kurmis of the Central Provinces, of whom there are 302,000, like the Kunbis

name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+) decrease (-)
Kunbi	1,253,306	-8
Mali	521,504	-7
Kurmi	301,747	
Lodhi	205,012	-6
Kachhi	116,173	-3
Bhojar	63,001	+7
Batal	53,684	-10
Mana	44,102	-2
Kirar	44,012	-8
Agharia	24,775	-8
Kochi	24,61	-7
Kolia	20,049	-45
Dangi	18,306	-25
Kaprawat	14,001	-22
Kasari	13,828	-10
Bhilala	11,613	-12
Lat	8,673	-13
Deswall	6,569	-39
Kar	4,953	-26
Palia	4,525	-1

at the present census The most numerous are the Kunbis of the Maratha Plain Division with a total of 1,253,000 of Berar have a functional name and are the traditional tillers of the soil The Malis and Kachhis are also important cultivating castes of whom Mr Russell says "The distinction between the Kachhis and Malis of the Hindustani districts is that the former grow regular irrigated crops while the latter confine their operations to vegetables and flower gardens, whereas the Mali or Marar of the Maratha country is both a cultivator and a gardener" The Malis number 522,000 persons and the Kachhis 116,000 Another important cultivating caste is that of the Lodhis numbering 206,000 They are found mainly in the north of the province, and are said to have originally migrated from Ludhiana in the Punjab, whence they take their name Other

162 The castes enumerated under this head number only 71 000 persons

Group No. III.
LABOURERS.

of hill tribes, or of castes such as Mahars, who have the traditional occupation of

Name	Strength.	Percentage of Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Ghades	37,518	—3
Majhwar	20, 00	—3
Rajwar	7,044	—74
Male	602	—50
Dhamit	107	—97
Seeta	364	—63

The greater portion of the labouring population however is returned under the head of a comparatively small portion of their numbers. The castes in the category of labourers only represent those who have no particular occupation of their own. The most numerous caste in this group is that of the Gharias who now number 38 000 or 13 per cent less than in 1911. They are found mainly in the Chhattisgarh and Chhota Nagpur Divisions. As their

name implies they are frequently cutters of grass, and are sometimes known as *sais* or *grooms*. The Majhwar who come mainly from Bilaspur district number 10 000. They are a small mixed tribe which apparently originated from the Gonds Mundas and Kaware. They were also found in the Sarangarh and Udaipur states in 1911 but appear at the present census to have been enumerated under another name. None of the other castes in this group contain more than 10 000 members or have more than local importance. The large decrease shown against them in the decade indicates the difficulty of obtaining accurate figures for small and little known castes a difficulty which is particularly apparent in the case of the Malas, a low Telugu caste found mainly in the cotton growing country where their name is easily confused with that of the more numerous Malis.

163 This is the largest caste group, containing 3,262 000 individuals against

Group No. IV.
FOREST AND HILL TRIBES.

Munda or Kolarian tribes which are dealt with in the following paragraph. The

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Gond	A. 65,383	—10
Kaware	302,067	—3
Halba	95, 60	0
Pardhas	93,5 8	—19
Orma	74,08	—1
Audi	25,434	—
Bharia or Bhamia	23,922	—
Koli	4, 019	14
Barkhar	36, 5	—30
Bunga	27,376	—9
Rohi	21,865	—
Kolara	23,721	—5
Dhawaer	6,706	—10
Rohalia	990	—57
Bharia	313	—34
Bkroja	6,379	—4
Kharwar	123	—50

3,689,000 in 1911. Included in this total are 347 000 individuals belonging to the tribes in this group include the true inhabitants of forest and hill areas as well as a large number of persons who now live in the more open country and form the ordinary labouring population. The most important tribe is that of the Gonds, in which 2 110,000 persons are included amounting to about two-thirds of the total strength of the group and more than one-eighth of the population of the province. Their numbers have declined from 2 334,000 or by 10 per cent since 1911 but as the jungle tribes always suffer heavily in times of stress and owing to their proficiency make a quick recovery afterwards it must not be thought that they are declining in numerical strength. The number indeed is

greater than at the 1901 census immediately after the great famine, and is about the same as in 1891. The Gonds were at one time the dominant race in this part of India and the name Gondwana, which is sometimes given to portions of the province is derived from them. They have been gradually pushed back from the more open parts of the country by the Aryan invasions but are still in considerable force in the more inaccessible tracts and a number of Gond Ruling Chiefs and Zamindars still preserve something of the ancient dominion of their tribe. They are found all over the province and form more than half the population of the Mandla district they are also numerous in the other Plateau districts, Chanda, Jabalpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, the districts of the Chhattisgarh division and most of the Feudatory States. Many of the other castes tabulated in this group are offshoots from the Gond stock such as the Pardhas, Kolams, Dhanwars, Bhunjias, and a number of other small tribes which have not been separately tabulated at this census. The Pardhas are an inferior branch

of the Gonds, whose occupation is to act as priests and minstrels of that tribe and they were at one time the genealogists and ministers of the ancient Gond kings. They now number 96,000 a decrease of 12 per cent during the decade, but much of the decrease comes from the Mandla district, where they may have been returned as Gonds proper. The Kolams are a tribe numbering 24,000 persons found almost entirely in the Yeotmal district of Berar, and are usually considered to be akin to the Gonds, and speak a language of their own called Kolami, which has much in common with Gondi; they are by occupation mainly cultivators and labourers. The Dhanwars are a primitive tribe of about 17,000 persons living in the Zamindaris of the Bilaspur district and the neighbouring Feudatory States. Their name is derived from Dhanuhar, which means bowman, and the bulk of the tribe have until recently been accustomed to obtain their livelihood by hunting with bows and arrows. They are probably a mixed tribe akin both to the Gonds and Kavaras. The Bhunpurs are a small Dravidian tribe, with some connection with Gonds and Halbas, residing in the Khariar and Bindra Nawagarh Zamindaris of the Raipur district. The Kawars, who number 222,000 persons, are a primitive tribe living mainly in the hills of the Chhattisgarh districts north of the Mahanadi and in the Feudatory States of the Chhota Nagpur Division. Their numbers have decreased by 3 per cent since 1911. Eight of the Zamindaris in the Bilaspur district belong to this tribe, and they consider that their traditional occupation is that of soldiers. At the present day they are mainly labourers and cultivators. It is probable that they belong to the Dravidian family. Halbas are a tribe having their origin in the Bastar and Kanker states and the adjoining portions of the Raipur and Drug districts, they have spread westwards, and about 17,000 are found in the Bhandara district and smaller numbers in other portions of the Maratha Plain division. Their total strength at the present census is 100,000, an increase of 9 per cent in the census. They have a separate dialect called Halbi, which is spoken extensively in the Bastar state. In origin they are thought to be the offspring of irregular unions between the Oriya Rajas and their retainers and the women of the household, and at the present day they are mostly small cultivators and tenants. The Oraons or Kurukhs are a Dravidian tribe numbering 74,000, mostly in the Jashpur and Surguja States. Many of them embraced Christianity prior to the census of 1911, and are thus excluded from the tribal statistics. The Andhis, who number 52,000, are a low cultivating caste in Berar. They are probably a non-Aryan tribe of immigrants from the south, but their origin is obscure, and they are rapidly becoming hinduised by association with their neighbours. Bharias or Bhumias, of whom there are 52,000, mainly come from the Jubulpore district, but are found in small numbers elsewhere. They have increased by 2 per cent in the decade. They are a Dravidian tribe, probably derived from the Bhar tribe which was once dominant in the Eastern part of the United Provinces, but now relegated to the degrading office of swincherds. Binjhawars, who number 36,000, are an offshoot of the Baigas, of whom there are 28,000. The former are, however, the more important community, and contain several of the Zamindaris in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. The same distinction may be said to exist between their two tribes as between the Raj-Gonds and Gonds, the former of whom consist of the land owning classes and may have some admixture of Rajput blood owing to the abduction of Rajput women in less settled times. The Baigas have the hereditary occupation of priests to many of the neighbouring tribes in the Chhattisgarh Division. The Bhils are an indigenous non-Aryan tribe, whose true home is the hilly country of the lower Satpura range, where they were at one time the rulers. In the Central Provinces they are found in the Nimar district, and are scattered over Berar. They number 25,000 or 11 per cent less than in 1911. Kolis number 21,000 and have increased by 12 per cent in the decade. They are akin to the Bhils, and were at one time the guardians of the passes from the north into Berar. Their distribution is much the same as that of the Bhils but they have spread more into the Maratha Plain country.

164. The most important of the remaining tribes in the group belong to the Munda or Kolman family, and represent the pre-Dravidian inhabitants of India. Their centre is to the east of the province in Orissa, but a number of them

are found within the confines of the province. The principal tribe in this family is that of the Kols which supplies the name of the family: 96,593 Kols were enumerated at the present census, or 17 per cent more than in 1911. The increase is due to the demand for their labour and they are in particular request in the manganese mines. They are accustomed to move about in search of work, and hence they are scattered all over the province, but large numbers are found in the Jubbulpore district owing to the proximity of Rewah State, from which they have emigrated. The Korkus of whom there are 140,440, are of interest ethnologically as their habitation in the Satpura and Mahadeo Hills is separated by a considerable distance from that of the rest of the Kolanian family. They still live together as a tribe, and few have descended from the hills into the more open country. The Sawaras are a Kolanian tribe numbering 74,050 persons of which one branch is now found in the Saugor and Damoh districts, and the other in Bilaspur and Raipur. This peculiar distribution is probably due to the fact that they were once the dominant tribe in the Kolanian family and were correspondingly widespread. The Korwas who number 20,472 are confined almost entirely to the plateau of the Chhota Nagpur States of Surguja and Jashpur but a decrease of 40 per cent in their numbers in the decade may perhaps be due to confusion with some other tribe or to emigration consequent on a rebellion which occurred in the decade in Surguja State. The number of Nagasias the only other Munda tribe, is 14,792 a figure approximating to that of the 1901 census. It is clear that the 1911 figure of 44,000 was incorrect and due to misclassification. The tribe is found chiefly in Jashpur State.

165. The graziers and dairymen are an important group with a total strength of 976,000. The most numerous caste is that of the Ahirs with 603,000 adherents, or 18 per cent less than in 1911. The decrease in their number is due largely to their tendency to disintegration and to the formation of separate castes. They are found distributed all over the province but are less numerous in the Maratha Plain country where their place is taken by the Gowars. Their occupation is pre-eminently the care of cattle and the sale of milk. The Gowars are the herdsmen or grazer caste of the Maratha country and correspond to the Ahirs of the rest of the province. Their numbers are practically stationary at 136,000, of whom 114,000 come from Berar and 30,000 from the Nagpur Division.

Name	Strength	Percentage of Increase (+), decrease (-)
Ahirs	603,787	-18
Gowars	136,000	—
Dhangars	97,000	—
Gujars	34,000	—
Gadarias	25,344	-10
Hatgars	1,541	-18
Golars	508	-31
Chasals	2,474	-44

Dhangars numbering 97,000 or 1 per cent more than in 1911 are a Maratha caste of shepherds and blanket weavers found mainly in the Maratha Plain and in Nimar. They deal exclusively in sheep and goats and are to a certain extent nomadic as they may be seen wandering to the most suitable pasture-lands in the hot weather. At such times their flocks are much in request for purposes of manure. Gujaris in this province are mainly immigrants from Gwalior and are found chiefly in the Nimar and Hoshangabad districts. They were originally a nomadic tribe, but have settled down as good cultivators whose connection with their traditional occupation is now shown by the number and excellence of the cattle they keep. They have decreased by 2 per cent and now number 55,000. Like the Dhangars the Gadarias are shepherds, not cowherds and they are found scattered over the province except in the Maratha Plain. They now number 36,000, but have decreased by 10 per cent since 1911. The Hatgars of whom there are 1,500 are a branch of the Dhangars mainly found in the Pussal taluk of Yeotmal and the Golars are the shepherd class of the Telugu country of whom the same number are found in the south of the province.

166. Dhumars, Kewats and Kahars are the three castes which have a variety of occupations all connected with water. They are thus fishermen boatmen and

GROUP No. VI
FISHERMEN, BOATMEN, AND PALLED-BOATMEN.

growers of water-nuts

The three castes are not really distinct, but Dhimars are most numerous in the Maratha country, Kahars in the north of the province and Kewats in Chhattisgarh. The names are sometimes interchangeable, and each caste is found all over the province. At the present census, Dhimars number 262,000, Kewats 175,000 and Kahars 21,000. Kewats have increased by 3 per cent during the decade, but Dhimars and Kahars are fewer by 8 and 10 per cent respectively.

167 There are a number of castes of vagrant hunters, of which the Pardhis alone have any numerical importance. They are found in small numbers all over the province, but chiefly in Berar. They combine the occupation of the capture of birds and small game with that of petty thieving, which is a common characteristic of vagrants all over the world. As may be supposed, their presence is not welcomed in the villages in which they make a short sojourn. A section of them, known as the Chita Pardhis, is well known for the manner in which its members utilise the hunting leopard for catching deer.

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (—)
Pardhi	12,151	—6

168 The membership of this group is 543,000, and by far the most important caste is that of the Brahmans, who number 457,000 or 29 per cent of the total population. Their importance, however, is out of all proportion to their numbers, owing to their high caste, and the fact that they occupy most of the positions which call for a higher standard of intelligence. No less than 74 per cent of Government servants above the menial class are said to be Brahmans. At the time of the census a number of castes always assert their claim to recognition as Brahmans, but it is probable, in view

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (—)
Brahman	457,377	+3
Gosain	20,710	—6
Bairagi	74,704	—9
Jat	7,713	—15
Janmam	3,155	—1

169. At the present census the Bhatas who are the caste of bards and genealogists have decreased by 31 per cent to 20,000. The decrease is fairly uniform over the province and there is no reason to suppose that the figures are inaccurate. Bhat is not strictly a caste name, and many castes have their own Bhatas. A Bhat's standing therefore often depends on that of the caste with which he is associated. In his function as genealogist he was the sole recorder of births and marriages and if his evidence

Name	Strength	Percentage of Increase (—)
Bhat	20,779	-31

could be accepted with confidence would provide an excellent substitute for a system of registration of births and marriages. The other caste in this group that of the Joshi or astrologer is numerically unimportant and has not been tabulated at this census.

170. Kayasthas are an important caste of writers and village accountants which now ranks little below the Brahmans though at one time occupying a much lower position in the social scale. Their numbers are 34,000 or 2 per cent more than in 1911 and as their occupation requires are found all over the province. The other important caste in this group that of Bhatars consists of illegitimate descendants of Brahmans in the Maratha country whose numbers have decreased by 15 per cent during the decade.

Name	Strength	Percentage of Increase (—)
Kayasth	34,330	+2
Bhatar	17,749	-15

171. Of the castes tabulated under this group at the census of 1911 the only one of numerical importance is that of the Mangs, who have increased by 1 per cent during the decade. The cent of whom come from Berar and the majority of the remainder from the Nagpur division. They beat drums at village festivals, castrate cattle and also make brooms and mats of date palm and keep leeches for blood letting. Some of them are village watchmen and their women act as midwives. A sub-division known as Mang garoris are usually professional criminals.

Name	Strength	Percentage of Increase (—)
Mang	24,430	+1

172. 219,000 persons have been recorded in this group, of whom no fewer than 205,000 are Banias, who have increased by 3 per cent since 1911. The term Bania is really an occupational word meaning a merchant, not a caste-name, and the various true castes included as Banias have been separately tabulated as sub-castes. The figures of these sub-castes are given in the marginal table and the very considerable decrease since 1911 indicates that in many instances the more detailed information as to sub-caste was not collected by the enumerators.

Name	Strength	Percentage of Increase (—)
Bania	205,000	+3
Kumb	8,739	-9
Bahra	5,000	14

The most numerous group is that of the Agarwals, supposed to be the highest and most important sub-division of the Banias. They are found mainly in Jubbulpore and Nagpur and are said to be immigrants from the Punjab. The

Mahestris are mostly found in the

PRINCIPAL CASTES OF BANIAS	Strength
Agarwal	15,127
Mahestris	6,495
Marwari	5,792
Parwar	5,619
Oswal	5,234
Gahoi	5,013
Saitwal	3,910
Kasariwani	3,625
Lingayat	3,214
Anthi	1,884
Nema	1,793
Lad	1,465
Kasondha	1,451
Golapuri	448
Charnagar	198

Maratha country and the neighbouring Central Provinces districts. Their original home was in Bikanir, though they derive their name from an ancient town on the Nerbudda not far from Indore. They include some of the richest traders in the province. The name Marwari indicates those Banias who have come from Marwar, and is not a real caste name at all. Parwars are mostly Jains of the Digambari sect, and are famous for the beautiful temples they build. Like the Marwaris, the Oswals are immigrants from Marwar, and derive their name from a town of the name of Osnagar in that country.

They are the most important trading class in Rajputana, and their importance among the Banias of the Central Provinces is greater than their number would indicate. The Gahois are immigrants from Bundelkhand, and are found in the adjoining Central Provinces districts of Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur. Less than 5,000 persons have been returned under the other Bania sub castes. Komtis are a Madras caste of traders who correspond to the Banias, they have been tabulated only for the Chanda and Yeotmal districts in which the majority of them are found. They number 9,000 or 19 per cent less than in 1911. Bohras have increased in number by 14 per cent during the decade and now number nearly 6,000 persons. They are a caste of Mohammedan traders from Gujarat, and are found in most districts of the province. The Bohras in this province are all Shias, and form the majority of the Shia community.

173 The membership of this group numbers 169,000, of whom nearly

GROUP No. XV
CARRIERS BY PACF ANIMALS

They are found in greatest numbers in the Berar districts.

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+) decrease (-)
Banjara	122,073	- 9
Wanjari	46,465	+ 58

three quarters are Banjaras, who have decreased by 9 per cent during the decade. At one time they monopolised the carrying trade of the central parts of India, and were in particular demand to supply the necessary transport for armies. Owing to the development of communications by rail, they have to a large extent lost their traditional occupation and have settled down as cultivators. Their women are easily recognised by their picturesque

clothing and the long sticks on their heads around which they fasten their hair. Wanjars, who are found mostly in Berar, took to cultivation sooner than the Banjaras, with whom they severed their connection, and now form a separate caste.

174 Nais and Mhalis are not really distinct castes, the latter term

GROUP No. XVI
BARBERS

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+) decrease (-)
Nai	160,127	+ 7
Mhalis	21,773	+ 45

being the Marathi equivalent for a barber. Nais are found all over the province and have increased in number by 7 per cent to 160,000 during the decade. Mhalis now number 22,000, or 42 per cent more than in 1911, but it is probable that they have been confused with the Nais or Mals either at the present or the previous census.

175 The Dhobis or washermen, as their name implies, are a functional

GROUP No. XVII
WASHERMEN

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+) decrease (-)
Dhobi	1,11,111	-

caste. Their numbers show no change during the decade. In spite of his occupation which brings him into close contact with many of the population, the Dhobi is considered to be impure and not to be touched by the higher castes. Dhobis are found distributed all over the pro-

176 This important group contains 1 810 000 persons of whom 1 171 000

GROUP No. XVIII.
WEAVERS, CARPENTERS AND OTHERS

Mahars are found predominantly in the Maratha plain country and in smaller

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of Increase (+) Decrease (-).
Mahar or Mahaz	1,170,737	—
Palka	306,533	—4
Koshti	266,330	—
Gandas	144,583	—5
Kori	8,800	—4
Baham	37,850	—8
Rangari	34,339	—69
Sak	14,973	—90
Bhata	10,100	—64
	1,725	—

or nearly two thirds are Mahars a small increase during the intercensal period. numbers in the Betul and Chhindwara districts and in the Bastar state. They are one of the untouchable castes but in Berar they hold a very powerful position in the village community. In most villages a number of Mahar families called *malandar* Mahars hold a hereditary position which they defend with much zeal. Their functions include the removal of dead animals, the weighing of grain, the sanitation of the village, assistance at funerals and help to the *patil* or headman of the village in the government work of collecting revenue, sending

messages and keeping the public peace. For these duties they were formerly remunerated by a grain cess on cultivated land which was paid to them at the time of harvest. This has recently been changed to a regular cash cess assessed on the land revenue. Thus although they occupy a position of considerable social degradation, few villages can exist without their services, and if as sometimes happens they have a quarrel with the village headman, it is by no means certain which party will prove the victor. The caste supplies a good deal of the general labour agricultural or otherwise, in the Maratha Plain division and only a comparatively small proportion of them are weavers. Much of the work in the big spinning and weaving mills is however done by them. Pankas are a Dravidian caste of weavers and labourers found chiefly in the Mandla district and Chhattisgarh. They also sometimes work as village watchmen. They number 20 000 but have decreased by 4 per cent since 1911. Koshtis number 151 000 a decrease of 2 per cent during the decade. They are a Telugu and Maratha weaving class, but occupy a somewhat higher social position than other castes of similar habits. Their standard occupation is the weaving of the fine silk bordered clothes which are worn by well-to-do persons in the Maratha country but the competition of the mills has hit them hard and as the demand for their products varies with the character of the season they are among the first to show distress in times of agricultural depression. The Gandas are an impure caste belonging to the Oriya country and in this province are found almost exclusively in Chhattisgarh. They number 145 000 or 5 per cent less than in 1911. They are connected with the Paikias but have now become a separate caste. They act as village watchmen, weavers of coarse cloth and musicians. The Kori is the weaving caste of Northern India and is found mainly in the north of the province. The caste is of low standing, but is not impure. Its numbers have decreased by 4 per cent since 1911 and now stand at 38 000. Kattas are an occupational caste of cotton spinners and village watchmen belonging to the Satpura districts and the Nerbudda valley. They now number 38 000 or 8 per cent less than in 1911. Bahmas who are mostly Mohammedans are the occupational caste of cotton cleaners but hand cleaning cannot compete with the cotton gins and many of them have taken to other occupations and have returned themselves at the census as ordinary Mohammedans. This accounts for a decrease in their number of 29 per cent during the decade to 34,000. Rangaris or Chhipas are a Hindu caste of dyers found mainly in the Maratha country. Their social position is higher than that of the weavers. They are found mainly in the Maratha districts. Their numbers have decreased by 11 per cent during the decade and are now 15 000. Sakis who number 10 000 are an offshoot of the Koshtis of Telugu origin.

177 Darjis number 51 000 and have decreased by 1 per cent in 10 years.

GROUP No. XIX.
TANNERS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of Increase (+) Decrease (-).
Darji	51,579	—1

They are as may be expected from their occupation found all over the province. Their caste position is just below that of the cultivating classes. The comparatively small number of tanners is due to the fact that the bulk of the clothes worn by the population is woven, not sewn.

- 178 Barhais are the traditional caste of carpenters and wood-workers, and are found all over the province, though only in small numbers in Chhattisgarh

GROUP No XX
CARPENTERS

In the country they mend ploughs and other wooden implements of agriculture, and are generally paid by a grain cess, but in the towns they do a higher class of work, for which they are remunerated in the ordinary manner. In social position they rank with the higher cultivators. They number 97,000, or 11 per cent less than in 1911

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-)
Barhai	97,046	-11

- 179 Only 6,000 persons are enumerated in this group, and these are the Takaris, who really are stone-grinders. They have decreased by 10 per cent during the decade. Most of the work of masonry is done by the Beldars, who will be found in group XXXIII

GROUP No XXI
MASON

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-)
Takari	6,313	-10

- 180 The Kumhars are the traditional potters of the East, and are found distributed all over the province. They have increased in numbers by 2 per cent during the decade. The caste ranks with village menials, just above the impure castes. Originally they may have been village servants paid by a cess, but they now sell their wares in the open market, and produce very efficient pots at an extraordinarily low price. Some Kumhars also add to their earnings by breeding pigs for sacrificial purposes

GROUP No XXII
POTTERS

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-)
Kumhar	121,408	+2

- 181 Lohars number 174,000 or 4 per cent less than in 1911. They are the traditional caste blacksmiths, and in the country often combine the work of a carpenter with their own, and are paid by a cess, like the village menials with whom they rank socially. In the towns, owing to the rapid expansion of the milling and factory industries their services are in much demand, and they earn high wages. The Agras, a small Dravidian tribe which is an offshoot of the Gonds, are professional iron smelters. The apparent decrease of 61 per cent in their numbers is due to the fact that at the present census they have only been tabulated in the Bilaspur district and Surguja State, where they are mostly found. They may also have been confused with the Agharias.

GROUP No XXIV
BLACKSMITHS

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-)
Lohar	174,187	-4
Agar	5,661	-61

183. Kasars are a caste of workers in metal and brass found mainly in the Chhindwara, Hoshangabad Bhandara Seoni Betul Balaghat and Mandla districts. They have decreased by 26 per cent during the decade to 15 000 persons. They are a respectable caste ranking next to the Sunars among urban workmen. At one time the bell metal industry of Mandla was famous for the articles of excellent craftsmanship which were produced, but it has now declined considerably in importance.

GROUP No. XXVI.
BRASS AND COPPER SMITHS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Kasar	14,694	-26

184. Telis are a numerous and well distributed caste numbering 890 000, or two per cent more than in 1911. They are most numerous in the Chhattisgarh hierarchy among the village menial class. Their traditional occupation is that of oil pressing, but many of them have taken to agriculture. A sub-division of the caste calls itself Rathor and now owns no connection with the Telis but claims to be Rajputs owing to the similar name of the famous Rajput sect. This claim is not accepted by the Rajputs.

GROUP No. XXVIII.
OIL PRESSERS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Teli	890,840	

185. Kalars are the caste in whose hands the greater portion of the traffic in liquor lies. They number 189 000 and have decreased by 3 per cent in ten years over the province but are most numerous in the Nagpur Division. Socially the caste is held in much the same esteem as the Telis and they have acquired a certain amount of unpopularity recently owing to the campaign against the use of intoxicating liquor.

GROUP No. XXIX.
TOBACCO DRAWERS AND DISTILLERS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Kalar	189,000	-3

186. The Chamars who number 882,000 or 2 per cent less than in 1911 are the tanners of Northern India. They are found all over the province but are particularly numerous in the Chhattisgarh districts where no less than 553,000 of them are found. In this area they form the bulk of the tenant and labouring classes; many of them are Kabirpanthis and Sainamis by religion and are not on the best of terms with their Hindu neighbours. The occupation of curing and tanning hides has been entirely eschewed by the Satnami Chamars; but the caste as a whole occupies a very low social position and is included among the untouchables. There is considerable demand for their labour among the coal and manganese mines of this province, and they are now of all castes the most ready to leave their homes in search of work. At the time of the census there had been a large but temporary exodus of Chamars from Chhattisgarh to the labour centres to the East, and it is probable that there was actually an increase in their numbers. Dobors are a sub-caste of Chamars who in Berar consider themselves a separate caste. Madgis are the Telugu workers in leather who correspond to the Chamars of the Central Provinces. 8 000 of them or 9 per cent less than in 1911 are found in the Yeotmal and Chanda districts adjoining the Telugu country.

GROUP No. XXXI.
LEATHER WORKERS.

Name.	Strength.	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-).
Chamar	882,000	-
Madgi	7,500	-9
Dobor	5,403	-20

187 Basors number 44,000, or 17 per cent less than in 1911. They are found in the largest numbers in the Jubbulpore division, but have representatives everywhere, except in some of the smaller Feudatory States. They are makers of bamboo baskets and mats, and derive their names from the vernacular word for the bamboo. They are generally considered an impure caste, and are required to live apart from the other inhabitants of their village.

GROUP No XXXII
BASKET AND MAT MAKERS

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-)
Basor	44,046	-17

188 The term Beldar is an occupational one, and is applied to a number of groups of more or less diverse origin, who work as masons or navvies, build the earthen embankments of tanks and fields, carry lime and bricks and in former times refined salt. The majority of Beldars are probably derived from the non-Aryan tribes but their social distinction varies in different places. The Raj-beldars in the north of the province, who are purely masons, are held in high esteem while the Waddars, who are mostly found in Berar and are sometimes included among the Beldars, are by some considered to belong to the untouchables, and are frequently professional criminals. Beldars have decreased by 16 and Waddars by 23 per cent during the decade.

GROUP No XXXIII
EARTH, SALT, ETC WORKERS AND QUARRIERS

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-)
Beldar	21,580	-16
Waddar	9,861	-23

Beldars, are by some considered to belong to the untouchables, and are frequently professional criminals. Beldars have decreased by 16 and Waddars by 23 per cent during the decade.

189 Chadars are a small caste of village watchmen and weavers found in the Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh, and Narsinghpur districts. They number 26,000. Socially they are held in low esteem, but owing to their cleanly habits they rank above the untouchables. Dahavats number 11,000 and Khangars 10,000. The former are really a sub caste of the latter. They came originally from Bundelkhand, and were formerly of criminal tendencies, but have now settled down to the more respectable occupation of village watchmen and labourers. They are not an impure caste but rank low in the social scale. Paks are an Urya caste with the traditional occupation of foot soldiers, and are now employed as retainers and watchmen. They number only 2,000, or less than 41 per cent of their number in 1911. They are found in this province only in the Rampur district.

GROUP No XXXV
VILLAGE WATCHMEN AND MENIALS

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-)
Chadar	26,875	-5
Dahavat	11,141	-24
Khangar	10,110	-21
Pak	2,000	-41

Paks are an Urya caste with the traditional occupation of foot soldiers, and are now employed as retainers and watchmen. They number only 2,000, or less than 41 per cent of their number in 1911. They are found in this province only in the Rampur district.

190 The sweeper castes of Mehtar, Bhangri Hari, Dom and Lalbegis are in reality identical, but only those describing themselves as Doms have been enumerated at the present census in the Rampur and Jubbulpore districts. The decrease of 52 per cent on the figures of 1911 is therefore a nominal one. They are of course an impure caste, occupying the lowest rank in the social ladder. The number of sweepers is inadequate for the needs of the province and in the larger towns they have been able to increase their earnings by combination and, in view of the essential nature of the duties they perform, it is probable that before long they will be able to place a serious value on their services.

GROUP No XXXVI
SWEEPERS

Name	Strength	Percentage of increase (+), decrease (-)
Dom or Doms	1,000	-41

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—CASTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS

Group and caste	Strength 000's omitted	Group and caste	Strength 000's omitted	Group and caste	Strength 000's omitted
1	2	1	2	1	2
<i>Total Population</i>	15,980	X. Genealogists (1)	20	XXIV Blacksmiths (11)	175
I Landholders (41)	667	All castes	20	Iohar	174
Maratha	206	XII Writers (3)	52	Others	4
Rajput	456	Kayasth	34	XXV Gold and Silversmiths (8)	129
II Cultivators (178)	1,851	Others	18	Sunar	129
(Including growers of special products)		XIII Musicians Singers, Dancers Mimics and Jugglers (5)	64	XXVI Brass and Copper smiths (1)	15
Baral	54	Manp	64	All castes	15
Bhojar	62	XIV Traders and Pedlars (14)	219	XXVIII Oil Pressers (56)	890
Kachhi	116	Ban'a	205	Teli	890
Kirar	44	Others	14	XXIX Toddy Drawers and Distillers (12)	182
Kolta	20	XV Carriers by Pack animals (11)	169	Kalar	182
Kunbi	1,253	Banjara	121	XXXI Leather Workers (56)	474
Kurmi	392	Wanjari	46	Chamar	481
Lodhi	296	XVI Barbers (12)	182	Others	13
Mali	522	'Uhal	27	XXXII Basket and Mat Makers (3)	44
Mana	48	'Nii	160	Baser	44
Others	133	XVII Washermen (11)	166	XXXIII Earth Salt etc Workers and Quarriers (2)	52
III Labourers (4)	71	Dhobi	166	All castes	32
Ghasia	38	XVIII Weavers, Carders and Dyers (113)	1,810	XXXV Village Watchmen and Menials (3)	47
Others	33	Bahna	34	XXXVI Sweepers (1)	5
IV Forest and Hill Tribes (204)	3,762	Kan'a	145		
Andh	52	Katin	36		
Bharia or Bhumia	52	Kori	28		
Bunjwar	36	Ko'khi	151		
Cond	2,110	Me'ra or Mahar	1,171		
Halla	102	Panka	226		
Kawar	222	Others	27		
Kol	97	XIX Tailors (3)	51		
Koli	41	D'ri	41		
Korku	140	XX Carpenters (6)	-		
Korwa	21		-		
Pardhan	66		-		
Nagasia	15		-		
Oraon	74		-		
Sawara or Sonu	74		-		
Others	123		-		
V Graziers and Dairymen (61)	5,66		-		
Ahu	613		-		
Dhangar	67		-		
Gadaria	36		-		
Gowari	166		-		
Gu'ar	46		-		
Others	29		-		
VI Fishermen Boatmen and Palki bearers (29)	48		-		
Bharia	26		-		
Kewat	175		-		
Others	6		-		
VII Hunters and Fox-hunters (1)	17		-		
	17		-		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—VARIATION IN CASTE TRIBE ETC SINCE 1901

Serial No.	Caste Tribe or Race.	PERSON (1000 OMITTED).			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION 1901-1911. (), 1911-1921. (-).		
		1901	1911	1921	1901-1911	1911-1921	1901-1921
		3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ah	603	736	698	- 8	6	- 36
3	Amra	54	54	44	- 10	39	30
4	Bakha	34	48		+ 40		+ 64
5	Berang	33	38	33	+ 5	+ 9	+ 9
	Bhau	305	199	183	- 39		- 3
6	Bhaya	83	36	66	- 57	88	+ 6
7	Bhau	84	50	50	- 40		- 4
8	Bhau	97	99	96	+ 2		
9	Bhau	44	33	43	- 25	83	
	Bhau (Bhau)	52	5	34	- 94	50	309
	Bhau	65	80	47	+ 23	86	34
	Bhau	36	36	36		53	- 5
14	Bhau	457	450	434	- 4	+ 3	8
5	Bhau	888	103	751	- 92	+ 88	7
	Bhau	5	5	48	+ 960		+ 6
6	Bhau	87	86	84	- 2		+ 3
7	Bhau	804	854	50	+ 65	+ 4	+ 5
18	Bhau	106	103	48	- 55	6	7
9	Bhau	36	40	33	+ 11		9
20	Bhau	143	52	85	- 65	+ 26	+ 10
	Bhau	36	43	38	+ 19	34	+ 9
22	Bhau	40	40	35		83	+ 5
23	Bhau	40	38	38	- 5	+ 33	+ 33
24	Bhau	36	38	38	+ 6		
25	Bhau	33	38	38	+ 15		
26	Bhau	80	80	80			
27	Bhau	10	10	10			
28	Bhau	80	80	80			
29	Bhau	80	80	80			
30	Bhau	36	4	32	- 94	+ 80	9
31	Bhau	34	34	30	- 12	3	3
32	Bhau	73	140	140	+ 93		35
33	Bhau	44	48	48	+ 9	14	+ 5
34	Bhau	97	86	86	- 11	30	+ 58
35	Bhau	4	30	86	+ 2000	80	+ 20
36	Bhau	80	36	36	- 55		- 44
37	Bhau	36	40	33	- 8	14	+ 9
38	Bhau	140	34	30	- 78	87	- 7
39	Bhau	81	34	30	- 60	+ 3	- 23
40	Bhau	5	33	34	+ 580	4	3
41	Bhau	81	30	30	- 63	6	+ 7
42	Bhau	303	337	337	+ 13	6	-
43	Bhau	303	337	337	+ 13	6	9
44	Bhau	805	314	277	- 66	+ 33	+ 7
45	Bhau	74	88	149	+ 100	22	7
46	Bhau	1522	584	401	- 73	+ 5	- 44
47	Bhau	48	40	40	- 17	23	30
48	Bhau	84	84	60	- 29	28	28
49	Bhau	806	84	8	- 98	34	808
50	Bhau	1, 7	103	606	+ 3500		21
51	Bhau	83	37	34	- 58	9	- 33
52	Bhau	5	4	17	+ 240	20	-
53	Bhau	60	40	3	- 93	14	88
54	Bhau	74	10	86	+ 1160	38	- 4
55	Bhau	806	5	88	- 99	86	3
56	Bhau	66	9	53	- 92	23	+ 80
57	Bhau	436	44	36	- 90	28	+ 26
58	Bhau	74	74	38	- 48	4	6
59	Bhau	88	87	32	- 64	6	0
60	Bhau	800	800	717	- 11		64
61	Bhau	48	34	26	- 46		180
62	Bhau	78	37	87	+ 110	37	

NOTE.—Orons of Jaskar converted to Christianity have been included in Christians. They were however included in Orons at the last census.

CHAPTER XII

Occupation

193 The statistics regarding the occupation of the population, so far as they
are obtained from the General Census Schedules, are
REFERRED TO STATISTICS found in Imperial Tables XVII—XXI, of which the details
are as follows —

Imperial Table XII — Occupations — general distribution

Imperial Table XVIII — Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists

Imperial Table XIX — Mixed occupations

Imperial Table XX — Occupations by religion

Imperial Table XXI — Occupations by caste, tribe and race

In addition to the above separate statistics of factories were collected and the results are embodied in Imperial Table XXII, which is divided into seven parts —

Part I — Gives the provincial summary

Part II — Shows the distribution by districts —

Part III — Shows industrial establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers

Part IV — Shows caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen classified according to their industrial occupation

Part V — Shows caste or race and birth-place of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working

Part VI — Gives details of power employed —

(i) for establishments using steam, oil, gas, water, etc.,

(ii) for establishments using electric power generated on the premises, and

(iii) for electric power supplied from outside

Part VII — Gives the number of looms in use in textile establishments

In order to present the statistics in a more easily intelligible form, the following Subsidiary Tables are appended to the chapter —

Occupation Tables

Table I — Shows the general distribution by occupation

Table II — Gives the distribution by occupation in natural divisions

Table III — Gives the agricultural, commercial and professional population in natural divisions and districts

Table IV — Shows occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation

Table V — Shows occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the principal occupation

Table VI — Shows occupations of female by sub-classes, by selected caste and groups

Table VII — Gives schedules for selected occupations

Table VIII — Gives the distribution of the population by occupation and religion for selected caste and groups

Table IX — Shows the number of persons employed in the 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 censuses in the 10 principal occupations and in the 10 principal departments

Industrial Tables

Table X—Shows the general distribution of industries and persons employed

Table XI—Gives particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons

Table XII—Shows the type of organization for the more important classes of establishments.

Table XIII—Shows the place of origin of skilled employees

Table XIV—Shows the place of origin of unskilled employees

Table XV—Shows the distribution of Europeans and Anglo Indians in different departments of certain industries.

Table XVI—Shows the proportional distribution of women and children in different industries.

Table XVII—Shows the distribution of the main sources of power over the various industrial establishments.

194 The information regarding occupations contained in the schedules of

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the census is found in three columns and is the same as that collected in 1911. Column 9 was intended for the principal means of livelihood of actual workers, and column 10 for their second occupation if they had one. No questions were asked as to any other means of livelihood beyond the two most important. The instructions to enumerators required that the occupation shown in column 9 should be that which brought in the largest annual income. Column 11 was reserved for dependents and in it was given the principal occupation as entered in column 9 of the person on whose support the dependent lived. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate information regarding occupation instructions were given that Inspecting Officers should pay special attention to the accuracy of the returns in these three columns. For the separate industrial census, owners of all establishments which employed 10 or more persons were required to fill up two schedules. Schedule A contained information as to the nature of the business, the caste or nationality of the owners and managers, the power (if any) used and the number of employees. In Schedule B a separate slip was reserved for each worker who was classified as skilled or unskilled, and particulars of sex, nature of employment, birth place and caste were asked for. In order to obtain as complete as possible information regarding industrial establishments, a register was first prepared for each district or state, showing the number of factories or concerns which ordinarily employed 10 or more persons. The preparation of the register required a considerable amount of time in some districts and some discretion had to be given to local officers as to the date on which the return had to be made. The date selected was usually about the time of the census proper, March 18th 1921 or shortly afterwards. At the present census the number of employees necessary before an industrial establishment was included in these returns was reduced from 20 to 10 and there was a consequential increase in the number of establishments for which statistics were collected.

195 The three occupational columns in the general census schedules are

THE ACCURACY OF
THE RETURNS

those in which there is most scope for error on the part of the enumerator. In the first place difficulty sometimes arose as to which column or columns should be filled up, or which occupation should be considered the principal means of livelihood. The test which distinguished between a worker and a dependent was whether the money obtained made an appreciable addition to the family income. Thus a schoolboy who had earned a scholarship was shown as a dependent as his earnings went in reduction of expenditure, or if he occasionally earned small sums by writing letters, he would not be included as a worker. But if a boy was regularly employed to herd the village-cattle, even though his earnings did not cover the full cost of his upkeep, he would still be classified as a worker. Similarly a woman who regularly helped her husband in his occupation would be shown as a worker, even though her separate wage earning capacity could not be assessed, while one who only attended to her household duties was shown as a dependent. The distinction between main and subsidiary occupations was one which it was often difficult to make. There are certain occupations which can only be

performed at one time of the year, such as that of ferryman, or of employees in the seasonal cotton gins, which contribute the major portion of the annual income, but if the occupation was not being followed at the time of the census there would be a tendency to relegate it to a subsidiary place or to overlook it altogether. Agriculturists were divided into rent-receivers, rent-payers and growers of special products. There would be a tendency to include in the more honorific class of rent-receivers an individual who both received and paid rent, without reference to the fact that his actual cultivation was the most profitable. Again an agricultural labourer, who in addition had a little cultivation of his own, might attempt to give cultivation as his main source of income, while many cases occur, in which the decision as to what actually was the main source of income is an extremely difficult one to make. Many of the richer cultivators and landowners also lend out money or grain, but would be extremely reluctant to disclose this source of income, in view of the possibility of their being assessed to income tax. One case was brought to notice, which doubtless had its parallel elsewhere of a woman who was kept as a mistress in a separate establishment. Her supporter objected strongly to her appearing as dependent on him in the census schedule, although she had no other means of livelihood. In this case the name of the man on whom she was dependent could not appear in the schedule, but nevertheless the objection was strongly held. Instances of misclassification could be multiplied almost indefinitely. Women would frequently prefer to be returned as dependents rather than as workers on the ground of social prestige, occupational castes would give their traditional rather than actual occupation, while criminals would naturally shrink from disclosing their means of subsistence.

196 Apart from the mistakes of classification, there was a distinct tendency on the part of the enumerating staff to give inadequate information. Terms, such as service, labour, shopkeeper agriculture which do not specify the nature of the service or labour performed, the kind of goods sold or the class of agriculture (rent receiver or rent-payer), are the bugbear of the census official. The great mass of entries however particularly in the country, related to a comparatively few and well defined occupations, and are both easy to make and accurate. In the tabulation offices constant care is necessary to secure that the entries recorded in the schedules are finally correctly placed in the tables. It is of course possible for a certain number of the indefinite entries to be corrected by reference to other items in the schedules or the neighbouring entries, and some improvement is undoubtedly effected by this means. Constant care has to be taken to ensure that the entry as written, unless there is a prescribed abbreviation for it, is transferred from the schedules to the slips. The real difficulty, however, begins with the slip sorting and the classification of the unusual entries among the various prescribed heads. The slip sorter is a low paid official, and he cannot be trusted to discriminate between similar occupations. All doubtful cases have in consequence to be referred to the supervising staff, and the preparation of the occupational tables is in consequence a task of considerable magnitude but in spite of the inherent difficulties the proportion of error introduced in tabulation must be a very small percentage of the whole. The returns for the Industrial Census were made by the managers of industrial concerns with the assistance of district officials. In the larger towns some concerns with as few as 10 workers may have been omitted owing to the ignorance of the district authorities as to their existence, but their number cannot have been large. Some of the information such as that relating to the nationality of the owners of a factory or the nature of the power used, was sometimes omitted, but was subsequently obtained on reference. There was also considerable variation in the interpretation of skilled labour and it was apparently sometimes thought that a query was being made as to whether the labourer was literate or not. The number of entries however was small compared with the total population and it was possible to employ a picked staff for the completion of the statistics. Doubtful entries such as those of skilled or unskilled labour mentioned above, or referring to the difference between clerical and other employees, or a third category to be corrected by reference to the nature of the occupation.

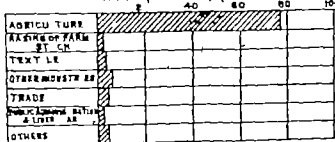
197 The system of classification of occupations adopted at the census is practically the same as that introduced at the census of 1911. It is founded on a scheme prepared by M. Bertillon of the Statistical Bureau of Paris and adopted as the basis of classification in several European countries. One of its features is the complete separation of manufacture and trade, which gives rise to many of the difficulties of classification, but it is extremely simple and logical, and has effected a considerable reduction in the number of occupational groups shown in the census statistics prior to 1911. The only changes introduced at the present census consist of modifications in the occupational groups which have increased the number of groups from 169 in 1911 to 191 in 1921. The principal alterations are—

- (1) the expansion of existing groups so as to show in detail interesting or important categories which were previously combined, and
- (2) the correction of imperfect classification by redrafting the groups or transferring certain categories from one group to another

Thus the groups of order 6—Textiles—have been expanded to show separately workers in certain important operations in connection with the treatment of cotton wool, and silk. Similarly in orders 16, 21 and 37 persons connected with mechanical transport have been separated from other transport workers while an endeavour has been made in connection with orders 1, 0, 21, 22 etc. to separate the figures of unskilled labourers. Again some of the groups under order 50 have been re-arranged so as to show a more scientific classification, and under order 55 various types of unproductive industries have been expanded into three groups. In all there are four main classes, 12 sub-classes, 56 orders and 191 groups; a few of the orders are split up into sub-orders for the purpose of exhibiting minor occupations or collections of occupations which are of special interest or importance.

198 The population of the province is still essentially agricultural, as can be seen from the diagram in the margin which displays the proportional distribution of the population according to the main heads of occupation. The number employed on pasture

Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupation (orders)
Number percent of population



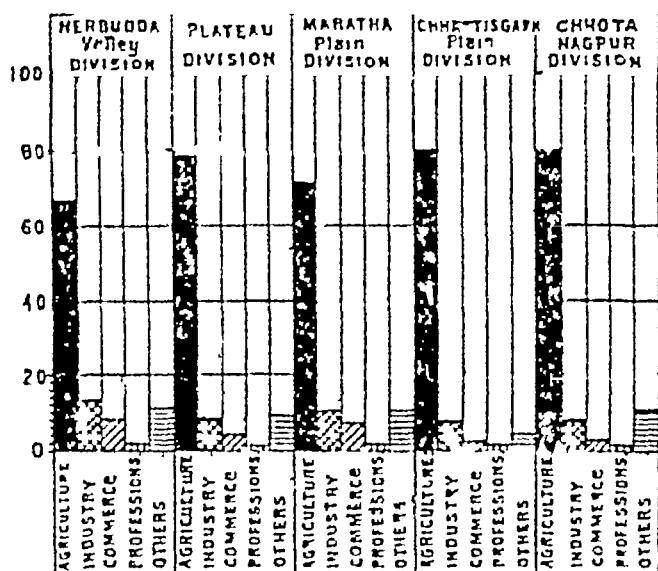
and agriculture amounts to 77 per cent of the whole population, 47 per cent being cultivators and 27 per cent farm servants or labourers. Of the remainder nearly 15 per cent are employed in the preparation and supply of material substances 3 per cent each belonging to the two heads of textile industry and

trade in food-stuffs, two per cent to industries of dress and one per cent to the wood industry. The extraction of minerals occupies 15 per cent of the population, and transport a little over 1 per cent. 26 per cent are engaged in public administration and 12 per cent, of whom more than half come under the head religion, are found among those who profess liberal arts. Domestic servants number 14 per cent of the population and somewhat under 1 per cent belong to the category of the unproductive.

During the decade the general proportions of the occupations have not altered very greatly. There has been a decrease from 75 to 74 per cent among those engaged in agriculture following an increase of 5 per cent in the previous decade. Those engaged in trade now number 44 per mille as against 37 in 1911, the whole increase coming under the head of other trade in food-stuffs.

The largest variation, from 24 to 261 per 1,000, is found among those insufficiently described, and must be attributed to the difficulty of interesting the body of enumerators in unpaid work at a time when anti-government agitation was everywhere at its height

199 The comparative variations in the main groups of employment according to natural divisions are illustrated in the marginal diagram. As may be expected, agriculture is most important in the least developed parts of the province, and the highest proportion of 80 per cent among the persons so engaged is found in the Chhattisgarh and Chhota Nagpur divisions. In the latter the abundance of pasturage accounts for the fact that 40 per mille persons gain their living from it. Industry and commerce occupy the most prominent place in the Nerbudda Valley division, owing to the larger number of persons there engaged in the industry of dress and in the trade in food-stuffs, but the textile industry has its home in the Maratha Plain, where it occupies 37 per mille of the population. Among minor occupations, the Plateau division, owing to the development of the Panch valley coal field, now devotes the largest portion of its population to the development of minerals. Fishing and hunting, as in 1911, occupy more than twice as many persons in the Maratha Plain as in any other division, but are not characteristic occupations of the inhabitants of the cotton country. Their prominence in the division is due to the inclusion therein of jungles of Chinda and the lake country of Bhandara. Those engaged in the professions of the liberal arts, as also in public administration, are most numerous in the Nerbudda Valley division, followed by the Maratha Plain division, and the unproductive class, which includes pensioners, gravitates to the Nerbudda valley, where the lower cost of living is doubtless an attraction.



202 Owing to the nature of the work done, the various groups of occupation differ very considerably in rural and urban areas. The table in the margin compares the proportion per thousand of the persons employed in some of the principal occupations for cities and large towns with the corresponding figure for the province as a whole. The figures are exactly what might be expected from the distinction between rural and urban areas, but the fact that more than one sixth of the urban population are dependent on pasture and agriculture for their living shows that even in towns the population is still essentially agricultural.

Occupation per 1,000

Occupation	In cities and large towns	In the province
Pasture and Agriculture	168	768
Textile industries	148	261
Food Industries	17	4
Industries of dress and toilet	43	23
Building	14	2
Trade of all sorts	145	44
Transport	51	11
Public administration and force	126	25
Recreation, professions and arts	45	12
Domestic service	64	14
Beggars, criminals etc	22	6

203 The progress of the more important castes arranged according to their traditional occupation has been dealt with in Chapter XI. But from Imperial Table XXI it is possible to throw further light on the extent to which the traditional occupation has been abandoned. Omitting castes whose traditional occupation is agriculture or field labour, the table, which accompanies the text, compares the proportion of male workers following the traditional caste occupation as it was in 1911 and as it is in 1921 in cases where, in the latter year, the figure exceeds 50 per cent.

Percentage of male workers following the traditional occupation

Caste	Occupation	1911	1921	Area dealt with
Bania	Traders	60	55	Province
Barhai	Carpenters	75	70	Province
Ba or	Bamboo workers	79	66	Nerbudda Valley Division
Darji	Tailors	75	72	Province
Komti	Traders	65	64	Charla
Koshti	Cotton weavers	81	76	Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chhindwara, Umar and Maratha Plain Division.
Kumhar	Potters	73	67	Province
Kuramwar	Shepherd's	84	69	Charla
Lohar	Ironsmiths	61	72	Province
Madari	Leather workers	77	67	Charla
Mehar	Sweepers	78	75	Nerbudda Valley Division
Mishri	Barbers	74	71	Maratha Plain Division
Nai	Barbers	67	63	Province
Paik	Soldiers	8	62	Raipur
Patwa	Coke workers	69	51	Nerbudda Valley Division and Chhindwara Division
Sahi	Gold workers	64	75	Amravati and Berar
Sonar	Goldsmiths	62	65	Province
Wali	Leather workers	60	66	Charla

With the exception of Paiks, who may have substituted their traditional for their actual occupation and in any case the very few numbers, Lohars and Sahis are the only castes to show an increase in the demand. In all the remaining castes there is a small but appreciable decrease.

The next table shows the castes which have abandoned their traditional occupation to such an extent that it is followed by less than 10 per cent. of the working males in 1921.

Caste Occupation

Percentage of male workers following the traditional occupations.

Caste.	Occupation.	1911.	1921.	Area dealt with.
Balehi	Cott's weavers	9	9	Hoshangabad, Nimar and Malwa.
Bilder	Writers	7	4	Merrutia Plain Division.
Chavva	Temple servants	—	8	Wardha and Nagpur
Haigur	Shopkeepers	—	4	Yavatmal
Kela	Fishermen	3	3	Berar
Masatha	Soldiers	6	3	Prentica.
Rajput	Soldiers	4	3	Prentica.
Teli	Oil-pressers	3	9	Prentica.
Wanjar	Carriers	7	4	Berar

In most of these castes there is now little connection with their traditional occupation, and even this has further declined during the decade, but Telis show an appreciable increase which is to some extent accounted for by the fact that there is a decline among those who have returned oil pressing as their second means of livelihood. The small increase of Rajput soldiers of course depends on the strength of the regiment stationed in the province. When, as in the case of the Marathas, the traditional occupation of soldiering has for all practical purposes been abandoned, the caste generally turns for its support to agriculture and seldom develops a new caste occupation.

204. Subsidiary Table IX shows the distribution of 10,000 persons in each occupation among the principle religions, and of 10,000 persons by religion among the several occupations. Owing to their numerical supremacy Hindus predominate in nearly every occupational group. In the class of pasture and agriculture 8,138 out of every 10,000 persons are Hindus but Animists, of whom more than 92 per cent are found in this class have the largest proportional number of representatives, while less than one per cent among Christians and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent among Mohammedans are agriculturists. The only other occupation in which more than 1 per cent of the total number of Animists is employed is that of herdsmen, shopkeepers and goatherds. Hindus are particularly numerous among those engaged in fishing, quarrying hard rock, cotton sowing and weaving, silk weaving, forging and rolling of iron, pottery, grain parching, shoe making, the profession of the barber, work in precious stones. Mohammedans are numerically strong among dyers, glass makers, butchers, traders in metal, traders in building materials, dealers in common bangles and the police, while the Christian community is well represented among railway workers in the army, in police administration, and domestic service. The head Others includes Jains and Paras who are found mainly in the various occupational groups connected with trade and manufacture.

205. Subsidiary Tables IV and V give statistics of the combination of agriculture and other occupations. Where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation, fishing and hunting are most frequently combined with it, followed closely by industries of dress and the toilet, indicating that the village barber generally does a little cultivation as well. Trade, except trade in food stuffs, where nearly one person in every six is partially an agriculturist, is less frequently combined with that occupation than the various industries whose labour supply still maintains its connection with the land. The small number of persons (62 per mille) in the "pasture" group who are also agriculturists affords an example of the tendency of a hereditary occupation to keep distinct from another, even though closely akin to it, and the fact that only 35 out of every thousand persons engaged in the extraction of minerals are also agriculturists shows how little the mines depend on local labour. If we turn to those who have turned agriculture as their principal means of livelihood, we find that 28 per cent of the rent receivers have also a secondary occupation, 12 per cent being rent payers and 7 per cent agricultural labourers, while traders (except money lenders), artisans and Government servants all number between 12 and 13 per mille and the tendency of the richer landlords to finance their poorer neighbours is shown by the fact that 10 per mille of them have returned money-lending as their subsidiary occupation. Less than 8 per cent

of the rent-payers have a second source of income, and of these only one-sixteenth are rent-receivers, the probability being that when these occupations are combined, the more reputable occupation is claimed as the most important. Two hundred and fifteen per ten thousand of the rent-payers also work as agricultural labourers but only 33 per 10,000 are general labourers, and the other more popular subsidiary occupations are traders with 80, money-lenders with 22, weavers with 39, and oil-pressers with 27 per 10,000.

206 The total number of persons in this sub class has decreased by 3 per cent during the decade, but individual groups show very large variations which undoubtedly are due to changes in classification. Ordinary cultivators have decreased by 161,000, or 2 per cent, while rent-receivers have increased by 52 per cent, or by 67,000 persons.

VARIATION IN OCCUPATION
DURING THE DECADE.

SUB-CLASS I—EXPLOITATION
OF ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES

Though it is possible that with the development of agriculture, and the consequent increase in the practice of sub-letting land, this latter class has received some addition to its strength, most of the increase must represent little real variation. Similarly the total number of farm servants and field labourers has changed by a very small amount, but the former are recorded as having declined by 23 per cent. Growers of special agricultural products have decreased by 13 per cent, but in order XXXIII we find an increase of 122 per cent in the sellers, although the two operations are frequently combined in one individual. That forest officers, rangers, guards, etc., are shown to have decreased by 69 per cent in ten years is not due to the decrease of the staff employed, but to faulty returns in the enumeration books and the employment of the indefinite term "service" or "Government servant" as an occupation, and we find an increase of 51,000 persons under the head "service of the state". Wood cutters and lac collectors show an even larger variation, having decreased by 60,000, or 91 per cent, and dealers in fuel have increased by 36,000. The class of wood cutters includes all those persons who collect minor forest produce, most of whom are not employed all the year round in this capacity. The raising of farm stock employs 395,000 persons, or 9 per cent less than in 1911, but about one quarter of the decrease is due to the larger number of persons shown as sellers of milk, butter, etc., breeders are shown as having increased, but herdsmen have diminished in numbers.

207 Sub-class II, exploiting of minerals, is dealt with more fully in connection with the industrial census and, as the figures are obviously of little value owing to the failure to specify in the enumeration books the class of labour and the consequent large increase in order 187, we may pass on to sub-class III, Industry. Persons supported by the textile industry have increased by 5 per cent to 458,000 the three main divisions of the cotton industry—ginning, spinning and weaving, all reporting an increase which in the case of the former amounts to 21,000 persons, or 46 per cent. Although the cotton crop of 1920-21 was a poor one, the same is also true of that of 1910-11 and the increase merely indicates that the ginning season lasted longer in 1921. The increases under spinning and weaving portray a real growth of the mill industry. Under order 10, ceramics, potters, and brick and tile makers, who frequently can not be separated from each other, together record a decrease of 5,000 persons, or 6 per cent of the total.

SUB-CLASS III—INDUSTRY

209. The distinction between trade and production can only be made with accuracy when these two functions are performed by different sets of people. In India the maker or grower is frequently the distributor of the articles he makes or of the products he grows, and in consequence it is impossible to introduce into the census statistics differences of classification which do not exist in reality. An increase of 20 per cent to 710 000 of the persons supported by trade which is entirely due to those included in order 33, (other trade in food stuffs) is therefore purely a nominal one. Bankers, money lenders etc. are shown to have decreased from 85 000 to 37 000 and doubtless many of their employees have been returned in group 185. Apart from this money lending on a small scale is so frequently combined with the sale of goods and with agriculture that the enhancement of the income-tax which occurred during the decade is sufficient inducement to cause this form of enterprise to take a subsidiary place in the census returns; and similar considerations can be adduced to account for the large variations during the decade shown against the various groups of persons employed in trade.

210. Persons supported by the army in the province have fallen from 11 300 to 5,400 or by 52 per cent, partly owing to the reduction of personnel after the war and partly owing to the diversion of troops to other parts of India where their presence is more urgently required. The police force and its dependents have fallen by 10 000 persons or nearly one-third, partly owing to the re-organisation which accompanied an increase of pay and doubtless partly owing to the return of some of the members of the force as Government servants unspecified. The number of village watchmen and their dependents does not in practice vary largely from decade to decade but 95 000 were returned in 1901 130 000 in 1911 and 76,000 at the present census. The number in practice must have decreased slightly owing to the policy of eliminating the superfluous wherever possible but a large number have, probably returned themselves as Government servants.

211. The number of persons supported by the service of the State has increased from 49,000 to 101 000, or by 104 per cent but if we add the figures for group 8 (forest officers) group 120 (post and telegraph officials) group 159 (police) and group 160 (village officials) we find a decrease from 271 000 to 224,000 in the total of these allied groups, while several Government departments such as the Public Works and Education, remain, in which it is not possible to isolate the occupational groups of public officials.

212. Priests and ministers and their dependents show a small decrease of 6 per cent to 10 700 and religious mendicants are 23 per cent fewer at 80 000. The latter however cannot be distinguished, particularly at a time of famine, from ordinary vagrants whose numbers swell the total of group 189 by more than a corresponding amount. The decrease in the number of lawyers group 169 is undoubtedly due to misclassification while in order 49, instruction, some Government teachers must have been shown as in the service of the State. In group 178 under order 50 (letters, arts and sciences) music composers players on all kinds of instruments actors and dancers and their dependents have decreased from 34 000 to 22 000 but many of these are strolling players who are included in this class and are little better than beggars with whom they are doubtless confused.

213. Passing over sub-class IX—persons living on their income which include pensioners as well as capitalists of all kinds we come to sub-class X—domestic servants. These have increased by 4 per cent to 220 000 but it is probable that women employed on household duties have been wrongly included. The progress of the motor car is shown by the fact that motor drivers and their dependents have increased from 0 to 1 224 in ten years. The numbers under sub-class XI insufficiently described industries have increased very largely and 417 375 persons now appear in this category. The bulk of these are ordinary labourers. Sub-class XII unproductive is composed mainly of beggars and vagrants, whose apparent number is increased by the decline in religious mendicants. The total begging

population has increased by about two per cent during the decade, a number which is very small in view of the prevalence of famine conditions in 1921.

214 Reference has already been made to the manner in which the industrial census was taken and to the factors which may affect the accuracy of the statistics so obtained. The total number of establishments with 10 or more workers dealt with is 561, of which 468 employ 20 or more persons, as against 307 in 1911. The small proportion of establishments containing 10 to 20 workers makes it doubtful if the returns are all complete in this respect. The total number of workers has increased from 56,615 to 80,185. The rapid development of the coal mining industry is evidenced by the fact that the number of mines has increased in 10 years from 5 to 17, and of workers from 3,024 to 9,580. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from outside India during the war, and the necessity owing to the shortage of railway waggons of replacing Bengal coal by coal produced in the Central Provinces, the industry has been in a flourishing condition during the latter part of the decade. Manganese mines, on the other hand, have only increased by two and now number 42. The industry has been developed for a longer period than coal, and now paying propositions situated within a reasonable distance of the railway are now not so easy to find. Limestone quarries have decreased from 5 to 3, but are now on a much larger scale, 2,116 persons being employed as against 546 in 1911. The three quarries are found in the Jubbulpore district in connection with the cement works. Cotton weaving and spinning mills, of which there are now 12, employ 18,807 persons, an increase of 41 per cent in 10 years, and ginning and pressing factories have increased in number from 153 to 186. Only those, however, are included which were working at the time when the census was taken, and in view of the fact that both in 1911 and 1921 many had ceased working by that time, while others frequently are closed for the whole season under agreement with a local combine, the census figures are considerably below the actual. In spite of the increase in the number of these establishments, the number of workers in them fell from 13,591 in 1911 to 10,808, and a large number must have been working at less than their full strength. Wood and metal industrial establishments have increased from 6 to 15. Of the latter, the most important is the gun carriage factory in Jubbulpore, which employed 1,525 persons in 1911, but only 682 in 1921. The progress of the glass and earthenware industry, which is almost entirely confined to the Jubbulpore district, is shown by the fact that there were 24 establishments employing 4,317 persons in 1921, as against 8 with 1,618 in 1911. The most important works under this head are the two potteries in Jubbulpore, whose employees have increased in number from 720 to 1,525. Industries connected with chemicals are of little importance in this province, and although 18 establishments employing 1,010 persons have been returned, more than half of them are oil mills. Food industry establishments have increased in number from 29 to 173. The increase is due to the return of 133 tobacco (*biri*) factories in Bhindara employing 6,440 as against 6 in that district employing 379 in 1911. The increase is a nominal one, partly due to the inclusion of establishments with 10 to 20 employees, and partly to the fact that it is doubtful whether a *biri*-making establishment can really be considered a factory at all. The building industry only consists of 19 cement works employing 3,310 persons which are of importance in the Jubbulpore district. The development of the industry owing to the demand created by the war is shown by a comparison with 1911, when 1,787 persons were employed in 17 establishments. Railway workshops in 1911 numbered 11 and employed 1,502 persons but under the pressure of war conditions have increased to 18 with 5,771 employees at the present census. The development of the motor car is shown by the appearance in the statistics for the first time of two properly equipped motor car repair workshops in Jubbulpore and Nagpur. The former one produces still in 1921, and the latter is only an establishment. The Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company, which has 54 employees. The large soap making presses in Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Nagpur employ over 620 persons, and the number, especially at Nagpur, has considerably increased on the three presses which were run in 1911. There are doubtless a number of small presses which employ less than 10 persons.

215 Of the 561 industrial establishments in the province 133 are registered companies in 59 of which the directors are European or Anglo-Indian and in 56 Indian. In the remainder the boards are composite. English boards of directors predominate in the coal and manganese mining industries and the figures are swollen by the 18 railway workshops which belong to the railway companies. Indian companies largely control the cotton trade and the boards are entirely Indian in the case of 7 cotton spinning and weaving mills and 33 ginning and weaving presses. 418 concerns are owned by private persons among these there are 19 Europeans or Anglo Indians 18 Parsis 55 Mohammedans and 320 Hindus. Of the Hindus 193 have not specified their castes but of those who have Banias with 22 establishments of which 47 are cotton ginning and cleaning factories are the most numerous. They also own more manganese mines (5) than any other caste or race. Among the Mohammedans no fewer than 31 own the small *biri* making establishments in the Bhandara district. Parsis own 2 out of the 5 distilleries 9 cotton gins and 3 manganese mines. Most of the concerns owned by Europeans and Anglo Indians are companies and those privately owned are divided among the various industries. Two cotton cleaning and ginning presses are owned by Japanese. The European and Anglo Indian managers number 84, and they are largely found in the more important concerns which can afford a more highly paid foreign manager. Thus 10 out of 17 coal mines 10 out of 42 manganese mines 5 out of 12 cotton spinning and weaving mills the 2 pottery works and 4 out of the 19 cement works are so managed. Parsis manage 2 cotton spinning and weaving mills and 18 ginning and cleaning factories. As might be expected of the capitalist Banias the proportion of managers is not so high as that of owners but they manage 4 manganese mines 3 cotton spinning and weaving mills and 23 ginning factories. Brahmans are numerous as managers of cotton presses, numbering 46 and there are 215 Hindu managers whose caste has not been specified. Of the 68 Mohammedans 36 manage *biri* factories.

216 There are 18,428 adult skilled workmen of whom 3,398 are females while 1,188 boys and 420 girls below 14 years of age have been returned in this category. The 35 Europeans and Anglo-Indians are all engine drivers as are 11 out of the 14 Parsis. Of the 1,980 Mohammedan adult males 1,501 are found in the cotton industries and the proportion of fitters and carpenters is high both in the railway workshops and the motor car repair shops. Mohammedan females, of whom there are 113 are almost entirely spinners and winders in the large cotton mills. Of the other Hindu castes, Mahars with 3,358 adult males and 1,557 females are much the most numerous. They supply the bulk of the labour in the cotton mills. Gonds number 1,133 males and 506 females, the majority of whom of either sex work as coal cutters and manganese miners and the same is true of the Chamars of whom there are 612 skilled workers. Kunbis Koshtis and Telis are also numerous in the cotton industries while of the 235 Barhais the majority follow their traditional occupation of carpenters and fitters. Unskilled labourers include 16,151 adult males and 11,956 adult females, while there are 2,089 boys and 1,481 girls below 14 years of age. Mahars with 2,858 adult males and 2,255 females are the most numerous. As in the case of skilled labourers they find most employment in the cotton industries but they are also numerous in manganese mines. Gonds who are employed largely in coal and manganese mines number 4,799 adults. Kunbis and Marathas work mostly in the cotton presses, and Chamars and Kols in the mines. Members of this latter caste are highly valued as labourers, because of their strength and docility but only 103, who are all males are classed as skilled workers compared with 853 and 600 of the two sexes who are unskilled. Mohammedans are evenly distributed over all the industries but are particularly numerous in railway workshops.

217 Subsidiary Table XVI shows the proportional distribution of female and child labour among the main industries. Somewhat more than one quarter of the women are employed in the manganese mines, where their work mainly consists of removing the metal or earth from place to place in small loads. They of course work with or near the

male members of their family. Thirty-seven per cent of the women workers are divided equally between cotton spinning and weaving mills and ginning and cleaning factories. In the former certain of the processes in the spinning department are performed with greater skill by women than by men, and the reelers and winders are almost exclusively taken from the former sex; they are usually controlled by a *naikin* selected for the post by reason of her ability to enforce discipline. In the ginning and cleaning factories women provide nearly half of the unskilled labour, and they are employed largely in feeding the unginned cotton into the ginning machine. The proportion of women workers to men is also high in quarries of hard rock, pottery works and brick and tile factories, paint works, lac and harra factories, cement works, tobacco (*biri*) factories, and in the match factory of Bilaspur. Enquiries from district officers show that no special stigma is attached to female labour whose social position depends on the caste more than any thing else. On the other hand, except at the Empress Mills, Nagpur, no special recognition of the claims of women workers to differential treatment is made. At these mills, where particular attention is paid to the welfare of the workers, any woman, who has put in 11 months' service, is entitled to claim maternity allowance, which consists of two months' pay with the usual allowances from the date of confinement. During this period the woman is required to give an undertaking that she will not work in any mill or factory, or engage herself in any occupation outside her home.

218 The Indian Factories Act, 1911, lays it down that children under 12 may not be employed in factories, while between the ages of 12 and 15 a certificate of fitness for such employment from a certifying surgeon is required. Few children under 14 are classed as skilled labourers. Of these 832 boys and 160 girls are shown as dozers in the spinning departments of cotton mills, where they are employed in preference to adults, and 330 are recorded as manganese miners, where they do light work as members of gangs in which their parents are employed. Among unskilled workers children are employed mainly in the coal and manganese mines but they do not work below the surface of the earth. They are also found in smaller numbers in the cotton spinning and weaving mills where they work as half-timers, and are generally obliged to attend school as well. Most of the larger organisations, such as the cotton mills, coal mines manganese mines, the Katni cement works, the Jabulpore Gun Carriage Factory, have schools for the children of the workers, or those actually working, for which contributions are made, and facilities such as buildings are given to the local authorities who manage the school. At Parisa for the Pench Valley coal mines there is an industrial school managed by Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co with the assistance of a Government grant.

219 The movement of industrial labour will be similar to that of the general immigrant population which has been at a low level in

contractor at so much per head. In one of the Chanda coal mines a gang of Kols was working under a Pathan headman. This gang was recently working on the Mahanadi Canal head works in the Raipur district, had then been employed on railway earth work in Chanda, and finally had reached the coal mine. As each transfer occurred, the headman received a sum which was supposed to represent the loans outstanding against the labourers on their previous work. In this case it is doubtful if the labourers themselves ever received any of the advances in cash. Where advances are directly paid to the labourers, the amount varies considerably. In the Chanda coal fields as much as Rs. 90 per labourer is paid for immigrants from the United Provinces and Rs. 10—15 for labourers from Hyderabad State. Rs. 60 per head may be paid for Chhattisgarh labourers in the manganese mines. The advance system is a vicious one, which is to the advantage neither of the labourers nor of the employers. The advance is seldom if ever repaid and though the more reputable employers have agreements by which they decline to employ labourers recruited by other concerns there is always a number of smaller and less scrupulous employers who avoid the expense of importation of labour by bribing the labourers of a neighbouring concern to desert to them. From the point of view of the labourer also the system is unsatisfactory as it fastens about his neck a load of debt to the avoidance of which he devotes much ingenuity. At present however it is the only method by which labour can be recruited from a distance and even if wages were raised so as to attract labour without advances, it is the experience of most employers that the labourer when he has received sufficient for his maintenance, ceases to work so that a rise of wages is generally accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the work done. Apart from the large advances on recruitment, the labourer generally seeks to get advances during the course of his employment. In many of the cotton mills monthly wages are paid 3 or 4 weeks after the end of the month in which they were earned. If the labourer wishes for an advance soon, he obtained it against the security of his earned wages and interest, generally at the rate of 37½ per cent was charged to him. The charging of interest, however has now been discontinued probably as a result of the organisation of labour in the Bombay mills.

221 The housing problem is not an acute one in these provinces, and the statistics which are collected in the appendix to Chapter II show that very little overcrowding exists. The cotton mills which are situated in towns make no arrangement for housing their labour but the up-to-date Empress Mills in Nagpur is trying to obtain a suitable site for this purpose. The other large industrial concerns in the province such as the coal mines, manganese mines and cement works are generally situated in the country and the labour lives in neighbouring villages or forms villages of its own near the work. The Gun Carriage Factory on the outskirts of Jabulpore owns seven villages in which the labourers live. These are under the charge of *munshidams* chosen by the labourers under the general direction of an English Commissary who sees that adequate attention is paid to sanitation. At the larger coal mines and the cement works the authorities are gradually erecting brick houses which at first are regarded with suspicion by the labourers but are much appreciated by the occupiers when they have grown accustomed to them. Sometimes as at the Mohpani mines in Narsinghpur it is sought to attach the labourer to his work by the grant of land for cultivation. Some of the cotton mills and nearly all other large industrial concerns maintain free dispensaries and resident medical officers for their work people. The Empress Mills in Nagpur sets a very high standard in the treatment of its employees. The following are the most important benefits it confers on them—

- (1) Maternity allowance to women of two months' full pay
- (2) A voluntary sickness benefits scheme
- (3) Accident compensation which may amount to as much as Rs. 1,000.
- (4) A provident fund on which six per cent interest is allowed.

- (5) A fully qualified male doctor and a lady doctor for the women and children
- (6) Pensions are given after 25 years' service and gratuities are allowed to the families of old employees dying in service
- (7) Welfare work on a large scale at an annual cost of half a lakh is carried on under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association

222 With the rapid development of industrial organisation in India it is not to be expected that any account of it can be anything but ephemeral. Just prior to the time of the census, however, there was an epidemic of strikes, the force of which, possibly as a result of a fall in the price of the staple food-grains, has since diminished. The most important strikes occurred in the cotton mills at Akola, Badnera in the Amravati district, Pulgaon and Hinganghat in Wardha, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Rajnandgaon, and also in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore. The strike virus undoubtedly spread from the Bombay mills, and is evidence of the interchange of labour between the two provinces. The first strikes occurred in two of the Akola mills in 1917, and were due to agitation for increased wages, which were granted after a few days, when work was resumed. These strikes were entirely due to the rise in prices. The next occurred in the Sawatram Mills in Akola in February 1919, and is said to have been organised by the local home-rulers owing to a quarrel between them and the management of the mill. This strike was settled after one day by a further advance in wages. In February 1920 the workmen of the Mid-India Mills at the same place, fearing that a bonus which had been promised them would not be paid as the ownership of the mill was about to change hands, ceased work for 8 days, and a union was formed under the auspices of the local Home Rule League. Work was resumed on the bonus being promised. Towards the end of the same month the Sawatram Mill hands formed a union under the guidance of a prominent Bombay politician, and formulated certain demands, but a month later they went on strike without notice to the management or the union officials. The workers obtained a substantial increase of pay varying from 20 to 50 per cent and a reduction of the daily working hours to 11. The labourers in the Mid-India Mills also struck in sympathy and were given the same terms on promising to abandon their union. At the Burhanpur mills a strike of 10 days duration occurred in February 1920. It appears to have had no connection with local politics, but to have been influenced by labour imported from Bombay. It was settled by a substantial increase in wages and the reduction of the daily working hours from 12 to 10. In Badnera an unsuccessful strike occurred at the end of March 1920, which lasted for a fortnight. At Hinganghat the workers of one of the mills struck in January 1920 in order to obtain concessions which had been granted by the other mill at the same place. The local extremist leaders attempted to organise a regular union, but the workers were reluctant to pay even the small subscription of 1 anna a month, and owing to lack of funds the union did not live long. It is significant that one of the demands put forward was for longer working hours in order to increase earnings. The demands of the workers were in the main conceded before work was resumed. In the Empress Mills in Nagpur the workers went on strike on Christmas day in 1919, apparently instigated by local politicians, but owing to the considerate treatment which the management had always shown to their work-people the strike only lasted one day. Some concessions which

1920. In Jubbulpore at the Gokaldas Ballabhdas Mills one strike occurred in February 1920 which was settled by a 25 per cent increase in pay and another three months later instigated by a discontented employee who had resigned. It was unsuccessful and the strikers resumed work after a few days. Of the strikes outside the cotton mills the most important was that in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore, lasting from the 12th February to the 15th March 1920. The strikers acted through two local legal practitioners with whom the authorities negotiated and the final settlement the terms of which were not to be published until the men resumed work, granted increases of wages and of the rates for piece-work. Subsequently the authorities attempted to establish a permanent committee elected by the workers from their numbers but found that there was great difficulty in securing persons to serve on the committee owing to accusations raised against them of not acting in the true interests of the workers. Among other industrial concerns the most important strike was one at the Katni cement works where a lightning strike was declared on the 11th October 1920. The strikers relied on imported legal advice from Jubbulpore but no permanent union has been formed. This strike was undoubtedly fomented by anti-European agitation. Apart from the instances quoted strikes have not been of importance although there has been an undoubted wave of industrial unrest. The shipwrights in the census tabulation office at Jubbulpore were affected by the prevalent strike mania, but were content with very small concessions. The sweeper community owing to the scarcity of its members and the impossibility of replacing them has organised successful strikes, particularly in the Nagpur Municipality and it is probable that owing to the favourable position for negotiating in which they are placed, they will succeed before long in materially improving their value in the labour market. The general cause of the outbreak of strikes undoubtedly was the rise in prices and the world wide industrial unrest. This was exploited by political agitators particularly where European interests were involved but the subsidence of the movement when prices began to fall and the fact that strikes were most common in the cotton mills where the interests involved are largely those of Indians, indicate that a subsidiary place in the causation of strikes must be assigned to political agitation. The day appears to be far off when trade unionism on a scale approaching that of most advanced countries will be a powerful factor in the industrial world.

223 At the time that the census was taken the supply of labour had been very seriously diminished by the mortality of the influenza epidemic and it might have been expected that a position would have arisen in which the supply of labour was totally inadequate. Such however was not the case. Had it been so the law of supply and demand would inevitably have caused wages to rise more than prices while the comparison made in Chapter I shows that this is not so. Owing to the system common in industrial centres of paying labour partly by means of grain supplied below the market price it is difficult to estimate the real increase in industrial wages. Cash wages however have seldom risen by more than 50 per cent. That the total supply of labour is not inadequate is shown by the fact that agriculture on which the majority of the population depends for its living does not employ labour fully all the year round. There are large portions of the province in which the *khari* crop which is reaped at the end of the rains is the only crop of importance that is grown and when this crop is gathered there is a scarcity of employment until shortly before the break of the next monsoon. Had there been a real shortage of labour economic conditions would have compelled a more scientific distribution of work. It is of course true that there is a heavy seasonal demand, such as occurs in Berar at the time of cotton picking or in the north for the wheat harvest, but this is met by a corresponding movement of the population. The flow of industrial labour naturally depends on agricultural demands. If there is a good cotton crop the guns in the Maratha Plain country compete for labour from December until well into the hot weather. Certain industries always suffer from lack of labour owing to caste prejudice against work of a particular kind e.g. the coal mines often are short of work as the number of castes which will work beneath the

surface of the earth is limited. Similarly manganese mines do not depend largely on local labour, which is only employed on lighter work. They, therefore, keep a permanent supply of labour. At the time of the census the larger mines were keeping up their output above the demand, which was slack, in order to retain their labour. In the Jubbulpore industrial centres labour was inadequate at the time of the census but has since been forthcoming in sufficiency. In the cotton country the situation of the mill or gin is an important factor in the labour supply. In Hinganghat and Burhanpur, through which places labour passes from Chanda and the south, and from Bombay, the supply is seldom inadequate, while in the centre of the Maratha Plain the stream of labour may be practically dried up before industrial demands are satisfied. But the general conclusion is that, although the labour supply may be inadequate at certain seasons of the year, and temporarily for even longer periods, the supply is, on the whole, quite sufficient, and can be increased by an improvement in wages and general conditions.

224 Apart from the larger industries which are concentrated in certain parts of the province, there are a number of local or cottage industries, which do not depend on the use of expensive machinery or large capital. The simple needs of the ordinary villager require a blacksmith and a carpenter, who may sometimes be combined in one person, for their agricultural implements, a potter to supply them with inexpensive earthenware, and a shoemaker. In many parts the blacksmith and carpenter are still village servants paid by a grain cess at the time of harvest, and there is always a supply of shoes and pots to be obtained within a few miles of the village at the weekly bazars. Cottage industries are not important and have great difficulty in competing with the machine-made products. Weaving is almost universal, and is reported to have received some impetus from the non-co-operation movement in favour of *khadi* or country cloth, but this is purely a temporary phenomenon. The industry has also been assisted by the high price of machine-made cloth during the war. Ordinary *saris* and *dhotis* are usually made by Mahars, but their products are not as good as the machine-made articles, and in course of time the industry will die out. The makers generally deal direct with their customers at the weekly bazars. Other classes of weavers make articles which are not turned out by machinery. Koshis in the Nagpur district make silk-bordered *saris*, which are an article of luxury in demand when the marriage season is at its height, but the demand falls away with rapidity at times of financial distress, and they are always among the first to require assistance at the time of famine. In Nagpur itself Mohammedan Momins who were originally immigrants from Mirzapur make cotton bordered *saris*, which have a more permanent sale. In Burhanpur in the Nimar district the gold thread industry is famous, but it is in a moribund condition. *Saris* made there interwoven with gold thread fetch as much as two hundred rupees, but the trade is now in the hands of one or two middlemen, and a *sari* has to be ordered some months before it is required. The few expert workmen that remain are paid daily wages. The ordinary weaver at that place produces *pagris* or turban cloth, which is made in narrower widths than the mill-turn out, and in consequence commands some sale. The weavers generally use old-fashioned looms, and although a superior fly-shuttle is available under the auspices of Government, reports indicate that it is still not extensively used. The castes that keep sheep such as the Dhangars in Berar make woollen blankets and carpets, and this industry is also of some importance in the Western Chhattisgarh States. The Dhangars can make a blanket worth six rupees in a week, using their own wool. There is a little silk and *zari* weaving in Chanda, Nagpur, Bhandara and Raipur but the industry is unimportant. The manufacture of the articles for women is almost universal and the products are sold direct to the customers at the weekly bazars. Kumbhar make cheap earthen pots everywhere. At Saragpur in the Hoshangabad district, there is a small pottery, but there are no other pottery centres. In Bhandara and Raipur there is a small pottery, but it is not a very important industry. The manufacture of silk is not a profitable one, and the few who employ it are not successful, and in the Bhandara district there are a few small silk rearing centres. In Mandla there was a small

time an important bell metal industry and artistic utensils were turned out but this industry is fast dying out and the old skill in manufacture has almost disappeared. From Chanda a little iron smelting is still reported, and there is a paper making industry in Nimar which is fast disappearing. Pottery woollen blankets shoes and lac bangles are the only articles which are at present able to compete successfully with the products of machinery. Except in the gold thread industry at Burhanpur there is little of that excellence of craftsmanship by which alone the hand made article can compete with the machine made and until quality rather than cheapness is as in European countries the objective of the hand worker there is little hope of the establishment of thriving cottage industries.

225 Perhaps to the foreigner in India one of the most striking things about the ordinary village is the absence of a shop of any kind. Cloth shops and sellers of groceries (*kirana*) and kerosine oil are to be found in the larger villages but the vast majority of the inhabitants depend on the weekly *basar* for the supply of any commodity which they do not grow or make themselves. In addition to being the centre for petty shop-keeping the *basars* are the centre of intercourse and many attend them to talk and hear the latest news even if they have no purchases to make. Few villages are situated more than eight miles from a *basar* village, and as each *basar* supplies the petty needs of all the villages for which it caters it is self-contained and does not compete with neighbouring *basar* but one dealer has a circuit and travels round from *basar* to *basar* the days for which are arranged to suit his convenience. He draws his supplies from a convenient centre and replenishes them as they become exhausted. Of the articles obtainable in the *basar* the most important, perhaps are groceries, or *kirana* and cloth. Other commodities sold by the itinerant vendor are oil grain and toys while shoes bangles and pots are generally to be had from their makers and country vegetables and fruit in season, from the growers. The country people are very conservative in their needs and the commodities sold in the *basars* do not vary largely in a decade. Aluminium cooking vessels may be quoted as an instance of articles of recent introduction. As a rule transactions are in cash but where, as in the case of cloth credit is sometimes allowed payments may be made in grain. The petty traders however generally receive credit and pay the price of the goods they sell together with the accrued interest after their stock is exhausted. They do not as a rule maintain accounts and it is seldom that the seller is a trade agent of a larger capitalist. The daily transactions naturally vary in volume with the prosperity of the locality and the articles sold. In Akola it is said to range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per day in Narsimghpur from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 and in Drag from 4 annas to Rs. 10. In the latter case it is probable that profit has been confused with turnover. The *basars* do not act as collecting centres for country produce except in so far as payments are made in grain, or in a few isolated instances as in parts of Raipur where lac and other forest produce is brought to the markets for sale. Apart from the petty weekly *basars* the cultivator requires more important centres where he may purchase cattle sell grain cotton or timber or make his larger purchases of cloth. There are generally several cattle markets in each district which are held weekly but the more important fairs are held annually at religious festivals such as Rajim in Raipur, Singaji in Nimar and Barman in Narsimghpur. These continue for any period from a week to a month and in some cases if trade is good, may be continued longer. Cotton grain and timber markets are found in convenient centres usually situated on the railway. Cotton markets in the Maratha plain country are highly organized and generally well managed. The price in Bombay is notified by telegraph and rapidly becomes known to all sellers and purchasers and the wealthier cultivators frequently hold up their stocks for long periods in the hope of a rise in the market, and the official forecast of the American crop even is understood and discussed. In the rest of the province, however the chief need is for some agency which will enable the cultivator to sell his crop at a time of the year other than that immediately succeeding the harvest when there is almost invariably a considerable fall in price.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKER EMPLOYED		PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKER	
	Persons supported	Actual workers	Actual workers	Dependents	In cities	In rural areas	In cities	In rural areas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All occupations	10,000	5,840	58	42	1	99	103	70
A—Production of raw materials	7,776	4,642	60	40	—	100	84	68
I—Exploitation of animals and vegetables	7,761	4,631	60	40	—	100	84	68
1—Pasture and agriculture	7,678	4,583	60	40	—	100	85	67
(a) Ordinary cultivation	7,399	4,391	60	40	—	100	84	67
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	29	17	59	41	3	97	78	62
(c) Forestry	7	4	54	46	7	97	55	57
(d) Raising of farm stock	247	166	67	33	1	99	92	49
(e) Raising of small animals	—	—	56	44	—	100	—	75
2—Fishing and hunting	82	47	57	43	2	98	70	25
II—Extraction of minerals	15	11	63	37	—	100	159	58
3—Mines	13	9	63	37	—	100	159	60
4—Quarries of hard rocks	2	2	68	32	—	100	—	47
5—Salt, etc.	—	—	78	22	—	100	—	109
B—Preparation and supply of material substances	1,473	794	54	46	5	95	106	24
III—Industry	915	492	54	46	5	95	102	25
6—Textiles	223	169	59	41	5	95	100	72
7—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	8	4	54	46	1	99	146	84
8—Wood	101	54	54	46	—	68	112	56
9—Metals	70	35	51	49	2	98	97	27
10—Ceramics	61	36	61	39	2	98	94	24
11—Chemical products proper to called and analogous	21	11	50	50	2	98	103	—
12—Food industries	55	30	57	43	4	96	95	71
13—Industries of dress and the toilet	232	117	50	50	7	97	104	4
14—Leather industries	1	1	56	44	14	86	75	15
15—Housing industries	2	12	55	45	7	93	91	—
16—Construction of means of transport	—	—	—	62	11	—	157	165
17—Construction of means of physical education and recreation	—	—	25	75	12	88	1	15
18—Construction of means of communication	—	—	41	59	—	62	47	—
IV—Transport	13	67	51	49	7	93	133	41
19—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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66—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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70—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
82—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100—Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION—(Concd.)

C AND SUB-CLASS ORDER.	NEWBORN PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, B-C CLASS, IN ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF ACTU WORKERS EMPLOYED		PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS	
	Persons reported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Depen- dents.	I cities.	I rural areas.	I cities.	I rural areas.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V.—Trade	445	240	54	46	4	96	121	83
24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange, insurance, etc.	23	—	4	39	8	92	84	48
5.—Brokerage, commission and export	3	—	37	63	7	93	103	107
26.—Trade in textiles	30	9	45	35	—	98	3	106
27.—Trade in skins	3	—	47	53	—	99	48	60
28.—Trade in wood	4	3	65	35	4	96	94	33
29.—Trade in metals	—	—	52	48	—	98	180	98
30.—Trade in pottery, brick and tiles	3	—	6	39	4	96	89	66
31.—Trade in chemical products	—	—	60	40	—	99	—	65
32.—Hotels, clubs, restaurants, etc.	9	4	5	49	—	98	14	94
33.—Other trade in food-stuffs	108	167	36	44	3	97	26	78
34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	3	—	39	39	9	9	00	03
35.—Trade in furniture	4	—	49	31	8	86	13	109
36.—Trade in building materials	—	—	4	59	3	95	30	144
37.—Trade in means of transport	4	—	48	32	—	99	—	80
38.—Trade in fuel	26	16	63	37	4	96	60	39
39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts	3	6	22	48	3	87	85	94
40.—Trade of other sorts	20	5	39	39	3	97	204	24
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	206	14	44	56	6	94	53	126
Public force	65	20	45	55	7	93	69	128
4.—Army	3	—	71	39	29	46	24	36
42.—Navy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43.—Air force	—	—	49	60	—	100	—	80
44.—Police	66	27	43	27	3	97	80	80
VII.—Public administration	79	27	35	65	9	91	215	126
5.—Public administration	79	27	35	65	9	91	215	126
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	118	38	39	59	5	95	144	11
46.—Religion	68	36	32	48	3	97	80	50
47.—Law	6	—	32	68	27	73	279	204
48.—Medicine	8	4	49	51	—	90	148	66
49.—Instruction	6	7	44	56	8	92	103	26
50.—Letters and arts and sciences	8	9	32	45	—	98	32	23
D.—Miscellaneous	491	201	30	41	—	98	108	66
IX.—Persons living on their income	4	—	49	60	21	79	174	109
—Persons living principally on their income	4	—	40	60	—	79	74	180
X.—Domestic Service	38	76	37	43	7	93	101	75
56.—Domestic service	38	76	37	43	7	93	101	75
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	261	57	66	49	6	94	127	107
53.—General terms which do not indicate definite occupations	261	57	66	49	6	94	127	107
XII.—Unemployed	28	54	61	39	5	95	119	80
54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	3	—	32	68	29	6	451	5
55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	24	52	62	38	4	96	32	60

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION IN NATURAL DIVISIONS

Occupation	NUMBER PER MILE OF TOTAL POPULATION SUPPORTED IN				
	Nerbudda Valley Division	Plateau Division	Maratha Plain Division	Chhattisgarh Plain Division	Chhota Nagpur Division
1	2	3	4	5	6
A—Production of raw materials (1-24)	690	828	749	840	840
I—Exploitation of animals and vegetables (1-18)	680	820	747	830	830
(i) Agriculture (1-7)	65	757	714	800	797
(ii) Pasture (8-14)	23	32	19	29	40
(iii) Fishing and hunting (17-18)	4	5	14	5	2
(iv) Other (8, 9, 10, 15 and 16)	1	1	—	1	1
II—Extraction of minerals (19-24)	10	8	2	10	—
B—Preparation and supply of material substance (25-154)	709	114	167	105	91
III—Industry (25-107)	128	77	100	6	7
(i) Textiles (25-31)	24	23	37	24	20
(ii) Wood industries (32-43)	16	8	12	4	10
(iii) Metal industries (44-51)	7	6	7	6	10
(iv) Food industries (52-75)	—	2	4	4	—
(v) Industries of dress and textile (76-82)	44	20	21	17	1
(vi) Others (Order 7, 10, 11 and 14-16)	24	18	10	11	8
IV—Transport (83-120)	18	7	15	5	—
V—Trade (121-154)	61	—	—	24	17
(i) Trade in food stuffs (121-127)	46	21	23	24	10
(ii) Hotels and restaurants (128-130)	1	—	1	1	1
(iii) Other trade in food stuffs (131-133)	—	—	—	—	10
(iv) Trade in other goods (134-137)	1	—	4	—	1
(v) Other trade in goods (138-143)	1	—	10	5	4
C—Public administration and miscellaneous (155-170)	20	19	20	10	8
(i) Public administration (155-160)	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Miscellaneous (161-170)	20	19	20	10	8
D—Total (171-170)	61	20	50	20	—
(i) Total (171-170)	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Total (171-170)	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Total (171-170)	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Total (171-170)	—	—	—	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION	AGRICULTURE				INDUSTRY (INCLUDING MINES).			
	Populatioe supported by Agriculture (acre)	Proportion of Agricultural popula- tion per 1,000 of district popula- tion.	PERCENT OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION OF		Population supported by Industry	Proportion of Industrial population per 1,000 of district population.	PERCENTAGE OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION OF	
			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	1,853,398	743	59	41	1,486,878	83	54	46
MEERPOUR VALLEY DIVISION	203,646	66	59	41	152,740	39	57	43
1. Bargar	3 6,084	604	55	44	83,659	98	48	52
2. Damsel	193,040	678	55	45	49, 77	25	24	28
3. Jabalpur	480,000	647	56	44	1,05,000	21	24	28
4. Harangpur	6,581	687	56	44	20,8 7	21	24	28
5. Hoshangabad	302,770	678	56	44	24,398	21	24	28
6. Naser	777,816	701	56	44	43,544	21	24	28
7. Mahul	6,000	697	56	44	1,200	21	24	28
PLATEAU DIVISION	2,558,442	787	62	37	27,688	20	57	43
8. Mandla	380,734	778	66	34	24,805	64	65	35
9. Bawal	287,007	813	66	34	24,077	64	65	35
10. Bawal	288,904	793	66	34	27,083	70	65	35
11. Chhindwara	579,347	77	63	37	50, 8	87	43	57
MARATHA PLAT DIVISION	4,690,023	714	59	41	6,38,17	3	52	48
12. Wardha	530,881	738	64	36	44,637	96	50	50
13. Nagpur	448,100	765	65	35	40,784	178	47	53
14. Chanda	405,785	703	65	35	77,0 4	18	46	54
15. Bhandara	302,788	708	65	35	73,514	24	44	56
16. Balaghat	370,571	744	66	34	24,440	108	48	52
17. Amravati	584,183	700	64	36	77,078	94	51	49
18. Akola	606,073	730	64	36	62,840	74	50	50
19. Buldana	1,30,715	707	65	35	53,641	70	51	49
20. Yavatmal	374,470	707	65	35	52,445	71	51	49
CHHATTISGARH PLAT DIVISION	2,84,830	804	60	40	2,82,24	47	52	48
21. Raipur	81,023	788	61	39	10,890	78	61	39
22. Bilaspur	100,236	800	61	39	7,008	61	55	45
23. Durg	608, 3	808	61	39	4, 679	59	55	45
24. Bhatia	38,124	818	61	39	85,905	77	50	50
25. Kanker	65, 37	780	61	39	10, 681	73	47	53
26. Kanker	8,647	780	61	39	10, 681	73	47	53
27. Kanker	8,647	780	61	39	10, 681	73	47	53
28. Kanker	8,647	780	61	39	10, 681	73	47	53
29. Kanker	8,647	780	61	39	10, 681	73	47	53
30. Kanker	8,647	780	61	39	10, 681	73	47	53
31. Kanker	8,647	780	61	39	10, 681	73	47	53
32. Kanker	8,647	780	61	39	10, 681	73	47	53
33. Kanker	8,647	780	61	39	10, 681	73	47	53
34. Kanker	8,647	780	61	39	10, 681	73	47	53
35. Kanker	8,647	780	61	39	10, 681	73	47	53
CHHATTISGARH PLAT DIVISION	58, 23	787	53	47	58,58	7	58	42
36. Chhindwara	17,777	815	61	39	678	77	43	57
37. Kanker	6, 740	780	61	39	5,977	76	43	57
38. Kanker	30,198	804	61	39	2,000	58	61	39
39. Kanker	38, 47	780	61	39	6,787	77	43	57
40. Kanker	22, 23	783	61	39	4, 10	77	43	57
CHHATTISGARH PLAT DIVISION	22, 77	112	54	46	74,8	342	48	52

AND PROFESSIONAL POPULATION IN NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

COMMERCE				PROFESSIONS				OTHERS				DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION
Population supporting the Commerce	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population	PERCENTAGE ON COMMERCIAL POPULATION OF—		Population supported by Profession	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population	PERCENTAGE ON PROFESSIONAL POPULATION OF—		Population supported by Others	Proportion of other occupational population per 1,000 of district population	PERCENTAGE ON OTHER OCCUPATIONAL POPULATION OF—		
		Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
671,772	56	54	46	185,679	12	50	50	1,552,680	97	58	42	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BHERAR
1,000,000	51	55	45	4,128	18	52	48	1,000,000	111	56	44	NED LODIA VALLEY DIVISION
1,000,000	100	46	44	14,027	27	40	51	6,756	115	64	49	1 Saugor
1,000,000	77	55	45	4,624	16	51	47	27,627	91	61	39	2 Damoh
1,000,000	51	55	44	14,314	10	55	45	56,697	116	55	45	3 Jabulpore
1,000,000	52	54	46	4,127	13	52	48	35,230	121	56	44	4 Narsimhpur
1,000,000	51	57	43	6,158	14	55	45	46,753	105	55	45	5 H. Chargab
1,000,000	50	49	51	4,866	12	47	53	4,555	104	53	47	6 Ninar
1,000,000	71	50	41	205	16	59	41	1,505	118	55	43	7 Makrai
51,40	37	51	4	11,627	7	5	4	1,0172	55	66	34	PLATEAU DIVISION
1,000,000	22	60	40	2,151	8	46	44	45,253	117	69	31	8 Mandla
1,000,000	37	54	46	2,281	0	57	43	23,685	60	65	35	9 Seoni
1,000,000	41	50	41	1,512	4	45	55	21,271	86	61	39	10 Patal
1,000,000	50	58	42	2,653	7	45	55	39,673	81	65	35	11 Chhindwar
415,54	57	50	50	6,435	15	47	53	615,432	107	57	43	MAHARASHTRA PLAT. DIVISION
1,000,000	40	40	60	7,815	17	40	60	49,175	105	57	43	12 Wardha
1,000,000	51	50	50	15,654	10	47	53	12,651	105	56	44	13 Nagpur
1,000,000	45	54	46	8,855	0	45	55	70,497	100	61	39	14 Chanda
1,000,000	07	62	40	6,057	8	46	54	1,314	95	60	40	15 H. B. Nagar
1,000,000	51	56	44	7,447	7	52	48	47,177	97	55	45	16 Balaspat
1,000,000	20	47	53	10,770	24	47	53	10,025	95	55	45	17 Amraoti
1,000,000	50	45	55	1,475	16	45	55	62,747	75	54	46	18 Akola
1,000,000	47	45	55	12,240	17	45	55	11,120	77	54	46	19 B. S. Nagar
1,000,000	51	45	55	10,715	14	52	48	72,674	97	55	45	20 Y. B. Nagar
1,000,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	CENTRAL PLAT. DIVISION
1,000,000	42	54	46	6,024	5	51	49	110,000	55	59	41	21 Wardha
1,000,000	45	51	49	7,167	5	51	49	10,000	55	59	41	22 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	23 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	24 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	25 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	26 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	27 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	28 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	29 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	30 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	31 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	32 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	33 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	34 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	35 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	36 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	37 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	38 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	39 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	40 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	41 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	42 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	43 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	44 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	45 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	46 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	47 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	48 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	49 Wardha
1,000,000	50	50	50	1,000	5	5	5	1,000	5	5	5	50 Wardha

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—OCCUPATIONS COMBINED WITH AGRICULTURE (WHERE AGRICULTURE IS THE SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION)

OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF MILLERS WHO ARE ARTISANS, AGRICULTURISTS.					
	Previous.	North-West Valley District.	Plateau Division.	Martha Plateau Division.	Chibitanga Plateau Division.	Chibitanga Plateau Division.
	3	4	5	6	7	
All Occupations	27	53	21	19	28	5
A.—Production of raw materials	5	8	4	5	5	4
(I) Exploitation of animals and vegetables	5	8	4	—	4	4
(i) Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Pasture	6	—	—	—	73	65
(iii) Fishing and hunting	28	—	70	205	20	95
(iv) Others	28	40	6	80	47	360
(II) Extraction of minerals	25	—	31	4	—	—
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	33	126	11	21	125	99
(III) Industry	40	87	19	25	120	10
(i) Textiles	10	73	01	73	67	10
(ii) Wood industries	35	94	34	95	69	10
(iii) Metal industries	34	224	24	20	180	80
(iv) Food industries	34	57	45	5	247	18
(v) Industries of dress and the toilet	63	227	143	19	30	51
(vi) Others	30	34	93	—	100	23
(IV) Transport	10	4	20	—	205	63
(V) Trade	42	4	71	—	205	63
(i) Trade in food stuffs	35	80	5	40	94	68
(a) Hotels, inns, restaurants, etc.	70	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other trade in foodstuffs	27	23	72	33	33	65
(ii) Trade in textiles	28	23	20	25	21	51
(a) Other trades	5	67	70	70	170	13
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	07	152	11	23	107	43
(VI) Public force	36	70	60	07	154	44
(VII) Public administration	72	0	44	—	70	3
(VIII) Professions and liberal arts	09	168	29	86	92	47
D.—Miscellaneous	66	11	105	23	94	13
(IX) Persons living on their incomes	66	60	27	65	80	—
(X) Economic activities	60	28	25	3	78	20
(XI) Insufficiently described occupations	44	63	18	20	24	6
(XII) Unproductive	23	72	52	30	10	23

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—OCCUPATIONS COMBINED WITH AGRICULTURE (WHERE AGRICULTURE IS THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION)

LAND-OWNERS (R. BY RECEIVERS).		CULTIVATORS (R. BY P. YEARS)		FARMERS BY THEIR OWN FIELD LABOURERS	
Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 1,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 1,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary Occupation.	Number per 1,000 who follow it.
	3		4		5
Total	2,265	Total	761	Total	271
Real payers	2,265	Real receivers	2,265	Real receivers	271
Agricultural labourers	71	Agricultural labourers	71	Real payers	30
Government servants of all kinds	24	General labourers	23	General labourers	30
Money lenders and grain dealers	28	Government servants of all kinds	28	Village watchmen	3
Other traders of all kinds	20	Money lenders and grain dealers	20	Cattle-breeds and milk-maids	7
Private	71	Other traders of all kinds	20	Milk-maids	7
Chiefs of all kinds (not Government servants).	6	Fishermen and boatmen	7	Fishermen and boatmen	6
Lawyers	20	Cattle-breeds and milk-maids	7	Rice-powders	6
Finance agents and managers	2	Village watchmen	20	Traders of all kinds	20
Medical practitioners	28	Workers	27	Oil-pressers	5
Artisans	285	Oil-pressers	27	Workers	7
Others	—	Workers	27	Potters	4
		Potters	27	Leather workers	4
		Blacksmiths and carpenters	12	Workers	6
		Workers in iron	4	Blacksmiths and carpenters	4
		Milk-maids	3	Workers in milk	—
		Others	67	Others	67

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS

Group No	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
	ALL OCCUPATIONS	5 148 136	4 182 738	812
	A—Production of raw materials	3 964 011	3 451 591	871
	<i>I—Exploitation of animals and vegetables</i>	1 956 017	3 444 170	571
	1—Pasture and Agriculture	3 924 107	3 420 325	876
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	3 552 997	3 343 571	808
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	60 610	75 545	556
2	Ordinary cultivators	2 226 245	1 705 032	748
4	Farm servants	766 051	1 500 555	470
5	Field labourers	951 327	1 444 931	1 507
	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	14 325	11 521	771
7	Fruit flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers	15 052	1 531	774
	(c) Foresters	7 579	1 503	465
6	Wood cutters, firewood, catechu rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners	1 357	783	567
10	Lac collectors	914	56	617
	(d) Raising of farm stock	201 925	63 029	313
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	17 253	10 763	617
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	2 452	701	256
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goat herds, etc.	151 972	51 613	245
	(e) Raising of small animals	55	72	564
	2—Fishing and hunting	41 225	2 24	460
17	Fishing	40 857	700	471
18	Hunting	2 243	424	189
	<i>II—Extraction of minerals</i>	7 577	7 315	963
	3—Mines	6 751	6 767	933
10	Coal mines	1 501	677	405
21	Other mineral and metallic minerals (Gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	5 250	6 090	1 167
	4—Quarries of hard rocks	1 177	611	518
22	Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.)	1 177	611	518
	B—Preparation and supply of material substances	7 1513	5 112	623
	<i>III—Industry</i>			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.—(Contd.)

Group No.	Occupation.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
		3	4	5
	10.—Ceramics	75	26,042	830
33	Makers of glass bangles	400	857	808
34	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	27,653	24,144	874
36	Brick and tile makers	1,001	1,300	1,466
	11.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous	9,856	7,066	728
0	Manufacturers and refiners of vegetable oil	8,860	6,707	736
	12.—Food industries	13,432	8,646	683
65	Rice pounders and huskers, flour grinders	785	3,616	4,605
67	Grain purchasers etc.	3,347	1,803	2,234
68	Butchers	4,567	7,066	23
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments etc.	64	80	268
73	Brewers and distillers	830	6,18	778
74	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	565	460	760
	13.—Industries of dress and toilet	31,835	34,606	4,5
77	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers, dressers and embroiderers on floss	5,966	8,608	545
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	17,493	22,833	443
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing, etc.	23,143	28,623	976
8	Barbers, hair dressers and wigmakers	40,580	—	—
	14.—Furniture industries	960	3	390
81	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	923	360	380
	15.—Building industries	2,54	7,137	353
85	Lime burners, and cement workers	1,004	1,173	1,08
87	Stone cutters and dressers	2,008	2,708	401
88	Brick layers and masons	6,223	2,762	344
	16.—Construction of means of transport	80	62	607
	17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity motive power, etc.).	49	—	—
	18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	36,063	244	304
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamelers, imitation jewellery makers, golders, etc.	39,854	5,600	185
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	7,000	5,514	785
	19.—Transport	62,704	32,647	483
	19.—Transport by air	—	—	—
	20.—Transport by water	1,079	807	637
109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of streams, rivers and canals	683	568	810
	21.—Transport by road	26,774	21,803	613
	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	17,601	9,551	564
114	Owners, managers and employees connected with vehicles not mechanically driven	3,758	618	7
17	Porters and messengers	864	685	272
	22.—Transport by rail	27,47	9,855	363
18	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	7,125	2,867	401
20	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	2,808	6,088	359
	23.—Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	701	78	105
120	Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	701	178	105
	24.—Trade	6,479	14,474	700
	24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	20	3,584	364
121	Bank managers, moneylenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees.	20	3,584	364
	25.—Brokerage, commission and export	754	678	54
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse men and employees	754	6	124

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI — OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS — (Contd.)

Group No	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
121	26—Trade in Textiles	11,654	2,391	204
	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ..	11,654	2,391	204
124	27—Trade in skins, leather and furs	1,150	344	253
	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc.	1,350	344	253
125	28—Trade in Wood	1,931	1,780	920
	Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, etc., bamboo, thatch and articles made from them ..	1,931	1,780	920
	29—Trade in metals	291	60	172
127	30—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	515	656	802
	Trade in pottery, brick and tiles	515	656	802
128	31—Trade in chemical products	1,202	1,147	954
	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ..	1,202	1,147	954
129	32—Hotels, Cafés, restaurants, etc.	4,675	2,407	514
	Vendors of wine, liquors, mineral waters and ice	4,172	2,474	591
	33—Other trade in food stuffs	144,741	170,113	871
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ..	51,743	37,340	722
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	6,762	5,676	597
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	4,717	1,815	379
135	Cardamum, betel leaf, vegetable, fruits and green nut sellers ..	10,192	31,811	961
136	Grain and pulse dealers	27,211	20,302	745
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc. sellers	10,217	7,257	714
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	9,497	17,630	1,402
140	34—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	1,300	1,473	1,119
	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (sarees, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes and perfumes, etc.) ..	1,300	1,473	1,119
141	35—Trade in furniture	1,979	1,471	735
	Hardware, cooking utensils, pots, crockery, glassware, bottles, sticks for garden, etc.	1,431	1,058	745
	36—Trade in building materials	297	142	373
142	37—Trade in means of transport	7,620	460	121
	Dealers and drivers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, etc., and carts, etc.	2,050	371	152
143	38—Trade in fuel	6,504	10,113	1,561
144	39—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	6,202	4,111	662
145	Dealers in carpets, shawls, handkerchiefs, etc., and articles of the	4,015	4,704	1,172
146	40—Trade of other sorts	1,017	1,271	475
147	41—Public administration and liberal arts	12,000	1,111	47
148	42—Army	1,111	1,111	100
149	43—Navy	1,111	1,111	100

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.—(Contd.)

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of families per 1,000 Males.
		Males.	Females.	
		3	4	5
	43—Air Force	—	—	—
	44—Police	37,66	5 33	36
150	Police —	8,696	—	—
150	Village watchmen	49,006	4 33	77
	VII—Public administrations	43,277	331	36
	45—Public administrations	43,277	33	36
156	Service of the State	33 01	—	—
153	Service of Indian and foreign states —	108	874	260
153	Municipal and other local (not village) service	2 08	030	207
154	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	3,090	637	105
	VIII—Professions & liberal arts	67,871	24,361	157
	46—Religion	30,636	17,114	433
69	Priests, ministers, etc.	3,370	1,359	283
69	Religious functionaries, inmates of monasteries, etc.	30,351	1,853	460
157	Caretakers, readers, church and mission service	596	990	333
158	Temple, burial or bereaving ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	6,093	733	300
	47—Law	3,170	—	—
	48—Medicine	3,663	3,333	1,351
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons.	3,076	480	303
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	587	852	400
	49—Instruction	2,814	740	177
73	Professors and teachers of all kinds	2,501	688	76
	50—Letters and arts and sciences	3,269	3,076	106
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists and zoologists, etc.	230	430	354
78	Music composers and dancers, players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military)	0 8 9	343	31
79	Writers, actors and dancers	683	73	333
	Carpenters, architects, fortification makers, sculptors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	—	—	—
	D—Miscellaneous	5 009	3 8	45
	IX—Persons living on their income	1,753	650	371
	51—Persons living principally on their income	751	640	37
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	75	650	37
	X—Domestic service	63,678	48,012	308
	52—Domestic service	81,078	410	308
181	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	78,123	44,140	136
182	Private grocers, coachmen, dogboys, etc.	4 9	8 7	435
	XI—Insufficiently described occupations	80,308	131 53	1,090
	53—General terms which do not indicate definite occupations	80,308	3 33	1,090
184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	4,147	668	84
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops.	2,910	99	69
187	Labourers and artisans otherwise unspecified	20	27,194	734
	XII—Unproductive	46 378	30 636	878
	54—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	3	9	63
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	310	9	63
	55—Beggars, vagrants, and prostitutes, etc.	44,778	3 9 3	878
80	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	43 1	37 29	255
190	Procurers and prostitutes	704	673	2 3
	56—Other unclassified non-productive industries	543	434	283
90	Other unclassified non-productive industries	553	434	283

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS 1921 AND 1911

Group No	Occupation	Population supported in 1921	Population supported in 1911	Percentage of variation
1	2	3	4	5
	Class A—Production of raw materials	12,426,162	12,782,215	—3
	<i>Sub-Class I—Exploitation of animals and vegetables</i>	1,411,165	1,175,000	+33
	Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture	12,260,300	12,618,571	—3
	(i) <i>Ordinary cultivation</i>	11,517,255	12,051,077	—5
	Income from rent of agricultural land	—	—	—
1	Ordinary cultivators	197,061	170,911	+52
2	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc	7,311,000	7,477,405	—2
3	Farm servants	11,440	18,462	—39
4	Field labourers	94,424	1,042,000	—91
5		7,485,709	7,270,000	+3
	(ii) <i>Growers of special products and market gardening</i>	47,076	5,627	+17
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	117	—	—77
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers	45,923	12,400	+12
	(iii) <i>Forestry</i>	10,600	5,147	+67
8	Forest officer, rangers, guards, etc	—	—	—
9	Wood cutters fire wood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners	4,354	17,145	—69
10	Lac collector	7,732	7,000	—91
	(iv) <i>Raising of farm stock</i>	735,107	402,534	—9
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	—	—	—
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	45,783	7,700	+35
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc)	4,402	7,111	+45
14	Herdsman, shepherd, goat herds, etc	2,200	51	—4
	(v) <i>Raising of small animals</i>	24,722	310,000	+13
	(vi) <i>Raising of small animals</i>	214	115	+15
15	Birds, bees, etc	—	—	—
16	Silk worms	11,500	1,000	+99
	Order 2—Fishing and hunting	—	—	—
17	Fishing	—	—	—
18	Hunting	1,000	1,000	—
	<i>Sub-Class II—Extraction of minerals</i>	6,370	1,000	+5
	Order 3—Mines	—	—	—
19	Coal mines	1,000	—	—
20	Petroleum wells	—	—	—
21	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc)	1,000	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS 1921 AND 1911—(Contd.)

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921	Population supported in 1911	Percentage of variation
		3	4	5
	Order 8.—Wood or similar Material			
43	Sawyers	164,493	94,763	—41
44	Carpenters, joiners, and joiners, etc.	3,375	98,339	—3
45	Basket makers, other industries of woody material including leaves, and thatchers and binders working with bamboo, reed or similar materials	75,58	98,339	—23
	Order 9.—Metals			
46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	197	49,45	—21
47	Makers of brass, gun, etc.	7,480	4,408	70
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron	73	1,733	—98
49	Workers in brass, copper, and bell metal	88,696	108,334	—18
50	Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver etc.)	3,658	83,607	—98
51	Workers in alloys, etc.—silver, etc.	1,031	8,370	—88
	Order 10.—Ceramics			
52	Makers of glass and crystal ware	97,89	98,339	—4
53	Makers of glass bangles	98	1,698	—94
54	Makers of porcelain and crockery	3,348	Not available	—
55	Potters and earthen-ware and bowl makers	33	49	4,800
56	Brick and tile makers	84,153	76,736	9
57	Others (mosaic, talc, mica, asbestos etc. workers)	7,872	80,38	—9
	Order 11.—Chemical Products properly so called, and analogues			
58	Manufacturers of matches and explosive materials	33,717	37,84	—9
59	Manufacturers of acids and mineral waters and ice.	381	400	—4
60	Manufacturers of dyes, paint and ink.	28	50	818
61	Manufacturers and packing of vegetable oils	304	33	+1,477
62	Manufacturers and packing of mineral oils	31,190	33,878	—6
63	Manufacturers of paper, cardboard and paper mache	679	58	+100
64	Others (soap, soda, lac, catch perfumes and miscellaneous drugs)	303	1,608	—70
	Order 12.—Food Industries			
65	Rice pounders and crushers, flour-grinders	36,818	46,336	—21
66	Bakers, and biscuit-makers	6,768	75,875	—73
67	Grain-purchasers, etc.	437	303	—41
68	Butchers	26,493	38,493	—31
69	Fish-mongers	1,649	18,883	—91
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	57	98	—41
71	Makers of sugar, molasses, and gur	864	8,178	—89
72	Sweetmeat makers, and preparers of jam and confectionery, etc.	304	3,34	—90
73	Brewers and distillers	8,008	4,033	—50
74	Teddy drawers	28	1,494	—98
75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	698	44	—94
	Order 13.—Industries of Dress and Tailor			
76	Hat, cap, and turban makers	37,483	37,773	—1
77	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers, shoemakers and embroiderers on lace	490	7,573	—94
78	Shoe, boot and mangle makers	43,040	38,74	—10
79	Other industries pertaining to dress—gloves, socks, garters, belts, buttons, corsets, etc.	1,48,354	1,608	+83
80	Working, cleaning and dyeing	821	1,008	—18
81	Barbers, hair-dressers, and wig-makers	74,784	86,39	—13
82	Other industries connected with the toilet (bedroom, shampooers, bath-houses, etc.)	97,465	97,680	—2
	Order 14.—Furniture Industries			
83	Cabinet-makers, carriage painters etc.	8,301	899	+789
84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	6,823	60	+117
	Order 15.—Building Industries			
85	Lime-burners, cement workers	70	98	—29
86	Excavators, and well-diggers	3,348	4,530	—26
87	Stone cutters and drawers	8,30	3,008	—44
88	Brick-layers and masons	8,30	78,198	—98
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials) painters, decorators of houses, etc.	81,408	8,074	—90
	Order 16.—Construction of means of transport			
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	303	484	—37
91	Carriage, cart, palanquin, etc., makers and wheel-righters	308	Not Available	—
92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	Not available	403	—
	Order 17.—Production and Transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)			
93	Gas works, and electric light, and power	140	45	+21

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS 1921 AND 1911—(Contd.)

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported 1921	Population supported 1911	Percent % of variation.
		3	4	5
	Order 30.—Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	8,4	846	+ 95
127	Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	8,4	846	+ 95
	Order 31.—Trade in chemical products	3,008	8,01	- 53
128	Trade in chemical product (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	3,008	8,018	- 53
	Order 32.—Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	14,097	3,794	
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	2,635	2,580	
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, cafés, etc. and their employees	2,635	274	5
	Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs	473,509	325,583	+ 43
3	Fish dealers	661	3,105	- 77
131	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	661	31,800	+
132	Sellers of milk, butter, eggs, poultry, etc.	22,424	4,700	37
133	Sellers of sweet-meats, eggs, etc. and molasses	10,845	7,772	49
134	Cardamom, betel-leaves, vegetables, fruits and arecanut sellers	3,30	51,338	+ 133
135	Gins and pulse dealers	92,730	70,570	+ 6
136	Tobacco, opium, etc. etc. sellers	87,023	8,076	+ 30
137	Dealers in sheep, etc. and pigs	876	1,444	- 30
138	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	37,345	20,874	80
	Order 34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	5,443	6,450	- 14
140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes and perfumes).	5,443	6,450	- 14
	Order 35.—Trade in furniture	7,031	5,614	+ 5
14	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	7,031	303	+ 10
48	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glass-ware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	5,182	4,088	20
	Order 36.—Trade in building materials	305	455	- 33
143	Trade in building materials (stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.)	305	953	- 33
	Order 37.—Trade in means of transport	7,083	10,032	- 33
44	Dealers in and hirers of mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	445	0,022	- 23
45	Dealers in and hirers of other carriages, carts, etc.	880		
145	Dealers in and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, mules, etc.	6,754		
	Order 38.—Trade in fuel	41,387	5,857	690
147	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cow-dung, etc.	41,387	5,857	690
	Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	20,851	32,873	- 35
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	407	1,440	- 5
149	Dealers in cow-milk, bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	7,609	29,381	- 40
50	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	1,818	233	47
	Order 40.—Trade of other sorts	46,808	6,760	392
5	Dealers in rugs, shawl-cases, etc.	6	397	- 81
52	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	30,448	5,00	+ 606
53	Itinerant traders, peddlers, hawkers, etc.	2,787	40	+ 6,368
54	Other trades (including farmers of ponds, fairs and merrymen)	4,41	583	36
	Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts	473,506	376,173	- 39
	Sub-Class C.—Public force	104,28	173,740	- 40
	Order 41.—Army	3,403	32	32
55	Army (Imperial)	3,403	19,103	- 49
56	Army (Indian States)	830	248	- 70
	Order 42.—Navy	NIL	8	-
57	Navy	NIL	16	-
	Order 43.—Air force	5	NIL	-
58	Air force	5	NIL	-
	Order 44.—Police	58,675	82,401	- 30
150	Police	58,675	32,523	- 51
160	Village watchmen	25,808	50,878	- 47

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—SELECTED OCCUPATIONS 1921 AND 1911—(Concl'd)

Group No.	Occupation	Population supported in 1921	Population supported in 1911	Percentage of variation
1	2	3	4	5
	Sub-Class 7—Public administration	125,825	107,707	+ 17
	Order 45—Public administration	125,825	107,707	+ 17
161	Service of the State	100,850	40,746	+ 104
162	Service of Indian and Foreign State	2,433	4,631	— 58
163	Municipal and other local (not civil) service	6,177	1,529	— 5
164	Village official and servants other than watchmen	11,065	27,801	— 59
	Sub-Class 8—Professions and liberal arts	155,670	122,103	— 20
	Order 46—Religion	108,960	122,103	— 10
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	10,717	11,406	— 6
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	80,215	107,706	— 25
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	4,601	6,880	— 32
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	17,432	7,691	+ 76
	Order 47—Law	10,000	14,470	— 30
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including, however, law agents and mukhtars	7,284	9,767	— 25
170	Lawyers, clerks, petition writers, etc.	2,716	4,703	— 27
	Order 48—Medicine	12,700	17,470	— 27
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentist, oculist, and veterinary surgeons	6,045	6,712	— 1
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	6,655	10,758	— 47
	Order 49—Instruction	27,050	20,615	— 12
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	25,774	20,649	— 12
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	1,276		
	Order 50—Letters and arts and sciences	25,774	40,171	— 40
175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	2	25	— 92
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees	855	7,475	— 87
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, and astrologers	3,563	1,451	+ 145
178	Music composers and singer, player on all kinds of musical instruments (not military)	22,316	24,740	— 10
179	Singers, actors, and dancers	1,437	5,451	— 74
	Class D—Miscellaneous	732,668	313,273	+ 150
	Sub-Class 1A—Less than 100 in 1921	6,666	11,222	— 40

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND RELIGION FOR ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS

Orders and Selected Group	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION					DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF THE RELIGIOUS				
	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	A. Inist.	Others.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	A. Inist.	Others.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Total Population	5,215	341	19	133	45	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1. Pasture and Agriculture	2,138	220	34	1,587	15	7,503	4,764	5,406	9,311	2,377
(a) Ordinary Cultivators	2,113	9	25	1,607	6	7,511	4,454	5,331	8,06	2,431
Income from rest of agricultural land	5,73	1,056	27	649	5	23	358	68	20	345
2. Ordinary cultivators	8,28	50	49	417	6	4,526	2,586	4,609	5,54	1,813
3. Agrac, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, etc. collectors etc.	2,098	1,038		574	202	7	20		3	46
4. Farm servants	7,656	75	6	2,35	5	49	54	74	851	65
5. Field labourer	5,334	24		1,53	9	2,165	1,439	457	2,476	38
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	7,044	1,263	31	2,35	39	5	24	4	9	6
(c) Forestry	6,965	1,336	12	74		260		61	230	10
(d) Rearing of live stock	2,650	83								
Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	2,64	433	5	53	3	31	36	9		
2. Sheep, goat and pig, breeders.	7,143	506		2,139	—	3	4		5	—
4. Horsemen, sheepherds, goat-herds, etc.	8,622	8		2,15	226	70	51	244		6
(e) Rearing of small animals	7,054	1,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Fishing and hunting	9,890	39	5	65	1	700	9	8	4	—
7. Fishing —	9,099	20	41	—	—	56	7	—	3	—
8. Hunting	2,31	23	27	139	6	4		8		
3. Mines	7,139	548	92	2,143	79	12	20	25	22	23
4. Quarries of hard rocks	9,525	475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Salt, etc.	7,324	—	—	2,609	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Textiles	9,209	608	23	26	14	328	537	136	19	65
25. Cotton growing, cleaning and pressing	7,740	1,093	37	27	69	4	223	23	9	64
26. Cotton spinning	2,710	1,217	9	59	3	5	17			
27. Cotton spinning and weaving	9,537	386	24	50	337	140	96		7	3
28. Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	9,696	39		443	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Rape, wheat, etc. spinning	2,240	806	—	361	—	—	3	—	—	—
30. Other fibres (cocoanut, abaca, etc., hemp, etc. etc.)	9,775	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Wool spinning and pressing	6,277	421	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—
32. Weaving of cotton textiles	9,74	153								
33. Weaving of woollen carpets	2,16	2,56	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
34. Silk spinning	2,077	1,023	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
35. Silk rearing	2,058	20	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Hair animal and horse hair	2,143	837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Dyeing, bleaching, printing preparation and finishing of textiles	6,526	5,259	77	43	6	64	—	—	—	7
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	9,071	924	5	—	8	20	—	—	—	—
8. Wood	2,205	220	57	218	9	11	23	18	15	19
43. Sawyers	2,205	220	57	218	9	11	23	18	15	19
44. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	2,205	220	57	218	9	11	23	18	15	19
45. Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves, and that have and builders working in bamboo, reed or similar materials.	2,022	57	13	243	—	30	7	—	44	—

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BY OCCUPATION
AND RELIGION FOR ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS—(Contd.)**

Orders and Selected Group	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION					DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION				
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Animist	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Animist	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9 Metals	9,311	252	4	395	8	79	54	6	21	12
46 Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	9,738	150	13	62	31	6	2	1		2
47 Workers of arms, gun, etc.	8,356	1,614								
48 Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	6,232	22	4	478	1	63	24		20	5
49 Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	9,542	365		74	19	9	0		1	4
50 Workers in other metal (tin, lead, quick silver, etc.)	5,966	2,082		7	45	1	0			1
10 Ceramics	9,660	220	2	118		71	37	3	5	
52 Maker of glass and crystal ware	3,804	652		14						
55 Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	9,928	19	1	52		63	7			
56 Brick and tile makers	8,847	152	17	234		5	5	1	3	
11 Chemical products properly so called and analogous	8,093	1,902		5		21	110			
62 Manufacture and refining of mineral oil	9,666	41				1				
12 Food Industries	7,843	1,996	5	131	22	33	193	4	4	7
65 Rice panners, millers and flour makers	9,114	1,074		738	27				3	2
67 Grain grinders	6,573	68		55	1	22				
68 Butcher	3,771	1,15		6		5				
70 Butters, cheese and other food makers	10,000									
72 Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiment etc.	9,646	117	113	27	15	1				3
73 Brewer and distillers	6,610	17		113						
75 Manufacture of tobacco, opium and ganja	8,212	6		173						
13 Industries of dress and the textile	9,651	261	12	11	33	273	167	56	7	170
76 Textile manufacturers	6,771	1,111	21	6		1	1	22		1,111

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND RELIGION FOR ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS.—(Contd.)

Orders and Selected Groups.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS OCCUPYING EACH OCCUPATION					DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION.				
	Hindu	Muslims	Christian	Ashvak	Others	Hindu	Muslims	Christian	Ashvak	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
98. Workers in precious stones, metals, cutlery, iron-ware, jewelry makers, goldsmiths, etc.	9,003	36	7	4	80	66	8	8	—	23
99. Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of materials other than glass, etc.	8,694	142	—	45	9	—	—	—	—	—
100. Transport by air	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101. Transport by water	7,399	430	97	2,096	12	2	2	3	3	—
102. Transport by road	2,168	1,098	62	693	23	62	126	20	23	27
Persons (other than those employed as the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges)	2,231	377	4	26	225	—	—	26	—	—
6. Peak elephant, camel, mules and bullock owners and drivers.	2,242	96	1	8	10	—	3	—	—	—
7. Porters and messengers	2,721	90	6	264	4	5	—	—	—	—
103. Transport by rail	7,662	1,266	434	582	90	43	136	413	22	94
8. Railway employees of all kinds other than engines.	6,867	743	409	3	240	—	64	208	3	70
104. Labourers employed on railway construction, and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	8,229	215	25	70	30	33	92	7	2	21
105. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	7,078	1,408	264	408	128	—	9	19	—	7
106. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	7,217	1,164	21	23	1,418	21	74	10	1	714
107. Brokerage commission and export.	2,759	1,332	—	30	479	2	12	—	—	35
108. Trade in textiles	6,226	2,633	16	68	257	15	144	6	—	454
109. Trade in skins, leather and furs.	2,065	109	—	6	—	2	6	—	—	—
110. Trade in wood	6,226	1,440	193	2,197	2	2	14	14	6	—
111. Trade in metals	7,378	2,468	123	15	—	—	2	—	—	—
112. Trade in pottery bricks and tiles.	9,465	66	421	8	—	2	—	14	—	—
113. Trade in chemical products	5,242	1,366	8	2,282	54	21	—	—	6	3
114. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	2,381	228	159	144	128	9	20	28	—	21
115. Other trade in food stuffs	2,700	254	7	268	247	273	533	48	67	2,198
116. Growers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	2,080	430	—	80	368	14	26	—	6	263
117. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	2,641	76	10	20	14	16	7	3	—	4
118. Sellers of cement, sugar, gum and molasses.	2,049	204	4	23	426	7	9	—	—	62
119. Growers and sellers of tobacco, fruit and green vegetables.	2,315	2	—	10	4	21	—	—	7	6
120. Growers and sellers of cotton, wool, etc.	2,043	1,177	—	177	662	27	8	23	6	227
121. T. houses, opium, etc., etc.	2,116	1,473	4	263	29	7	7	8	3	22
122. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs.	2,715	945	230	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
123. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder.	7,164	300	4	2,414	12	20	25	7	43	2
124. Trade in clothing and textile articles.	2,706	2,071	—	7	1,226	2	20	—	—	27

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND RELIGION FOR ORDERS AND SELECTED GROUPS—(Concluded)

Orders and Selected Groups	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION					DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION				
	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Aristocrat	Others	Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Aristocrat	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35 Trade in furniture	8,977	977		46		5	12			
36 Trade in building materials	5,993	3,709	15	15	258	1	8			5
37 Trade in means of transport	6,551	3,125	6	284	34	4	38	1	1	3
38 Trade in fuel	7,125	723	3	2,041	108	23	52	2	40	61
39 Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and science	4,999	4,762	68	111	60	8	171	18	1	17
148 Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks optical instrument etc	7,221	1,066		1,485	208	1	1		1	4
149 Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces, fans, small article, toys, hutting and fishing, 'ackels, flowers etc.	4,825	5,105	13	11	46	7	155	3		11
40 Trade of other sorts	4,470	1,747	129	324	3,330	16	140	77	7	2,104
41 Army	927	1,374	6,256	200	1,233		13	436	1	92
42 Navy										
43 Air force			10,000					1		
44 Police	8,452	933	44	553	18	64	158	56	26	23
145 Police	6,409	7,202	118	215	39	11	174	40	2	11
146 Village watchmen	6,055	764	16	613	12	53	34	16	24	12
45 Public administration	7,263	2,007	406	259	74	69	434	675	15	127
46 Religion	8,557	782	498	139	24	71	145	677	7	33
47 Law	7,539	2,141	85	14	171	6	53	11		24
48 Medicine	6,699	1,835	839	378	189	6	22	140	2	31
49 Instruction	7,338	1,337	960	53	397	15	60	322	1	106
50 Letters and arts and sciences	8,505	934	47	459	44	18	45	16	6	17
147 Contractors, architects, furniture makers, tailors, exhibitors of curiosities and other articles	6,844	714	7	7		1	1			
51 Persons living principally on the income	5,414	2,106	1,860	148	470	2	22	115		24
52 Domestic service	7,701	1,573	145	65	123	170	115	411	69	277
53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	7,701	717	1,470	87	62	247	54	475	103	11
54 Members of juries, syndicates and committees	6,408	447	6	133	4	2	4			
55 Persons engaged in professions	7,022	1,453	20	12	24	2	22	23	27	44
56 Other persons residing in the same place	7,609	971		1,470		1	4		1	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—(1) NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE 18TH MARCH 1921 ON RAILWAYS AND IN THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Class of persons employed	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Remarks
Railways.			
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	751	45,808	
Persons directly employed	746	3,608	
Officers	39	6	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem from Rs. 80 to 75	64	780	
under Rs. 80	6	6,708	
Persons indirectly employed	5	84,08	
Contractors	5	10,600	
Contractors' regular employees	5	85	
Coolies	—	4,39	
	—	14,836	
Irrigation Department.			
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	30	52,738	
Persons directly employed	30	5,003	
Officers	—	84	
Upper subordinates	—	80	
Lower	—	85	
Clerks	—	877	
Peons and other servants	4	1,860	
Coolies	—	3,144	
Persons indirectly employed.	—	7,55	
Contractors	—	248	
Contractors' regular employees	—	308	
Coolies	—	10,51	

(2) NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS ON 18TH MARCH 1921

Class of persons employed.	POST OFFICE.		TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		REMARKS.
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	30	84,5	91	85	
Supervising officers (including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank in these)	7	40	3	3	
Postmasters, including Deputy Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	8	300	—	—	
Signalling establishment, including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists and other employees	—	—	75	69	
Miscellaneous agent schoolmasters, station masters, etc.	—	353	—	—	
Clerks of all kinds	3	157	—	80	
Postmen	—	179	—	203	
Skilled labour establishment, including foremen, instrument-makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, fitters and hose-makers and other employees	—	5	—	—	
Unskilled labour establishment, including line coolies, cable guards, battery men, telegraph messengers, peons and other small jobs	—	805	—	346	
Road establishment, consisting of sweepers, messengers, clerks and booking agents, beatmen, syons, coachmen, barrows and others	—	206	—	4	
Railway Mail Service	—	459	—	—	
Supervising officers (including Superintendents and Inspectors, Sorting)	—	6	—	—	
Clerks of all kinds	—	4	—	—	
Sorters	—	210	—	—	
Mail guards, mail peons, van peons, porters, etc.	—	148	—	—	
Messengers	—	5	—	—	
Other servants	—	25	—	—	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XV.—DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN RACES IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XV.—LADIES.

RACE OR CASTE.	Total		Coal mines.		Magnesian solent.		Lime-stone quarries.		Cotton spinning and weaving mills.		Cotton ginning and seedling factories.		Dyeing and bleaching factories.		Carpentry and joinery.		Metal industries.		Glass factories.		Pottery works.		Brick and tile factories.		Paint works.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total.	25	1	26	1	22	1	1	1	10	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kanayana and Anglo-Indians— —Kutub employed in—	54	1	1	1</																						

R. M. M. A.

PERCENTAGE TABLE VII—PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT WOMEN AND OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES.

Principal Industries of Employment	Principal Industries of Employment												Remarks
	Total number employed	Coal mines	Manganese mines	Quarries of hard rocks	Cotton spinning and weaving mills	Cotton cleaning and ginning presses	Pottery works	Brick and tile factories	Tobacco factories	Cement works			
	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
At the time of the census	10,000	1,120	2,086	503	1,895	1,979	210	438	906	193			
Male	10,000	1,120	2,086	503	1,895	1,979	210	438	906	193			
Female	10,000	1,120	2,086	503	1,895	1,979	210	438	906	193			
Percentage	100	11.2	20.86	5.03	18.95	19.79	2.1	4.38	9.06	1.93			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—DISTRIBUTION OF POWER.

Industrial Establishments	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS												Remarks							
	Stone, lime, and cement works	Wood industries (large)	Metal industries	Glass factory	Putty works	Brick and tile factory	Match factory	Paint works	Oil mills	Flour mills	Distilleries	Furniture industries		Industries connected with building	Railway workshops	Motor car repair work	Production and transmission of physical forces	Industries of luxury (print, press, etc.)	Drainage works	
	0	01	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
At the time of the census	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Percentage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1